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### THE

# HOME MISSIONARY,

AND

## PASTOR'S JOURNAL.

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## THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Vol. XV.

MAY, 1849.

No. 1.

## Fifteenth Volume of the Home Missionary.

The interests involved in a successful prosecution of the Home Missionary enterprise are becoming every year more and more apparent. Christians who pray, and philanthropists who labor for "THE WORLD," are beginning to discover that our country is a part—and, on account both of its physical capabilities and its moral influence, an *important* part of the world.

This change in the public feeling has been promoted in no small degree by the steady exhibition of facts collected from all parts of our country, and spread before the churches on the pages of this periodical. The Home Missionary is thus a most effectual advocate of all those benevolent movements which adapt themselves to the actual condition of the land. It gives the individual features as well as the general character of the passing times, and thus affords the materials which will be needed by the future historian of the moral advancement of society in this country.

The volume of the Home Missionary which we now commence will be conducted on the same general principles as the last, except that greater pains will be taken to collect information both original and compiled, and to present it in an acceptable and useful manner. Some improvements may also be expected in the arrangement of the matter and in the typographical execution.

We have received abundant evidence of the acceptableness of that portion of our work, called the "Pastor's Journal," and hope to secure authentic materials for making it interesting to the pious reader. We solicit the assistance of pastors, and of others to whom the Lord has given experience of his dealings, to render it a record of such religious narratives as are calculated to illustrate important principles of the truth and government of God.

To the friends of Home Missions we express our thanks for their assistance in circulating this periodical; and would again remind them that it is among the most efficient agents of the Society, and that whatever is done to give it access to the churches is a material service done to the Home Missionary cause.

## Comparative Claims of the Home Missionary Cause.

Ir is exceedingly difficult to speak of the comparative claims of different forms of benevolent effort, without being misunderstood. If an agent or an editor make an urgent appeal in behalf of one society, he is almost certain to be regarded as implying some disparagement of others. It is on this account, that we begin the present article in favor of enlarged Home Missionary operations, by assuring the reader, that if he draw from our remarks any conclusion that shall weaken the hold of Foreign Missions on his heart, we shall have produced a result which we deprecate, and intend most carefully to avoid. The spirit of Foreign Missions is the spirit of philanthropy, of the apostles, of Christ. Its prevalence is at once the means and the measure of the revival of true, primitive Christianity; and had we a hundred "tongues of men and of angels," they should all plead for the intrinsic dignity of the work, and urge upon the churches its hearty and liberal support, as essential to a living piety and to the salvation of the world. When we advocate the sister cause of missions to our own countrymen, we do not think of disparaging the claims of Foreign Missions, any more than the mother, who begs bread for one child, thinks of robbing its equally loved and equally needy brother. Indeed, we can see no essential diversity in the two forms of well doing. The object of missions, both at home and abroad, is to place before lost men the only Savior, and to secure if possible their submission to his reign. The means employed, is the same Gospel; and success, in either case, is the result of the same blessing from on high. The mere circumstance of a geographical difference of the fields of labor, cannot impair the essential unity of the work. When, therefore, we speak of Home Missions, as entitled to more consideration and a larger support, let no one regard us as intimating that Foreign Missions ought to have less.

It has somehow become impressed on the public mind, that the work of evangelizing our own land is of minor importance, and requires smaller resources than the foreign enterprise. This opinion may have arisen from the greater extent and numbers of the unevangelized nations, or from the fact that various causes early combined to give the work of missions to the heathen a strong hold on the public mind, before Home Missions were attempted on a large scale. But whatever may have caused the existing proportion of public charity to these two objects, we are persuaded it is not according to their comparative demand on the churches of this country. In its just claims on American Christians, the home missionary cause is second to no other.

### Our duties modified by our relations.

Whatever duties we owe to the various parts of the world, it cannot be denied that there is a natural order in them. The people of Great Britain, for example, are under stronger obligations to spread the Gospel throughout that island than we are; and for this plain reason, that it is their own home—they are there, with

all their knowledge of the case and their means of influence: we, on the contrary, with all our means, are far removed. For the same reason, American Christians have a paramount duty to discharge to their own country. That those with whom our relations are most intimate, to whom we alone have free access, have the first claim on our care, is a position too plain to need argument. This order of nature we cannot violate, without violating the divine constitution which has given us different relations with different portions of mankind. If, then, we do not make adequate exertions for the salvation of our country, who will make them? Who but ourselves ought to make them? The duty of laboring for the heathen, we share in common with other christian nations; the duty of converting our own land, we divide with none. The responsibility of the human agency in this work rests upon ourselves alone.

### Emergencies of the Home field.

And what are the circumstances which demonstrate the magnitude of this duty? One is the fact, that the subject of our Home efforts is this great nation—great in its physical resources and probable influence; impetuous in its enterprise; tossing like the ocean with popular convulsions, and constantly in jeopardy of being torn by the explosion of the elements which it embosoms. Besides these home-bred dangers, others no less threatening are imported from abroad. The territory of this nation is an unlimited and inviting field to which the human swarms are gathering from other lands. The crumbling dynasties of the Old World are sending hither materials to reconstruct the fabrics which are there tottering to ruin. Already the foundations are laid for social institutions such as our fathers knew not. Foreign Papists are planting our fairest territories thick with their schools. Colony after colony of men of a strange tongue and stranger associations are possessing themselves of our soil, and gathering around our ballot boxes.

Facts like these admonish us to do what our hands find to do for our country with all our might. There is said to be a hill in Europe, from the top of which bursts forth a spring, and that the removal of a single spade-full of earth may determine whether its waters shall fall into the Rhine, and thus reach the Atlantic; or whether they shall flow in the opposite direction, and mingle with the sources of the Danube, that winds its way through many distant states, and is finally lost in the waves of the Euxine. So diverse are the ends towards which the current of our nation's destiny may be turned; and now is the time, and THIS the generation which is to determine which way the stream shall run. A few years have greatly altered the moral aspect of the nation; and a few years more will make greater changes still. An era in our history seems to be at hand, and many a heart is failing for fear of the events that will follow. Whatever is done to give an evangelical type to those events must be done soon. A dollar expended for the salvation of the country ten years ago, was worth two expended now; and the same amount now will far exceed in usefulness what it will if not employed until ten years hence. This is the day of our country's salvation; a few thousands of treasure may prevent her ruin; millions might fail to retrieve it!

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## Facilities for Home efforts not improved for want of the means.

In this critical condition of our land, is not the present amount given to the Home Missionary cause miserably inadequate to its necessities? Why should not this enterprise take rank, in the affections and patronage of the churches, with that noble charity which seeks to give the same Gospel to the heathen? Is it said, that we have not the facilities of employing to advantage, as large an income as the Foreign Board? But wherein does this appear? Have we not direct and unobstructed access to people enough to demand it? Would it not be a good thing if our Home Missionaries were as well paid as the Foreign? What actually restricts our facilities for Home effort, but a restricted income? Why is it, that so many heralds of the cross, in our new settlements, labor under disadvantages, that quench their enterprise, impair their usefulness, and cut short their days? What, but the leanness of the missionary treasury hinders the employment of probably five hundred additional laborers in the next five years? known fact, that there are scores of unemployed ministers, who, in continuing so, are suffering a living martyrdom; and yet are prevented by poverty from going where the ripening harvest is perishing for want of their labor. They are in debt for their education; or they have families or other dependants who cannot dispense with their presence and support; or that make their necessary wants too great to be met by the limited salary which missionaries receive. But the present restricted income of Home Missions almost compels the Society to pass by all these men, however varied and rich their qualifications, and to select chiefly young men, or those whose domestic relations admit of their being appointed at the minimum cost. Now, what a fact is this to be told of the church in this country—that a leading qualification of the agency she employs must be its cheapness! and if her waste places cannot be built without more expense, they must still lie desolate, and the laborers must stand idle!

Nor is this the only influence which a small Home Missionary income exerts on the ministry; it also operates as a discouragement to those who are seeking the sacred office, and turns away to other employments many who ought to preach the Gospel. They see the profession apparently overstocked, and they abandon its pursuit. Now all this might be avoided, if the Home Missionary treasury were so well supplied that the reasonable wants of the ministry could be fairly met. Hundreds now out of the pulpit, engaged in other pursuits, or laboring to disadvantage, could be speedily transferred to the missionary field; and others, still, who are not now seeking the ministry, would feel the weight of the appeal for more laborers, which, as things are, they cannot appreciate.

The want of laborers, then, cannot be pleaded as a reason why the Home Missionary enterprise should not at once be put upon the same footing with the Foreign. To all who urge this plea, we say, that it has but a partial foundation in fact; and so far as it actually exists, this want is caused by that very scantiness of Home Missionary funds, for which it is offered as an excuse. There never will be ministers enough for the missionary work, till they are supported better.

But there are other facilities for the successful employment of funds in which

Home Missions have great and unappreciated advantages. For example—the Home Missionary is not compelled to take up his residence in a foreign land, to sunder all the ties of kindred, and become an exile amid associations which, by their strangeness, prevent half his usefulness; he withers not in an ungenial clime, that enervates his system, and sends him away from his work, or consigns him to an early grave; but he dwells, comparatively, among his own people and breathes his native air. He finds it not necessary to beg from any despot the privilege of laboring for his master. No time-honored barriers of caste oppose his access to the people. He need not spend his best years in gaining a doubtful mastery of difficult languages, nor in creating the elements of a scholastic as well as christian literature, nor assume the burden of the secular education of those whom he would save. These facilities are all provided ready to his hand; and he may lay out his whole strength, in direct labor for the spiritual good of These facilities are so many talents which God's people are bound to improve. It is not seemly—nay, God will not hold us guiltless, if they be allowed to remain buried in a napkin. And is there not an inconsistency in loving the heathen whom we have not seen, and yet neglecting our brethren whom we have seen? By what rule of proportion in christian ethics, is it right for the churches of our country to expend no more on the salvation of six millions of souls in the Mississippi Valley, than the same churches expend on a single hundred thousand at the Sandwich Islands? Is there practical wisdom in leaving so greatly out of account the numberless advantages as well as claims for Home labor? Now, in connexion with these facilities for immediate and unobstructed action upon millions of our own countrymen, let it be remembered, that thousands upon thousands of Papists, to whom access cannot be had in Europe, are sent here, in the providence of God, apparently on purpose to be evangelized. Let it also be remembered that all these circumstances conspire to bring near the great crisis in our country's interests. And in view of all these facts, we ask, if Home Missions should hold but a secondary place, and receive but an inferior support? But further-

Who will carry on the work of Foreign Missions fifty years hence?

Is it not obvious that the good influence sent abroad will be in proportion to the amount of it at home? And can any one who watches the course of events be blind to the fact, that we have now reached that point, where the expansion of fereign operations is hindered by the want of more consecrated mind and treasure in our own country? If, then, the work of the world's conversion is to go on, who is to do it? Where are the churches and the property on which reliance is to be had in the hour of need? If it be idly answered, "O, the Lord will provide;" we reply, So he will; but only through the appropriate means; and that appropriate means is the preaching of his Gospel at every door of every hamlet in this land. And if by any disaster the Home Missionary agency now at work, were struck out of existence, and no substitute should be found, the promoters of Foreign Missions would be compelled, by the necessities of their own cause, to re-construct the system, in order to provide the means of going forward.

It is no undue "stretching of ourselves beyond our measure" to say that on England and the United States must probably devolve the chief burden of the world's conversion, so far as means are concerned. At least—the striking out of plans and the making of beginnings in the several departments, and among the various kindreds of the earth, will be done by the Anglo-American race. This, Providence seems evidently to intend. But when we look to the mother country, what do we behold? Beneath her strong foundations, both of church and state, there are felt the laboring throes of a volcano that must soon burst its rocky crust; and the more massive the superstructure, the more ruinous will be the overthrow. The leaven of Papacy now fermenting in the established church of England, is likely soon to employ her chief attention and strength, in doing over again and more effectually, the work left incomplete by the Reformation. This struggle, together with her social agitations, must greatly hinder, for a time, her share of the direct agency in converting the heathen world. There is therefore the greater need of the sanctification of American treasure and talent to carry the Gospel to the unevangelized.

If, then, we consider only the interest of Foreign Missions, it is apparent, that it is a most short-sighted policy to make our domestic operations a matter of inferior interest. Side by side, with equal pace, let the two departments of missions at home and abroad go forward; nor let "the hand say to the foot I have no need of thee." They are bound together by ties which God has ordained. The one bears to the other the relation of the means to the end; and great as we would have that end to be, so great in proportion must we make the means.

From whatever quarter, therefore, we derive considerations on this subject, they all lead to the same result. The state of our own people; the work forced upon us by Divine Providence; the facilities given us for its accomplishment; the short space in which it must be done; our present and future relation to the Pagan world—all combine to make the conversion of the United States THE GREAT PROBLEM OF THE AGE, on the successful solution of which depends more of the interests of man, than tongue can tell, or heart conceive.

We ask the pastors of our churches, we ask the patrons of our benevolent institutions, one and all, to meditate on these things. We ask them to compare their annual donations to the cause of Home Missions with those made to the Foreign Board, and to say—while they diminish not a whit their offerings to the latter, but rather enlarge them steadily, year by year—whether they ought not greatly to multiply their efforts to turn the wildernesses of their native land, into the garden of God.

## Correspondence of the American Home Missionary Society.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

PROOFS OF A NECESSITY FOR INCREASED HOME MISSIONARY RESOURCES.

In the preceding article it is pleaded in behalf of the Home Missionary cause, that it can profitably employ—nay, that its exigencies urgently demand, an income manifold greater than it receives. Among the proofs of this necessity it is mentioned, that the scanty pay of the ministry in the new states, not only hinders the usefulness, but breaks the spirit and often ruins the health of the toiling missionary, or drives him from a work he loves, to some secular calling, in order to get his bread.

It is proper in this connexion to add a few illustrations, out of scores which might be taken from our correspondence, which will confirm the truth so well expressed in the following extract of a letter,

### From a Pastor in Massachusetts.

I believe Home Missions are not thought enough of. More must be done for our country. I have read your periodical: it ought to be read by every pastor and layman in the land. I have felt of late distressed for my brethren at the West. Our Home missionaries are not cared for by the churches as they ought to be. They are martyrs, if we have any, in our country's cause. Something must be done to wake up our churches to the great work of evangelizing our own country. Now 18 NEVER!

I am determined, for one, to pressi this subject more and more upon my people. Cannot every pastor be induced to do the same? I am not for extra efforts, but for an extra effort continuous as life.

From a Missionary who has been seve. ral years in the field."

### Personal privations.

The renewal of my commission and the amount of aid promised by the committee, afforded me great pleasure. I had met with disappointment after disappointment in my expectation to obtain the funds necessary to pay my debts—some of them contracted years ago and called for; others, a few months since, and under promise of paying them within a few weeks, until I felt that I was compelled to forego some of the necessaries of life. My promises had been broken, and my purse was empty. I had sorely felt the evil of being loaded down with debts, as Bunyan's Pilgrim was with another commodity, and had resolved that I would not involve myself. Though in need of clothes to render me comfortable in my frequent exposures, pride, or some better principle, forbade the exposure to an evil that I dread more than the cold. My coat, whose third anniversary might soon be celebrated, still receives the highest honors of that species of my My only other garment of wardrobe. the kind now in use, I wore when a student in the Seminary, eleven years ago, and whose repose, after years of rest, would not have been disturbed but for very obvious reasons.

### Misapprehension corrected.

I have been pained to think that any the time for successful action—now or of the friends of the Home Missionary enterprise should, after such an array of evidence has been produced, seem to doubt whether, after all, it is true that many of their brethren are situated as repeatedly described. Perhaps some would be ready to say, "I would not endure such privations. If there is any place where ministers can fare better I would find it."

#### A noble position.

The sober truth in regard to many of us is, we have adopted this country as our home under a deep conviction of duty as servants of Christ. We understand Him to require us to live and labor here where we must literally "endure hardness as his good soldiers." And the longer we endure the evils incident to such a choice or perform the duties assigned us, the more we feel the importance of the arrangement, and the more firmly have we resolved to abide the consequences, rather than abandon fields that have already nearly gone to waste for want of earlier cultivation. And could we command pleasant locations, or such as would be even more desirable, in some respects, in older sections of the country, I do not believe our ranks would be thinned by the hope of better society or more conveniences. So long as we can be sus-! tained in such a manner that we can "give ourselves wholly to our work," I hope we shall feel most cordially disposed to do so.

But I know the question has been seriously agitated by one, whether duty to himself and family did not require some different arrangement to secure, if possible, a more sure support. rely with the most perfect confidence upon the sum guarantied by your Committee; but beyond this, disappointment has been so often experienced that we look upon a considerable portion of what is promised, as either very doubtful when due, or entirely worthless. This has been true more especially for some time past, and to such an extent, that we cannot make our contracts for the necessaries of life with any thing like a feeling of dependance upon the stipulations of our people. And they can find pretty good ground for an apology, when many of them are in debt, and money is so scarce that it is supposed there is not enough in these counties to pay the taxes. But if this deficiency on their part arises measurably from a want of more fixed moral principles, they certainly need the Gospel, and withholding it would not: be very likely to bring them up to their duty.

representations might be made by very good brethren with whom I am acquainted. I was told a few months since, by one whose salary is not less than eight hundred dollars, "that he did not trouble himself about being able to obtain the necessaries of life—that if he was faithful, the Lord would not suffer his bread and water to fail." thought at the time, and have thought ever since, that his faith was well founded. And I and many others would have more of that same kind of faith, if we could have half that amount made sure to us.

I rejoice that there are a few places even in each of these new states, where much labor having been bestowed from ' the very settlement of the country, preachers meet with as few pecuniary embarrassments as are to be met with any where in the United States. But such cases are so far from being the general rule, that they are very rare exceptions in the circle of my acquaintance. And one who has never been otherwise situated, does not, and cannot, know, the difficulties of one who is laying the foundations of churches in the midst of opposition, poverty, ignorance, and their accompanying evils.

From a Missionary in one of the Territories.

Before I close this, I am under the painful necessity of saying a few words in relation to my support, which I would most gladly avoid. My family numbers nine, including myself and wife, with five daughters from the age of one year upwards. The health of my wife has been for some years so poor as to require assistance. \* \* \* \* In our house, barely sided up with clapboards, one outside door, with some pieces of carpeting for inside doors, and some temporary partitions, we are trying to be comfortable, contented and happy. We have denied ourselves many of the necessaries of life to do thus much to our house. In order to render our habitation more comfortable, and to purchase a horse, (for the want of which my labors are much hindered in destitute But I am aware that very different neighborhoods, in and out of my parish,)

requires an addition to my income. And now, with a source of my obligation for aid already received, and without which I could not have avoided great suffering in my family, permit me to inquire if your Board can do any thing for me in my present extremity? To avoid this question, I have gone through cold and wet with only about half the clothing I used to deam necessary and even indispensable to health. I think I am ready to endure privations with my brethren, as long as any without murmuring. But situated as I am, what shall I do 1 What can I do!

#### From a Missionary in Illinois.

It has been a matter of surprise to us, here in the far West, that any doubt should exist about the condition of missionaries, who are called to live in an expensive region on about one half the ordinary very moderate income of eastern country clergymen: and still more astonishing is it, that one who has seen the West should express doubts of our pecuniary destitution. I could tell such an one, and the churches of the Lord Jesus on your side of the Alleghany, that I know a minister of the Gospel, a missionary of your body, who for the last five years has not purchased, because he was not able, a winter garment of any description, save a very coarse, slazy great-coat and two under shirts, but has been supplied during the time wholly by the cast-off clothes of his fnends, who are in somewhat better circumstances; and his summer clothing has been either of the same description or of the cheapest material. His wife and children have been clad to a considerable extent in the same way. And, indeed, what better can one do, who without any property of his own, has to submist a wife and five children on an income of less than two hundred and fifty dollars? Such is the fact with the missionary of whom I speak.

From a Missionery in N. Western Ohio.

Looking up theshoop in the wilderness.

lication, but with the freedom of a brother opening his heart to brethren who sympathise in his joys and sorrows, we present to our readers, who will excuse the sheenes of the formalities of style, for the sake of the interesting view which it presents of mismonary exposure, labors, wants, faith and deliverance.

On the 12th of October last, I started on a tour of exploration in the back part of Lucas, Henry and Williams counties. bordering on Michigan. I had heard of some christians on Bean Creek, and took that route to Farmer, Williams co., to visit that little church, and to see how they came on. I rode 30 miles, or more, the first day, and preached at Pike, (where brother Johnson now preaches, he had not then arrived)—made an appointment at Amboy. Next morning, I felt a deep, sharp pain in my breast. Next day, after a ride of 16 miles, called on a friend who went with me to Bean Creek, 8 miles further—found two families of Presbyterians. One man had joined the ----; another stood firm, with his wife, but they had lost some of their children. He said they had numbered eleven, but now were but 5 or 6—that I was the first minister of their order who had been there since the commencement of the settlement, now 7 years old! I told him, "Heads up!" that he must not be discouraged, that there certainly would be a church of his order there—" wast patiently and with good hope." He is quite an intelligent man. I left an appointment there for the next Monday evening; at another place, for Tuesday, 10 o'clock, A. M., and at my friend's at candlelight on the same day. I was to be at home on the following Thursday, at preparatory lecture, &c.

#### Bickness away from boust-

I then went on to Farmer, and arrived there quite unwell; took medicinegrew worse,—had a violent attack of lung fever and pleurisy—and, of course failed in all my appointments. The next week my son came in search of me, and found me at the end of two days, 60 miles from home. It was then The following report, written not for pub- II found how much a family and home

were worth, at least in some degree. Although I was in a good family, (deacon E.'s) who were very kind, and in a comfortable log house, yet I was among comparative strangers—not at home. A good physician was in the neighborhood, which was a great favor. For a time he had much doubt whether I should recover. I tried to be reconciled to a near view of death—God gave me peace. It was hard to give up my family, and church, and labors, and plans; but through the power of the Gospel, this can be done. I was quiet until God gave me hope, strong hope of recovery; then, I desired it with an intensity I cannot describe. God had showed me the preciousness of the Gospel by stripping me of all; the world was gone, my family far away; a dark log-cabin and my medicine were about all of earth there was left. Then I learned to realize the poor sinner's case, who comes to a dying hour without an interest in Christ; and I felt, that if I recovered I should feel more for him. How dark must be the hour of death when the faith of Jesus brings no light! How certain will darkness come to such as know not Christ!

### Convalence and Beturn.

I rode out to Defiance in the seventh week, and remaining there seven days, came home the ninth week from my departure. My wife and children saw me while yet a great way off, and ran to meet me and fell on my neck—and after we had what answered instead of "the fatted calf," we had less talk and more feeling. Little S—, who came late from school, after embracing me, went away into a dark corner of our cabin to cry.

#### Auxieties Believed.

While at deacon E.'s I suffered all sorts of fears and distress for my family. How would my little crops be secured—my house mudded for winter—provisions furnished? And as I saw Mrs. E. and her daughter clothing their family, what, thought I, will become of my prairie birds? Who will clothe them? Soon after this my dear boy came to see me the third time, (four

days to a trip,) and told me that —— had sent me \$60, and the Home Missionary Society had renewed my commission for this year, and sent me a barrel from Braintree, Mass., and a box from Lebanon, Ct., containing bedding, clothing, and shoes. I felt condemned for my solicitude, and overwhelmed with a sense of the Divine goodness! Does God "feed the ravens"—" take care for oxen?" "How much more will He not clothe you, O ye of little faith?" I had then had my clothes on three days in succession, though very weak. It snowed and rained. I felt that I could not let my son go without going with him. Had the weather been fair, and were I not distressed on account of my family being alone when my son was absent, l should have kept him a day or two, and then tried to go with him. As it was, I felt obliged to see him go off alone. He had 30 miles to go in the storm—and not well defended—to make half his journey, in a fearful road, through mud and ice. Pity for him, and solicitude for my family, in my weak state, quite unmanned me, and I wept and rejoiced all that day—wept in view of these trials, and rejoiced that God cared for me! The physician understood my case, and he was the only one near that did. He visited me 40 times. and called in advice once. His bill was **84**0. Mr. E.'s family took turns in watching with me; this was done by the father and three sons. When the sons sat up they wrote temperance lectures, prepared business for the County Bible Society, and composition; this was a great comfort to me.

The various articles of dress all came in excellent play in a family of 8 children, the eldest only 16 years old. May God bless you, as almoners, and the dear benefactors with the best of blessings! I cannot begin to tell you how timely and how comfortable this box and barrel were to us. [Here follow some details, which, though deeply affecting, as illustrating the goodness of God in causing the articles to arrive at that particular time, are judged un-

suitable for publication.]

family, what, thought I, will become of my prairie birds? Who will clothe them? Soon after this my dear boy came to see me the third time, (four sickness, receiving of gifts, rejoicing in

God's care, and thanking of benefactors, || rance cause flourishes among us. while all unprofitable! The expenses of my sickness were about \$70. What should we have done without the aid of your Society? I am gaining slowlyhope to resume my labors before long.

From Rev. C. C. Cadwell, Rochester,

## End of a Year and beginning of

In closing up the last year, it was deemed proper to hold a meeting on the evening of the last day of the same, for the purpose of recounting the acts of God's goodness exercised toward us during the year. This meeting was at Honey Creek, and attended with good results. Many spake of the year as being the happiest ever enjoyed, and the only one by them closed in the service of God. All Christians present appeared to be much refreshed. Lord was with us in very deed. Three desired an interest in our prayers, and others were deeply impressed with their need of salvation. The first day of the present year was observed as a day of fasting and prayer. The object was that of humbling ourselves before God, and praying that the work of the Lord might be revived throughout the territory. This was a day of deep interest to all present,

On the following day (being the Sabbath) we commemorated the dying love of our ascended Lord, in the presence of a crowded assembly. was an interesting day to the church. Many hearts seemed to send to God their tribute of thanksgiving for his The tears that fell loving kindness. from many eyes, told that these were feelings of gratitude possessed for mercies past. Two were added to our number. Since that time there has been a good degree of interest manifest in the church. Two of those mentioned as desiring prayers have since been hopefully converted, and another individual reclaimed. Many others are Our weekly and female inquiring. prayer meetings, and church meetings, | ters. are as usually attended. The tempe-

our annual meeting we had an accession of thirty-four members, so that our society numbers rising of one hundred and thirty members.

From a Missionary in Illinois.

### "Nothing but the preached Gespel will preserve them."

These churches are tender vines of Jehovah's planting; and they must not be left to the destruction of the wild-The observation of boar of the forest. nine years in this great valley, has convinced me that nothing but the means of grace connected with a preached Gospel will preserve them. As I sit writing, and cast my mind's eye around on several of these tender plants, now withering and dying for want of a spiritual cultivator. Their candlestick has been removed, and their light is going out.

From Rev. Joseph Rieger.

## German Mission in Madison County,

In some former letters to you I stated the particulars in regard to the population which occupies this part of the large plain, as near as I could, especially that a great part of them are Roman Catholics, a good many of whom are convinced of the capital errors of the Popish church, and are glad to be better informed about those truths, on which the welfare of the soul depends. Another part stand indifferent. They hear the word of God occasionally; yet there is no change of heart. A third class, of Roman Catholics, came in last summer, consisting of upwards of one hundred persons, well guarded against "heresy" by an almost unimaginable ignorance in regard to religion. Among our Protestants, there are many who are more zealous now than they were when I first came here, yet many there are cold and entangled in worldly mat-

I thought that the priests at St. Louis

had already given up this place, but at | length they came here, not with the Gospel of peace, but with threatenings of hell and purgatory, and with a shrine filled with bones they call "relics." They went about to all who ever belonged to the Romish Church, and were especially severe with those who had become attached to the evangelical The most ignorant among church. them were set in motion, to invite every body to come to mass and hear them prove, that there was a purgatory; and I had to preach about purgatory also.

They sent their missionaries but twice, and more than two months have gone by since any of them has been The result of their visits seems to have been in no way favorable to their views, for, although some who formerly had come to our meetings, have never been seen since, yet on the other hand there seems to be more decision against Romanism.

The chapel which I built last summer has now a beifry, and one of the largest cow-bells from Switzerland mountains, and renders us great ser-We now, during the winter, hold all our meetings in it, and it serves

as school-house too.

My school consists of 16 pupils, from 10 to 16 years of age, whom I teach! two days every week in German. Religious instruction is the chief object, and I am rejoiced to notice their progress in every branch of instruction. Moreover, five of them, among whom are two Catholic girls, seem to be truly pious, and by means of them many a good word is brought to other families.

My impression in regard to this field; of labor is, that if it can possibly be kept up, it is very important, as the population is mostly educated, and will, in regard to religious doctrines, exert a far greater influence than those who

are ignorant.

From Rev. Asa Donaldson, Dover, Ill.

#### Conferences of churches.

united with several churches in this not only sufferers with them in this, vicinity in what we call a "conference | but often suffering the want of the

of churches." We had our first meeting at Princeton; and are soon to have one at Dover. The meeting at P. was one of deep interest; and we cherish the hope that they will, under God, be of saving benefit to the churches. Something of this nature might be of special service to the churches generally in this western valley, and I wish the suggestion might go out to them. It is the design of these meetings to wake up and call into action the members of the churches. The ministers of the several churches attend, and direct the exercises, but do not depend much on preaching. The time is taken up in prayer, confession, addresses, and holding out mutual encouragement.

### Peculiar obstacles requiring peculiar Adelity.

These western churches seem especially to need more than ordinary means of grace. When a religious interest is awakened, it seems more readily to decline, than in churches at the East. This is probably a natural consequence of our peculiar circumstances. few professing Christians are in settled and easy circumstances. The making of farms, and furnishing them with buildings, (or what is more common, struggling with the difficulties consequent upon the want of them,) the irritating effects among neighbors and christian brethren, of establishing new roads, which are as sure to offend some, as to please others; with the operation of an almost endless train of things incident in a new country—all this leaves nothing like leisure, nor any of that calmness, and quietude of spirit, without which the flame of piety can never burn steadily in the soul. It has been suggested, too, that more than ordinary attachment to the closet must exist here, to secure any thing like a common frequency of closet devotions. Such are the dwellings of three fourths of the church members, that they can scarcely find a place for secret devotion: and the effect is as the blighting of death. Ministers here can scarcely fail to suspect this difficulty among the As a special means of grace, we private members of the church, being

study.

Possibly one or two, out of ten of your missionaries, may have something like a study room: the rest must set down in the room with the family, which is at the same time, kitchen, sitting room, parlor and study; and there make preparation for the Sabbath if they can: and he who can succeed in keeping the bearing of his soul steady on the subject, will thank God, that he can have ears deaf to the clatter of crockery and kettles, the noise of children, and the hum of conversation.

Hence it is seen, that a deep interest of heart must be kept up, or the strong current of untoward circumstances will soon cause divine things to receive but secondary regard. Once in a few weeks, two, three, or more churches, can come together, (at least a good share of the members,) and spend a day in "stirring up one another's minds by way of rememberance," and keep up a counter influence in their hearts of strong resisting power, which will drive back the everspreading flood of From Rev. R. N. Wright, Belvidere, Ill. evil things.

#### The West saved by adversity.

On the subject of the protracted dependence of these feeble churches on the Christians at the East, occasioned by the embarrassments of the times, we wish we could say, being heard by all, and believed, that this is God's own way of answering the prayers they put up to him, when they first set their hands to this work of salvation. They prayed that God would bless this work, and set up his spiritual kingdom here, a mighty bulwark against overspreading iniquity, which they saw would be likely to embody itself, as the wide-spreading waters of our western lakes, and might roll its floods back-They prayed ward upon the East. that he would make the waters of life to flow here, like the rivers of this great valley: for it was seen by all discerning Christians, that a more limited! blessing would fall short of the pressing wants of our American Zion. But had the temporal prosperity and spirit

seclusion and private devotions of a || of speculation continued, which was here with its withering influence when you began to set up these churches, sure as we are that the Mississippi will continue to flow southward, so sure we may be that this work of salvation must Had that proshave been defeated. perity continued only till this moment, and the enthusiasm of emigration continued to roll on its agitated and turbid torrents, and before the institutions of religion could have begun to operate, we had been undone!

You might as well undertake to lay the foundations of a house amid the rushing overflow of a river, as to have attempted the founding of the spiritual temple here, had not those floods abated, which in eighteen hundred and thirtyseven, were bringing the worshippers of Mammon from every quarter of the globe. In mercy, God has said to these proud waves, "hitherto shall ye come and no further;" and we give him thanks for this mercy!

#### Looking to God.

Some of our number seem to have become sensible of our situation, and are burdened in spirit. Their cry is ascending, and I shall be disappointed if light does not break in. Certain of the brethren are to commence to-morrow going from house to house for prayer and religious conversation with every member of the church. After this labor is completed, we have appointed to come together and spend one day in prayer Some of our number and conference. can be satisfied with nothing but the They say. descent of the Holy Ghost. "when we were very few, and without the ordinances of the Gospel, God heard our prayer and appeared for us. church was formed, and the preaching of the word was enjoyed by us a portion of the time. But as many came to listen, where should we meet? God again heard our prayer, and added to our number brethren who had the ability and disposition to aid us in procuring a convenient, temporary place for public worship. Now we wanted a pastor to

be continually with us. In this also, | will be kept up, and the progress of the Gos-God heard our cry, and presently a shepherd unknown by face to any of the brethren, appeared to lead the flock ; and what we lacked for his support, God took from other churches by means of a benevolent society and gave to us. Next we felt the need of a house of worship; and here too, the Lord was: better than our fears; for his providence prepared the way, and is promising us h in a few months a temple for the living God. And now," say they, "when we have found that we are perishing in a dry and thirsty land where no water is, shall we, with all this experience of his goodness, cease to cry mightily unto be God, till he pour us out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it?"

#### Deterioration of Morale.

The deterioration of morals, resulting from migration from East to West is In general, the wave of astonishing. emigration keeps far ahead of the missionary, and tract volume, and often of the Bible; and there men can have, as they term it, "their full swing." And often a pretty dense population is found before the institutions of the Gospel break in upon the region of vice. Hence the importance of the Home Missionary Society. Men who ran away from the Gospel to avoid its restraints, or who, when away, are fond of the liberty it gives them, can barely be expected to invite it among them, or domuch to anstain it when it comes.

CO-OPERATION OF CONGREGATIONALISTS AND PRESENTERIANS IN THE WEST.

### Union, Besirable and Practicable.

We trust the day is far distant which shall see these two classes of churches and ministern striving with each other as rival denominations. Their interests are so identical-and especially in the West, their people are so commingled, that unless some plan of cooperation be adopted whereby both may listen to the same ministers and sit at the

pel greatly retarded.

It is from a thorough convection of the importance to the cause of evangelical piety, of some plan of united action between these subdivisions of the same Christian family, that we have rejoiced in the successful experiment made by the Churches of Wisconam. A correspondent of the New-England. Puritan gives the history of this experiment. substantially as follows:- "A presbytery was formed as soon as there were ministers enough to constitute it; but as the population increased, it was found that there were many Congregational ministers and laymen who were unwilling to join such a body. An effort was then made to effect a union on a principle somewhat resembling the plan adopted in Ohio and Western New-York; but that plan was not satisfactory. After a full discussion of the subject, a plan was devised, which, we think, secures the grand features of both denominations. It united all the minusters in one body, and gives each charely the privilege of a representation by one dailsgate.—This body constitutes a convention. 4 which serves as a Presbytery to those who prefer Presbytenan discipline, and as a Consociation to those which prefer Congregational order—leaving each church to transact its own business by select council, if is chooses to do so. In this way the convention serves as a bond of union and brotherhood, while it leaves the Congregational churches essentially independent.

"Thus far," says the correspondentabove alluded to, "the plan works well. I have never attended meetings of greater harmony or more perfect co operation than ours have been, since the preliminaties were all settled. Our last meeting developed a degree of talent and energy of christian character which I have never before seen in a young country."

#### Other Evidence.

As further proof of the growing conviction of brethren, that union is desirable and can be attained, we extract one or two other notices.

From a Missionary in Cook co., Ill.

Our ecclesiastical meeting was, as same communion table, an unboly similation | usual, deeply interesting. Among other

things which made it so, was the perfect unanimity that attended all our deliberations and acts. Would that brethren at the East, could have been here, and beheld for themselves, how the presence of Presbyterian brethren and their cordial co-operation in our deliberations, instead of marring, perfected that peace. Instead of feeling shy and jealous of each other, when we meet, our feelings seem to be like those of Paul and his company when they came to "Appli Forum and the Three Taverns." O there is truly a luxury in these unaffected greetings! Pray that the Presbyterian and Congregational brethren in this new and arduous field may continue to the last to feel that they are one in Christ, one in labor and suffering, one in joys.

#### REVIVALS.

**When the enemy cometh in like u flood,** the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standerd against him."

What trust has the mere worldling which can sustain him in a time of general calamity? Where can the man of trade place his reliance in a time when pecuniary disaster is aggravated by the deterioration of morals—when fraud and peculation are palliated by giving them the softer names of "repudiation" and "default"? Where can the statesman find repose for his hopes, when politics become a trade, and are driven like all other trades, in such a way as to make money by them; and constitutions, the study of the law, but he now no charters, and every thing else that stands in the way, are regarded as trifles light as air? We know not how, in such circumstances, the intelligent man of the world can avoid the most acute mental distress. But the Christian, who knows the human beart, and therefore is not disappointed by any manifestations of its depravity; who knows, to, the omnipotence of God's Spirit, and therefore places all his trust in Him alone—has a source of consolation that can never fail. "God is his refuge; a very prosent help in every time of trouble."

To cheer the heart of "those that sigh for | all the abominations that are done in the

land," we devote the following pages to a record of the work of the Lord in different parts of our beloved country. To such as "mourn in Zion," the divine language seems to be the same as to the desponding Jews: "My spirit remaineth among you, FEAR YE NOT." Hag. ii. 5.

### **MISSOURI.**

From Rev. W. T. Dickson, West Ely, Missouri.

Since the commencement of my la-

bors, we have not been entirely without some indications of the Holy Spirit's presence. On the 16th of December we began a series of meetings, which, owing to the inclemency of the weather, were continued no longer than the following Monday, the 20th; and yet we hope that about twenty experienced a change of heart before they closed. Of these, twelve united with this church; the others either have, or will unite with the neighboring churches. During the continuance of the meetings, there were between forty and fifty who manifested solicitude for their souls. Many, it is to be feared, have gone back to the world; of others, we have some faint hopes that they will persevere unto the end. Of those who were brought into the church, six are heads of families; the others are young persons. Two, we trust, may at some future day be engaged in preaching the They had, previous to their conversion, been pursuing a course of studies with a view to professions. One of them intended soon to commence longer thinks of it. His whole attention is turned to the ministry. I expect to give some instructions to these young men during the present year.

## Characteristics of the Work.

The revival was characterized by humble, ardent prayer on the part of the church members, and by stillness All appeared to feel and solemnity. their entire dependence on the influences of God's Spirit. We have reason to rejoice that we have been visited and blessed. To him be the praise.

#### ILLINOIS.

From our German Missionary, in Madison Co., Ill.

Interesting Movement among the Germane.

I have lately been requested by several German congregations, about 30 to 35 miles south of this, to visit them, as their minister is absent on a visit to Europe. I went there, and found a good part of the people in a highly interesting state of mind, and was detained longer than I expected. There is evidently an uncommon manifestation of the Holy Spirit throughout large portions of this country. I have lately received visits from people who came 30 to 60 miles, and sought my advice. I generally make them stay some days in my family, and give them an opportunity to be edified; and they almost always leave us with tears. I hope we shall soon see three other German brethren here from that much esteemed missionary institution in Basle—for there are great distances between the German missionaries in this state.

From Rev. E. H. Hazard, Lyndon, Ill.

#### iddon Indgwonje.

Three deaths have occurred in this community. One was a little interesting boy, belonging to parents, beloved members of this church, who was killed instantly by the accidental discharge of a musket in the hands of a brother two years older than himself. Another was an elderly lady, who, while riding in a wagon with two men, was killed suddenly by the unexpected discharge of a un in the hands of one of the men. This happened but the next day after week I was at F-, on the Mississippi, and saw the corpse of a youth of seventeen, in vigor and activity but the day before, who while bathing in the river, mysteriously sunk in the midst of

judgments eccurred in June last, and seemed to produce some solemnity, yet no particular reformation was manifest at that time.

#### Gentie Balreshing.

In the fall, Rev. Mr. Kent, of Galena, visited us, and spent several days in laboring in this congregation. Our prayer meetings were better attended, and became more interesting. The church began to confess their sins to God and to each other; and the influence of God's Spirit became more apparent in the hearts of his people; and tenderness of conscience was manifested by some of the impenitent. A young people's evening meeting commenced and continues still. Connected with these, I have had a meeting of inquiry with the youth and children. Many of these meetings have been very interesting. There has been but little excitement. Our meetings have been characterized by stillness, candor, and deep solemnity.

#### Additions to the Church.

On the first Sabbath of this year, twelve were added to the church by profession—most of them youth and members of the Sabbath school. One young girl, about twelve years old, in giving her relation to the church, said. "her first impressions were made by her teacher asking her very feelingly if she would not pray when she went home." An interesting state of religious influence now prevails throughout our little society, and yet we are surrounded with moral darkness. Intemperance, Sabbath breaking, Universalism, and infidelity hedge us in on every side; and I feel that this infant church is a city set upon a hill, whose light cannot be hid.

the burial of the boy. During the same From Rev. John Ballard, Griggsville, Elinots.

#### A day of Salvation,

God has in mercy visited us, although his sport, and was taken out by his dis- the most unworthy of such a blessing. tressed father, dead! These singular You know from my former letters that

About two months since I preached at a place called Taylor's neighborhood. There seemed to be some interest, and numbers were concerned for the salvation of their souls. Five weeks since I spent another Sabbath there, and at the close of the evening service nearly all the congregation expressed their determination to serve God. From the number of my duties here I have not been able to visit them since, but have learned from a man residing in the place that the interest still continues, and numbers have taken a decided stand for God, and are active in their prayer-meetings, which they hold every week. The precise number I have not learned. I expect to organize a church there in a few weeks, of probably fifteen or twenty members.

The church in this place has enjoyed no revival for three years; and when I came here, last spring, was in a distracted and divided state, with dark prospects. The state of feeling seemed to be gradually improving. Old prejudices and animosities were yielding to feelings of forgiveness and repentance. During the summer and autumn there was an increase of interest, shown by a fulier attendance on the stated means of place six miles distant, (Granville,) appointed prayer-meetings every even- I now feel constrained to say, "the in the week in different parts of the Lord is with us there of a truth." congregation, and the people of God seemed to be considerably engaged. A January, 1842, as a day of fasting and day of fasting and prayer was appointed, prayer, in concert with the friends of which was well attended, and evidently Zion. We brought in our "tithes and the Spirit of God was present. The offerings," and the exercises of the day church began to humble herself before took a practical turn, and Christians Lwing the fast was one of thrilling in- we must every one build over against his terest. Such breaking down, and such Lumble confessions I have seldom wit- immediate conversion of sinners in the The week following, a protracted meeting was commenced which | people's prayer-meeting at my house on continued several days. Enthres: to assist. The house, which attended by from 19 to 15 persons, most slarge for this part of the country, was of whom now "came up to the help of crowded to overflowing. A still and the Lord against the mighty," and were seemn silence pervaded the assembly, among the most active in the good Enwing that God was there speaking cause. We continued our meetings to the wart by his Spirit. There was every evening (our house being occu-The truth, in spied by a school by day) for about ten a plain and simple manner, was pre- evenings, with preaching first, and then sented to the mind, and it proved the spending a season in conference and sword in the hands of the Spirit. The prayer. Six hope in the pardoning

I preach part of the time in the vicinity " enmity of many hearts was slain by it. A meeting for inquirers was appointed at the academy adjoining. At the first meeting fifty attended; at the next eighty; and at the last one, before the meeting closed, there were more than a hundred. At the close of the meeting those who indulged hopes that they had passed from death unto life were seated together in the body pews, which were completely filled. The number was rising one hundred. The work seems still to continue, though not so powerfully. At the meeting for inquirers the Sabbath evening following, fifteen more professed their determination to make an unconditional surrender to God. And at our last inquiry meeting there were several new cases of conviction. It is a glorious work, and in view of it we can but exclaim, "What hath God wrought!"

> From Rev. H. G. Pendleton, Hennepin, Illinois.

#### Consistent Prayer.

I have hitherto said nothing of the The last week in January, we where I labor the balance of my time.

We observed the first Monday of The meeting on the evening fol- were led to see, that to be consistent own house, and pray and labor for the There had been a young midst of us. I sent for Saturday evenings for some months,

mercy of God, in Christ Jesus; others | this united effort. are inquiring. At the same time the messles were introduced into our school and neighborhood; in one week 25 or 30 out of 60 members of the school, were necessarily absent on this account. The next week the school was suspended, (this was after our series of meeting closed.) The disease went very hard with several; one youth of 17 or 18 years of age died, and God's chastening hand was laid upon me and my companion, and we were called to part with our only child. "Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight."

About a week after our series of meetings in Granville closed, I commeaced evening meetings here, our house being occupied by a school by day. The meetings increased in number and interest with the increased spirit of prayer on the part of the few who sympathize and feel with us here. There are but two male members in town of our denomination; yet the Methodists came in, some to our prayermeetings, and generally attended preaching. The Universalist, the infidel came, and for two weeks past, the subject of religion has been, to a great extent, the topic of conversation in our stores, shops, and places of concourse. We trust the Holy Spirit has been, and is still with us, to quicken and sanctify the child of God; to awaken, convict and convert the sinner. Two females hope in the pardoning mercy of God.

#### Wisconsin.

From Rev. A. Gaston, Delavan, Wis.

Since I last wrote you, we have erjoyed a precious visitation from on high The attention to the preached word, and the apparent interest in divine things, On the 27th of January, a series of at the Savior's feet. had been for some time on the increase. meetings was commenced on Turtle; Prairie, one part of the moral field which I endeavor to occupy. Congre-God's elect. The Holy One has evi- to omit for want of room. dently set his seal of approbation on 1 In reading, with rejoicing hearts, these

Cávillers, revilers, and errorists, have been silenced. They have been constrained to admit the sincerity of the Savior's followers, and the

strong bonds of christian love-

On " Turtle Prairie," and in the vicinity, there are probably some 40 or 50 families. Among these there were known to be 20 or more professors of religion, connected with the three denominations above mentioned. As the meeting advanced, the school-house where we assembled was crowded to overflowing. The people literally tred one upon another. One after another began to confess their sins, their wanderings, their former professions of religion, &c. Such a host of "backslidere" I have seldom seen in one place before. No one had suspected them of being Christians! As one of them said to me some time before the meeting commenced.... When they left the East they boxed up and brought every thing with them except their religion; that they concluded to leave behind !"

Among the impendent, the same things have been manifest that characterise every revival of religion. The convictions of some were deep and pungent; their submission hearty and full; their evidence of acceptance marked and clear. In others there was less perception of the strictness and holmess of the divine law; less deep contrition manifested; less decision of character in the service of God.

One distinguishing feature of this work of grace is its universality. Nearly every individual that regularly attended the meeting has been hopefully converted to God. In the judgment of charity, from 60 to 80 (including backsliders) have passed from death to life. Most of these are among the middle aged and youth. A few children, and the man who had numbered almost his threescore years and ten, are found sitting

gationalists, Baptists and Methodists, Many other notices of revivale which we led on by their respective ministers, had intended to meet in the present number Many other notices of revivals which wo labored together as the embattled host of of the Home Musionary, we are compelled

reports of the kindness of God to our mis-|| They live and toil, are sick, and suffer, and sions, we have not been able to forget that | die-and are not saved! O, come, the blessed there are many, many churches and neigh- | day, when Christ shall be preached in all borhoods, where there are unconverted souls | his attractions to every settlement and as precious as those whose hopeful re-levery individual in our land! that immortal novation is mentioned in these communica- | men, bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. tions, but for whom no servant of God may no more perish at our very doors, bewatches as one that shall give account. I cause we send them not warning!

Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S., from March 1st to April 1st, 1842.

Not in commission last year. Rev. Thos. Bellamy, Burrville, N. Y.

Rev. A. P. Beebe, Oriskany, N. Y.

Rev. H. A. Sackett, East Nassau, N. Y.

Rev. Chas. Dickinson, Peru, Ill. Rev. W. T. Dickson, West Ely, Mo.

Rev. J. H. Payne, Libertyville and Middlesex, Ill.

Rev. Wm. Manly, Ontario, N.Y.

Rev. Seth Howell, Weish Ch., Columbus, O.

Rev. John McCormick, Greenland, O.

### Re-appointed.

Rev. A. C. Lathrop, Phænix, N. Y. Rev. B. G. Riley, Hartwick, N. Y.

Rev. John C. Sherwin, Berlin, O.

Rev. S. Cowles, Lodi, N. Y.

Rev. Mead Holmes, Ellicottville, N. Y.

Rev. Hiram Gregg, Hume, N. Y. Rev. Lewis Hamilton, Addison, N.Y.

Rev. Isaac Crabb, Mecklenburg, N. Y.

The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from March 1st to April 1st, 1842.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE-		}}
Keene, Heshbon Soc., by Mrs. A. Blake,	52	<u>~  </u>
Treas, MASSACHUSETTS—	5%	العم
Missionary Society, by B. Perkins,	500	00
Boxford, Gent. H. M. S. to const. Rev.		
W. S. Coggin a L. M.,	30	00
Chelsea, Winnessement Ch., Sab. Sch.,		18
Dedham, First Ch., Maternal Assoc.,	15	50
Granby, Cong. Ch., to const. Rev. James		- 1
Bates a L. D., and Mrs. Bates a L. M.,	186	00
Groton, Ladies' Benev. Soc., by Rev. M.		]
Chase,	20	00
Hampshire Miss. Soc., of which \$200 is		
from a friend, by E. Williams, Treas.,	250	00
Pittefield, Ladies, for expense of boxes,		
by Martha G. Warriner,	4	00
Stockbridge, by D. Burrell and D. R. Wil-		
liams. Ex'ra, legacy of the late Cyrus		
Williams, 10 shares Housatonic Bank,	400	00
and cash (in all 1,500,)	460	00
West Amesbury, Rev. L. W. Clark,	9	00
West Springfield, in part of legacy of		
the late Rev. J. L. Pomeroy, by L.	OFA	~
Strong, Esq.,	250	w
CONNECTICUT—	5	00
A former missionary,	J	W
Bristol, in part of legacy of the late	141	61
Thames Wilcox, by B. Ely, Ex'r.,		00
Farmington, Mrs. Phebe Janes, Fairfield, Hon. R. M. Sherman, to const.	10	1
Mrs. Esther J. Dennison a L. M.,	30	00
Hartford, A. M. Collins,	100	_
are and all the tare America.		

New Britain, Cong. Ch., to const. Rev.	
D. M. Seward a L. D.,	183 00
New-Haven, C. Brewster, by Rev. H. G.	
Ludlow,	5 00
Norwalk, Ladies, for freight of box,	8 00
Ridgebury, Cong. Ch., by G. St. John,	
Treas.	38 84
Stonington, Fem. Aux., by Miss L. A. Sheffield,	00 00
Westport, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. H.	20 00
Benedict.	18 34
NEW-YORK—	10 34
Brooklyn, First Presb. Ch., Juv. Miss.	
Soc., by R. Creed,	65 00
Dunkirk, Presb. Ch., by Rev. T. Still-	00 00
man,	7 75
Fort Ann, Presb. Ch., to const. Reuben	
Farr and Wm. Baker Life Members,	
by Rev. P. Barbour,	60 00
Hudson, by Rev. R. G. Armstrong,	82 00
Hunter, by do.	10 00
Kinderhook, D. M. S., by H. Blanchard,	
Treas., Estate of a deceased friend, to	
const. Dr. J. P. Beekman a L. M., \$30,	
to const. Lucas I. Van Alen a L. M.,	
\$30; others, \$16 88,	76 88
Malden, Presb. Ch., of which \$30 is from	
Charles Isham, to const. Mrs. W. Grif-	440.6=
tin of Glasgow a L. M.,	140 25
Monticello, Austin Strong,	<b>25</b> , 00
New-York city, viz:	1 00
Allen St. Presb. Ch., friend,	1 00

Central Ch., F. Bull, 3 reams of paper

		,	
Bab. Sch., \$4 27; #. M. Cherter, \$10;	1		
J. Hyde, 10: others, \$82 70,	86 97	Receipts of the Wastern Agency at Gener	M. R. F.
Mercer St. Oh., A. De Porest, \$100;	1	from Jan. 1 to April 1, 1842. Rev. J. A.	
Rev Dr. Skinner, \$50, T Densey,	1	Secretary.	,
\$50, F. Markoe, \$12 50, Wm. Shaw,	i	l	
\$15; Dr. Washington, \$5,	932 50	Albion, Ladies, of which \$30 is to count-	
Pearl St. Ch , D. Luthrop, \$101 A. L.	19 00	tuto Mrs. Justus W. Franch a L. M.,	
Shaw, \$2,	12 00	\$80; Gent. to constitute Rev. J. W.	112 29
Spring St. Ch., P. P. Schoules, \$30;		French t. L. M., \$32 29, Alden,	7 00
T. Ketchum, \$10; others, \$50 60,	99 60	Almond,	7 38
Peakskill, Rev. D. Brown, \$1; Mrs.	i	Andover,	30 00
Brown, 0 25,	1 25	Augelica, Ladies, \$25; others, \$11,	36 00
Poughkeopsie, Prasb. Ch., by A. Lathrop,	35 00	Barre,	10 00
Bug Harbor, Mrs C. Sleight,	5 00	Bergen, First Cong. Ch. to coust. Rev.	***
Smithgehl, by Rev R. G Armetrong, J.	1	Heary Suyder L. M.,	39 58 8 90
H Conklin, \$5. A Phot, \$9; M. Car- penter, \$2. H. Thompson, \$3; E.	1	Black Rock, third soll. Branchport,	5 90 5 00
Thompson, \$1, H Van Wyrk, \$5, F.	;	Brighton, by Roy. B. B. Gray,	12 69
Mtebbios, \$2, E.za Flint, \$1; Col. J.	ì	Buffalo, First Prest, Ch., Ludies,	134 86
Thompson, \$5. J. Thompson, 0 50;		" German Ch.,	25 13
Mrs. Thompson, 91; W. Dakin, 0 50,	27 00	Canapdagus, thank. coll., \$22; Ladies	
Troy, First Ch., by Rev. R. G. Arm-	15 00	See, Mrs. Thompson, Pres., of which	
Second Ch., Mon. Con. Cott., by C.	20 00	\$100 is from a fraud to constitute Al- exampler II Howell, of New-York, a	
Lyman,	50 00	L. D., \$176 37, W. Hubbell, \$20;	
Valatie, by Rev. R. G. Armstrong,	6 10	Judge Howell, \$15; W. Antie, jun-	
Yorktown, First Cong. Ch., by Hev. J.		\$10: others, \$61.83,	305 90
K. Brugg.	13 89	Cayuga,	11 62
NEW-JERSEY- Newark, Center Ch., Rev. W. Belden, Jr.,	10 00	Centerfield, thank, cell., \$9; Ladies, \$7, Collins.	3 00 16 00
Orange, Second Presh. Ch., coll., by B.	20 00	East Aurora, Cong Ch.,	8 00
W. Baldwin, Trees.	43 00	Eden, by Ray, J. M. Sadd,	23 00
PLORIDA-		Ellicottvilje,	4 00
Tampa Bay, Capt. Ogdas, U. S. Army,	30.00	Fairport,	30 00
by A. C. Bull,	10 00	Friendship,	7 00
Lexington, J. C. Tedd.	10 00	Geneva, Presb. Ch., Sah. School, to con- stitute Miss Susan Gordon, Miss Lydia	
OHIO—	++ +-	Denumore and Miss Ann Maria Price,	
Berlin, by Rev. J. Cable,	3 87	Life Members, \$100, G. P. Mowry,	
Genova, by ' do	7 89	_ \$10, A B. Hall, \$15, D.L. Lum, \$10,	135 00
Reynoldsburgh, Rav. J. Cable, donation,	10 00 5 5 13	Hammondaport, Ladies \$30; others, \$30,	50 00
Trenton by Kev. J. Cobie, 1LLINGIS—	0 44	Havanna, by Rev. H. Clark, Hopewell,	25 00 17 00
General, by Rev. J. Wilcox,	5 00	Hornelsvalle,	5 00
Naperville, by Rev. J. H. Prentiss,	7 00	Humo,	25 00
M FRIGINTI BL I		Independence,	5 00
St. Louis, in part of legacy of the late.	150 00	Ithaca, G. D. Beers, to carol the name of	
WISCONSIN—	200 00	Miss Augusta Maria Buers, as a L. M., Livonia, Mrs. Margoret Gibbs, in full to	30 00
Nimpersink, by Rev. L. Hall,	4 00	const. Justus Fitch Coy a I. M., \$15;	
Virgina Settlemont, by da.	12 37	Others \$50,	65 00
3DW)-	1 69	Mechleaburgh,	6 50
Toolhurgh, do do	\$ 00	Milville,	7 00
Tooliburgh, do do	1 94	Newstead, Oaks Corners,	28 00
Yellow Spring, do do	2 87	Pavilion	4 38 25 00
_		Pen Yan, Cong. Ch.,	16 48
	3696 35	Portageville,	13 40
Jasper Corning, Treas	rerer.	Prattaburgh, to const. Mrs. Sophronia	**
	I	Judson a L. M , Pulincy, Long. Ch.	30 00
Receipts of the New Hampshire Missionery	Secie-	Rockstream, Third Ch., Starkey,	9 00 9 37
ty for the quarter ending April 1, 186	1	P.Omutit,	46 41
**		Rushford,	4 32
Littleton, Wm. Brackett, #3: John Mor- relt, \$2. Rev. J. R. Worcoster, \$2,	i	Rushville, in full to const. Rev. M. Gel-	
Cong Soc., \$21 14,	27 14	Rochester, in part of avails of organ,	25 00
Cansau, J. Kittridge, \$10; Mrs. Sarah		" Brick Ch., J. M. Schermerhorn, 225;	101 43
Harris, \$1 04,	II 04	others, 133,	78 QU
Wentworth, Rev J. S Davis,	45 00 33 50	" Third Ch.,	27 30
Lyme, Cong Sec., Enat Boscawen, Cong. Sec.,	28 00	Washington-st, Ch.,	1 37
Westehester Prop. Boc.	8 00	Springwater, South Butler,	4 50
Plymouth, Cong. Soc.,	26 50	Sweden, thank, coll.,	4 50 6 00
Meredith Bridge, Cong. Soc.	19 77	Trumanshurgh,	80 00
Warner, Cang Roc.,	5 00 . 5 00	Wilson, thank, coll.,	7 00
Darham, R. Thompson, Campton, J. W. Kimball, \$2; E. Cook, \$3,			10000
Cent lastitution,	36 10	•	1670 71
	20.21.00		•

## THE PASTOR'S JOURNAL,

OR,

Sketches of real characters, conversations, and striking facts, furnished CHIEFLY BY CLERGYMEN.

## Bread cast upon the waters.

incidents in the history of a cadet.

[Purnished by a Pastor.]

Some sixteen or eighteen years ago, I visited the family of a brother in —, and with other books for the children, carried along a little arithmetical manual, known by the name of "Colburn's Arithmetic," by the study of which, a scholar becomes acquainted with fractions before he learns that they are hard. The children of the family were attracted by it, and one lad, D, was found greatly to excel. At the age of 12, this lad came to live with me, in Massachusetts, where he enjoyed the advantages of a classical The evening after his arrival I missed him from my study, and hearing the boys at play on the green, I called for him and he came in. I said to him, "this is the first time you have gone into the streets to spend an evening; let it be the last." And it was the last for the years he staid with me, unless it were after he had mastered seldom had any companion in his recreation, except myself.

During his second winter with me. be went to a district school, and his industry was great and his progress remarkably rapid. His religious instruction was not neglected; for besides being a punctual member of the Sabbath school and Bible class, he was a constant reader of the Scriptures and serious books from the juvenile library. When 14 years of age he returned home nearly fitted for college. His father put him into the field to works. He was in a new world, and work, and for a year, what time he did enjoyed himself, as a young man full

not labor he played; like a colt broke loose, he thought of nothing but play. He then took a start, reviewed his studies, and went to college, where he staid with good promise for one term, in the first year. He then, through the influence of a distant relative, received the appointment of cadet in the Military Academy of West Point, whither he immediately repaired. His course there was prosperous, his quarter bills being marked without exception "500." He left that institution (where he was, I I think, a member of a Bible class—at least a part of his time) as one of six engineers selected for the civil service.

While stationed on the as engineer, he visited me, and finding me in reduced circumstances, he placed in my hands two hundred dollars to purchase stock, of which he was to have half the income, and in taking care of which my son was to be the main agent. Meanwhile he had left West Point nearly or quite an infidel, though in our correspondence, which has been regular from the time he left me, he did not gain-say, yet would not discuss. When at West Point, I visited all his night lessons; and then hellhim, and at night we walked on the mountain, where we had a serious and long protracted talk, closed with prayer. When at my house, he said he "should be glad to believe, if he could." The fact was, his heart rose against the truth, and he was tempted to tru to be an infidel. To others, he "wondered that uncle should leave out of his letters secular affairs;" that "some of his letters had not a word but on moral subjects."

> Early in 1841, he was ordered to \_\_\_\_\_, to superintend some public

of hope, with books and congenial companions, and a competent support—but "without God and without hope." halo of glory was around him, and his letters indicated great worldly happiness. But the character of all these subjects suddenly changed. In March, 1841, he wrote to me as follows:—

"My dear, very dear Uncle.—Tell me if you have not nearly given me over to hardness of heart and blindness of mind. Have you not almost concluded to heap no longer coals of fire upon my head, by persuasion, entirely thrown away? You will rejoice when I tell you, that my eyes have at length been opened, that as I humbly hope, I have lost the world, and found it! that as a child, or even as a babe, "I do submit to be taught of God"—the quotation is from a letter of your own.

That so great a sinner should ever have been reclaimed, is to me a cause of wonder and gratitude. Will you believe, that during the last five years I have not probably attended church more than twice that number of times, (excepting for the last few Sundays)—that of late I had held the entire church in perfect contempt, and that my ordinary talk on religious subjects, during the four or five weeks preceding my conversion, was most outrageously blasphemous. I was allowed, or made to go on from knowledge to knowledge, until I had such a sense of the power and terror of God—such a foretaste of the torments of the wicked, that my suffering became at length insupportable! I cannot say much about it in a letter; it will be enough to say, that after repeated efforts to give myself up unconditionally to God, being secretly assured that could I do so I should obtain relief; and pardon of sins, I at length did give up all the world, and that moment my torments ceased. The sins of my whole life were distinctly present to my consciousness; and for none did I suffer more than for the neglect of the means of salvation—such as attending church and reading the Bible. I refused to submit until my physical energies were prostrated, and my digestion so completely destroyed, that a long time will I have great confidence in the efficacy | lectual improvement, habits of life, and

of prayer. During my struggle, and after beginning to look to God alone for relief, I prayed constantly for power to give up the world. I prayed because I could not help it; I was secretly told, and made to do so. I find that my life, at least, for a long time, is to be one of trials. My heart is still very bad, and it is only by frequent prayer and attendance on the appointed means, that I expect or hope to attain a uniform, consistent, decided christian character. will go back to say, that I had not once thought of Christ as a mediator, up to the time of obtaining relief; but I was then made to see and to feel in a wonderful manner, without the assistance of any one, that I must rest my hopes of salvation entirely upon the merits of Christ. Alas, I am afraid I shall do little or nothing to evince my sense of the goodness of God. I pray daily that you may be rewarded for your many exertions in the cause of Christ. I wish you could write to me at your first leisure, and give me advice suited to my case. My sense of unworthiness and conscious want of a teacher, are in strong contrast to my former arrogance. I feel as a child commencing the world anew. I thought that after gaining something like a permanent and consistent christian character. I should like to join some church. If so, what church shall I join? Mention some religious books you consider most important. If I know myself, I love you all, and all the world much more than I ever have before. I feel that, all things considered, I have been the most wicked man of the times! How great therefore my debt of gratitude! I find my capacity for real enjoyment of life is increased beyond measure, but I cannot be happy unless I do something like my duty. How differently I look upon your epistolary sermons now."

In a more recent letter he made a donation of his share of the stock above referred to, to be appropriated to defray the expenses of educating my son! Thus was the bread "cast upon the waters" gathered again "after many days." How marvellous are the works of God! The seed sown so long ago, be required to restore me again to health. I the solicitude manifested for the inteleternal salvation of this young man, i procured for us a silent influence which in all his wanderings be could not escape. And the Spirit of God has emplayed that long-embedded truth to work, in the absence of other means, a change of most surpassing value. New glory now encircles him, in which are commingled rays of faith and love to God and man, and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. He lives in a new world; he walks with God. What before he prized, he now counts but " loss, for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus, his Lord."

Who will not try to bring sinners to Christ, and never faint? Though Christians feel that their instrumentality is small, they should remember that the Gospel, which is the weapon of their warfare, is "the wisdom of God, and the power of God;" and that in using this instrumentality, they have God himself on their side.

# Deep poverty abounding in rich liberality.

You perceive, says a missionary of the A. H. M. S., that I report no contributions to benevolent objects. This is not from a want of willingness on the part of the church, but to the almost entire want of money in the community. About a year ago this church was visited by the agent of the American Bible Society, who could obtain but little money. Yet the people contributed to the amount of \$120 in various other things—one giving his watch, another a cow, others corn, breast-pins, rings, &c. &c., which were afterwards cold on a long credit. I hope the time will come ere long when we shall contribute something in money.

#### ANOTHER EXAMPLE

In the Home Missionary for February, there is a report of a missionary, headed "Persecution for righteousness' sake;" wherem a detailed the destruction of almost all the wheat belonging to a church in Illinois, by

some ruffien incendiaries, who took this mode of expressing their hatred of the minister and leading members. From the following letter it will be seen how God has "bleased them that are persecuted for, righteousness' sake," and made their spuritual riches to abound—especially in making them an example of self-denial and liberality, which may shame many who are regarded as patterns of good works.

We were in the deep waters. All the waves and billows of the Almighty seemed to have gone over us. The restraints of the wicked were almost wholly removed, and they gaped upon us with their mouths as a ravening and roaring lion. They cast around and in the midst of us, firebrands, arrows, and death, desolating our fair heritage, burning our dwellings with fire, and devouring our land in our presence.

While thus helpless, rebuked to silence, and brought into the dust, a still small voice seemed to whisper, "Stand in awe and sin not, commune with your own heart and be still," and "know that I am God," in whose hands the wicked are as rods to chasten those whom I love. Thus, the remnant of the closing year passed away.

The first Sabbath of the year came, when we were reminded, that " hitherto the Lord had helped us," who alone could succor us, and then, around the sacramental board, we renewed our covenant with God and each other, purposing, that we would devote ourselves anew to his service. The day following—the first Monday in the year—was observed as a day of humiliation, fast-ing and prayer. The wants of a dying world, shrouded in midnight darkness, were spread out before us, and the Macedonian cry from every kingdom and nation under heaven sounded in **our** ears, together with the appeal of the American Board, propounding the thrilling inquiry, whether the sacramental host of God's elect should retreat or advance in their work of the world's redemption. The day was solemn, and Christians, in some degree penitential, and affected in view of this great valley of the earth, "full of dry bones." But how to begin the work before us, we knew not, except by opening our hands "

tions, and the abundance of our joy and deep poverty," and contribute to the funds of that beloved Board for Foreign Missions. Those who had no money, offered corn, (for wheat we had none-that having been burnt up, as mentioned in a former letter) to be sold for what it would bring, say from 12 to They gave from five to 15 cents. twenty-five bushels each; so that the avails of this, with the little money col- lected, including one poor widow's mite, given to constitute her pastor an honorary member of the Board, amounted to **87**0.

From that time forward, it was evident that prayer was more frequent and importunate. Soon, the Lord visited us with a gracious refreshing from his presence. Forty-two, out of forty-five youth in our place profess aubmission to the righteous claims of the Savior. The sceptic, the caviller, the stouthearted, bowed before the influences of the Holy Spirit, as the proud oak is crushed on the mountains before the sweeping tornsdo, while the small remnant that is left, is trembling under the power of truth. The work has been characterized by strong faith, fervent prayer, deep solemnity and stillness, that bespoke the presence of a holy God.

### The Female Prayer-Meeting.

(Furnished by a clogyman.)

In a western village, long before the blessings of a stated ministry were enjoyed, a few professors of religion were accustomed to meet for the worship of God. The time passed on, new memvere added by immigration, and some of the earlier once were gathered to the tomb. The children became men and women; the men and women verged more and more towards the end of life, and still the moral aspect of the place was like the heath in the desert.

In this state of things there were a fow, and but a few, who did not quite

wide in the "great trial of our afflic- | loss the savor of a living piety. Among others were four wives and mothers, who, without other stimulus than their own feelings, (for it is doubtful whether they had ever heard of a female prayermeeting,) agreed together to meet and plead the promises of God, and wrestle with the Angel of the Covenant in behalf of their families. Of their numerous children, some nearly of adult age, not one was then pious. The engagement was faithfully kept. Through summer's heat and winter's cold, those faithful mothers might have been seen wending their way to the place appointed, and there they mingled their tears and prayers before the mercy seat. Afflictions attended all those families; although one was wealthy, and others were poor, they felt themselves to be, as they really were, alike in need of the support of divine grace. O none can know, save those who know by experience, what fervent, sisterly love, grew up between those women!

> Years rolled on ere the bread of life was broken to that community by a pas-Still, amid all discouragements, these females remained faithful. They labored and had patience, and did not faint. And what was the result?

It cannot be told, till the day of the revelation of all things, how far their prayers were instrumental in the organisation of a church and the settlement of a minister, and the establishment of all those stated means of blessing which follow in its train; but it may be told, even now, that great good resulted to the families of those praying ones. Of all their numerous children, few remain out of Christ. One after another they came to the Savior, and found pardon. One of those mothers, rejoices over the hopeful conversion of all her surviving children, ten in number, one of whom has been for years preaching the Gospel to the heathen, another is yet looking forward to the ministry, while the rest, in other relations, are found among the active advocates of all things that are lovely and of good report. And in the other families, similar blessings in kind, if not in degree, have also been enjoyed. And all this is traced to the watching of these good women "unto prayer. with all perseverance."

# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Go, . . . . . . . Preach the Gospel . . . . . . . Mark xvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be SENT?  $\dots \dots Rom$ . x. 15.

Yd, XY,

JUNE, 1849.

No. 9.

## Sixteenth Annual Report of the American Home Missionary Society.

WELL may the patrons of the Ame-||dren can be, to Him do we owe it, rican Home Missionary Society, as they come together to celebrate its Sixteenth Anniversary, inquire, with solicitude, of those to whom they have entrusted the management of its concerns, "Watchmen, what of the night?" The year now closed, no less than several which have preceded it, has been one of distressing embarrassment in the business affairs of men—it has been one of trembling and apprehension to our associations of benevolence. To this institution, a year like the past, sending the influence of its derangement and its distress into every city and village and hamlet of the land, is the more severe, as it increases the wants and multiplies the number of those whom we seek to bless, while it withholds from us the means, which we could otherwise command for the ac- | and 5 more than the largest number, complishment of our benevolent designs. Had there been no higher source of confidence and hope to encourage in any one year since its organization. us, than those can look to, who are engaged in enterprises purely secular; had not help come to us, which no human wisdom could devise and no human arm vouchsafe. with less cheerful! bearts and less joyful tidings, should we come before the friends of missions i foundations of christian institutions are now to tell them the history of the year. To Him-whose cause, the cause | territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, the of missions is—and whose love to it is | number of missionaries has been more infinitely greater than that of his chil-lithan doubled during the year.

that we are able to say to the friends of this institution, that its course, the past year, has been onward! The light of Heaven has been thrown upon its pathway,—the gifts of Heaven have been poured into its treasury,—and the richest blessings of Heaven have descended upon the fields of its culture.

The details of the Society's operations are embodied in a general table, which is here omitted.

#### SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The whole number of missionaries, named in the foregoing table and in commission during the year, is 791; being 101 more than were in the service of the Society the preceding year, which the Society has ever before had in commission, on the American field,

This increase of laborers is especially gratifying, when considered in connection with the fact, that the greater part of it has been in our new states and territories—in the infant communities of our frontier settlements—where the to be laid speedily, if laid at all. In the

Of the missionaries reported, 548 were in commission at the beginning of the year, and 248 have been since ap-

pointed.

The locations of the missionaries are in 23 different states and territories, in Upper and Lower Canada, and in Texas—distributed as follows: in Maine, 73; New Hampshire, 50; Vermont, 54; Massachusetts, 83; Rhode Island, 3; Connecticut, 42; New-York, 187; New-Jersey, 11; Pennsylvania, 49; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 1; Virginia, 1; Georgia, 1; Tennessee, 8; Ohio, 66; Indiana, 24; Illinois, 50; Missouri, 6; Arkansas, 1; Michigan, 36; Wisconsin, 19; Iowa, 12; District of Columbia, 1; Lower Canada, 9; Upper Canada, 1; and Texas, 1.

The number of congregations and missionary districts supplied, in whole or in part, is 987—exceeding the number of the last year by 125; and the amount of labor performed is equal to 594 years; being 93 years of labor more than were reported at the last anniversary, and 30 years more than have ever before been

reported in a single year.

The number of pupils instructed in Sabbath schools and Bible classes, under the supervision of the missionaries, is not far from 64,300.

The amount contributed to various benevolent objects by 288 congregations—the whole number from which we have reports on this subject—is **\$14,476 69, verifying the statements** of former years, that more than 40 per cent on the amount appropriated in aid of feeble churches, is paid back by them, during the year, into the different channels of christian benevolence. Very few churches responded with more promptness and liberality to the call of the American Board, the last autumn, than did many of the missionary churches. Almost as soon as intelligence could be received, after the Report of the Board had reached the most distant parts of the land, we were told of missionary churches, individual and associated, in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and beyond the Mississippi, resolving to increase their self-denial and their sacrifices, at least twenty five per cent., that theirs, too, might be the privilege of helping forward, in difficult times, the work of God among the throws around the morals and the hopes heathen.

The cause of Temperance, in connexion with the labors of the missionaries, has made advances, during the year, that have no parallel in the history of the Society's operations. The impulse given to this reformation, in our cities and older settlements, has been felt in every extremity of the land. households, whole congregations, and whole districts of people, of large extent and with the exception of scarce an individual within them, have been brought under its power. Not less than 134,000 souls are pledged to entire abstinence from every thing that can intoxicate, in the communities which have been blessed by the labors of the missionaries—a number more than twice as large as was reported the last year. And in addition to these, in places out of the fields committed to the special care of the missionaries, but in which they have labored day and night in this cause, there are multitudes, which we cannot number, who have this year, for the first time, taken their stand under the temperance banner.

But a testimony, for which we should be still more grateful, that God has smiled upon the missionary cause, we have in the fact that he has accompanied the preaching of his ambassadors with the demonstration of his Spirit. Seldom has it been our privilege to speak of a larger number of revivals, in connexion with the missionary stations, and those of more interest and power than have been enjoyed the past year, especially in the last half of the year. Many of these revivals are still in progress, and the results cannot be told. In 109 congregations, however, we are able to say, that God either is or has been, during the year, specially present; and the number of hopeful conversions, reported by 288 missionaries,

is 3,018.

The number added to the churches on profession of their faith, is not far from 3,446; by letters from other churches, 2,068—in all, 5,514, which exceeds the number added the last year by 896.

And who would send back these thousands of new born souls into a state of unregeneracy—break down the barriers which this temperance pledge

of these scores of thousands—disband these Sabbath schools and hand over the children to the dominion of ignorance and the corruptions of infidelity shut the doors of these sanctuaries and scatter the members of these churches like lost sheep upon the mountains; who would recall this little army of soldiers of the Cross from their work of conquest—make the heavens over these destitute places as brass and the rain upon them powder and dust—dry up the little rills of charity, that flow from them to make glad the city of God —silence the voice of prayer and praise in these concerts for a world's conversion: who would take from the bereaved, the sick, and the dying, through all these regions, their consolation and their strength —sweep away the domestic peace, the social order, the intellectual improvement, the enjoyment of the good things of this world, and the enrapturing hopes of a better life, which the sanctifying of the Sabbath, the influence of the ministry, and the power of the Spirit of God have given to these fields of missionary labor, for all which it has cost the churches to secure them? Who will not rather, as he contemplates, here, these results of missionary action, in all their diversified, momentous and endless relations, and especially, as he looks back upon them, and looks forward upon them, from another state of being, wish that it had been his privilege to make his offerings in this cause a hundred fold greater than they have been!

#### THE TREASURY.

The balance in the treasury, May 1st, 1841, was \$2,827 79; and there have since been received \$92,463 64-mak- close of another year, to communicate ing the resources of the year \$95,291 43. to the friends of missions.

The amount due to missionaries, at the beginning of the year, was \$10,186 53; and there have since become due \$96,899 36—making the liabilities of the Society for the year, \$107,035 89.

Of this sum, \$94,300 14 have been paid. The remainder—\$12,785 75—is still due to the laborers who have performed their service and who are worthy of their hire, and towards cancelling which, there remains in the treasury a balance of only \$991 29.

\$7,050 30 greater than those of the preceding year. This is but a small advance, compared with what the Committee hoped, at the beginning of the year, to be able to report—compared with what they then stated seemed to them to be the least, which, in view of the urgent necessities of the cause, they ought to ask of the churches of Christ. The receipts of the first four mouths of the year encouraged the hope, that the much needed augmentation of pecuniary resources would be realized. But, ' in the autumn and during a part of the winter, the receipts, instead of continuing to increase over those of the corresponding months of the preceding year, actually fell below them; so that the whole amount received, during the year, from the ordinary contributions of the churches, is not quite equal to that reported at the last anniversary.

For the entire portion of the hoped for increase of funds, which has actually been placed at the disposal of the Committee, special thanks are to be rendered to that gracious Providence, whose care of this institution has been so conspicuous from its origin, and who has, this year, brought it supplies, in unwonted measure, from sources and through channels which his eye alone can discover and his hand alone con-The amount received in payment of legacies, during the year, over and above the amount received from similar sources the preceding year, \$7,837 23; the excess being greater than the excess of the entire receipts of the year now closed over those of the previous year, by \$787 93. To God, then, be special praise, for the cheering results, which it is our privilege, at the

#### THE COMING YEAR.

We enter upon a new year with an increased amount—\$12,785 75—already due to the missionaries—with an increased amount—\$35,536 63—of pledges to be redeemed—with a hundred and one more missionaries in the field to be sustained—with a work before us, greatly augmented, by what we have failed the past year to do, and by the rapidity with The receipts, above reported, are which it every year grows upon our

To do more of this work, with the same amount of means, can hardly be hoped for; inasmuch as retrenchment and economy in appropriations, have already been exercised, till there seems no longer a place left for them. God should make windows in heaven, or send us enlargement, the coming year, as he did the last, from the treasures of the dead, we may not anticipate. It is for the churches of Christ—the disciples of Christ—the lovers of their country—the benefactors of mankind, every where through the land, to say, whether their contributions to this cause shall this year be increased, as its necessities demand, and the work, by this means, be carried forward. Our destitute fellow countrymen never needed the gospel more; never did so many of them need it. infidelity was never more eager to corrupt them; God was never more ready to bless us, in our efforts to save them. Never will the difficulties that impede our work be so few; never will the same amount of expenditure be so available. This, this is the day of our country's salvation! "Arise," saith a voice from heaven, "AND THRUST IN THE SICKLE, FOR THE HARVEST OF THE LAND IS COME!"

And shall the harvest perish because the reapers are few? Whence have come the one hundred additional laborers the past year, and what has brought them into the field, if it be not, under God, the resources of the church which have been pledged to sustain them? Let these resources be increased in due proportion, in coming years, and other hundreds will go forth to gather the wheat into its garner. The providence of God will raise them up. The people of God and the Spirit of God will train them for their work; nor will they cease to be multiplied, till the watchmen shall see eye to eye and the Lord shall establish Zion. Be it the great work of the friends of missions, then, to invite the laborer to his field—to follow him. in all his life of self-denial and privation, with their sympathies and their prayers—to minister to all his necessities, with the liberality that becometh saints, and to rejoice with him, as he sees the wonder-working power of God, through his instrumentality, turning the desert into a fruitful field. Be it the ting sun, must be followed up with the

delightful purpose of every friend of Christ and of his country, to enlarge his gifts and multiply his offerings in this blessed cause, from year to year, as the providence of God shall call for them, till it be proclaimed from heaven, "enough, enough, the sanctuary of the Lord is builded—this land has become Immanuel's, and the earth is full of the knowledge of God!"

#### **AUXILIARY SOCIETIES AMD** agencies.

MAINE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Maine Missionary Society—the oldest benevolent institution in the state, and occupying a territory as large as all New-England besides—has prosecuted its work, the past year, under serious embarrassments, yet not without manifest tokens of the divine favor.

Seventy-three missionaries have been in commission, and \$7,249 99 have been expended in their support; while but \$5,817 17 have been received into the treasury from the contributions of the churches; the Trustees having been obliged to borrow \$1,500 to meet the claims of the missionaries who have fulfilled their commissions. We trust the friends of Christ, who have so nobly sustained this Society hitherto, will not suffer its usefulness to be curtailed or impeded, while there remains before it yet so much land to be possessed— "Destitute places are calling with more and more importunity upon the institution," says its Secretary, Rev. ELIPHA-LET GILLETT, D. D., "for help, and nothing, but restricted means, prevents it from occupying the whole ground, to which God in his providence seems to be specially inviting us, by the revivals of religion, both in the missionary churches and in those that aid them, which have seldom been more marked and extensive than at the present time."

And the language of the Trustees, in their last report, shows us how deep an interest they feel in the success of their brethren, whose labors are directed more especially to our western valley -" That immense tide of population," say they, "which is pressing on with overwhelming power towards the set-

preaching of the Gospel of the grace of [ God—the doctrine of Christ must every where drop as the rain, and distil as dew upon the mown grass, as the showers that water the earth, then shall that extended region, skirting the Pacific, become like the garden of Eden. Such an influence, diffused over our whole land, would indeed make it the heritage of God."

#### **New-Hampshire** Missionary Society.

This Society has, during the year, celebrated its fortieth anniversary. men whose wisdom and zeal, energy and prayers, brought it into existence have, most of them, ceased from their Six only of the twenty-four fathers in Israel, whose names are recorded as the founders of this Society, are yet numbered with the living. the churches which have been planted and nurtured by the instrumentality which they set in motion—the redeeming influences which have gone out from hundreds of sanctuaries—the many souls that have been converted in these once waste places of Zion—these, are an imperishable monument to the memory of those who laid the foundations of so benevolent an institution.

Fifty-three congregations have been blessed by the beneficence of this Society the last year; 32 of them with the regular ministrations of the Gospel, and the remainder with partial supplies. Several of them have also been visited with the special influences of the Holy Fifty missionaries have been in commission, at an expenditure of **\$4,396 62.** The receipts of the Society nave been \$4,321 63, and \$662 57 have been paid by the state into the treasury of the Parent Society.

"Fidelity to the truth," says the Secretary of the Society, Rev. Benjamin P. Stone, "compels us to say, that the state of our treasury was never more discouraging. Our receipts, the last rear, have fallen off more than \$500. while our appropriations have not been diminished, and the calls for aid have been increased." "In other respects," he says, " the aspect of the Home Missionary field in this state is still one of encouragement and hope. Though the number of revivals has been less, dur- better things for their country or for the

ing the year, than in some preceding years, still the gradual advancement of morals and religion in many places, and the steady increase and delightful harmony of most of the churches under patronage, are most evident indications of the smiles of Heaven upon the cause in which we are engaged, and they are more than enough to compensate all its benefactors, for the small sacrifices which they have made to sustain it."

#### VERMONT DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SO-CIETY.

Vermont was early entered as a missionary field by the Connecticut Missionary Society; and churches were planted there under its auspices, which are now among the most flourishing and vigorous in the land. These churches have, from their infancy, been sending out their pious teachers, their educated evangelical ministry, into other parts of the state—into the remotest sections of our land, and to the ends of the earth; and the bright light, which they are now throwing upon the mountains and pouring through the vallies of the state, is guiding multitudes of her people to a better life.

The Missionary Society of the state has been in operation twenty-three During the last year, fifty-four missionaries have been in its service, the larger part of whom have devoted their undivided attention to particular congregations, and several of them have been specially blessed in their labors. The receipts of the Society, so far as reported, have been \$2,769 27; and the same amount has likewise been expended.

The large field within the state, that yet remains to be occupied by evangelical institutions, calls loudly upon the friends of Christ to give this cause far greater prominence in their benevolent efforts. There are not far from sixty towns in the state, in which there is no Congregational church organization, and as many more, where churches exist with no permanent ministry. Can the churches in Vermont be engaged in a more benevolent service, than that of giving to these destitute at their very door the bread of life? Can they devise

advancement of the kingdom of Christ || over the earth, than by making it their first and great work, to bring all their fellow citizens under the power of the world to come?

The Rev. Samuel Delano, who has served the Society, as its Secretary, the last two years, with fidelity and success, has, during the year, yielded to his predilections for the pastoral office, and been installed over the church in Haverhill, New-Hampshire. The Rev. CE-PHAS H. KENT was appointed in January as his successor, and has since been actively engaged in the duties of the office.

#### MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

There remained a balance in the treasury of this Society, April 1st, 1841, of \$2,689 80; and the receipts, during the year, have been \$15,635 91. The expenditures, within the state, have been \$11,562 05; \$4,739 32 have been paid into the treasury of the American Home Missionary Society; and there remained a balance on hand, April 1st, 1842, of \$2,024 34.

There have also been received into the treasury of the Parent Society, from the Hampshire Missionary Society, \$1,510, from various individuals, congregations and auxiliaries, \$2,150 40, in payment of legacies \$5,669 65—in all \$9,330 05; making the whole amount realized from the state to the cause of Home Missions, during the year, \$24,965 96, which, including the amount received from legacies, is greater than the amount of the preceding year by \$3,782 92.

Eighty-three missionaries have been in the service of the Society, during the year, ministering to not far from 10,000 souls, on an average, from Sabbath to Sabbath, and distributing their pastoral labors among the 3,000 families from which these Sabbath congregations were gathered. At the date of the Society's last report, the churches aided contained not far from 4,200 members. nearly 500 having been added during the year, and ten of these churches had been blessed with seasons of special religious interest, and 200 souls had, in the judgment of charity, passed from death unto life; sixteen pastors had would also bring multitudes from less

been settled, two houses of worship had been dedicated to God, six others were in progress of erection, or soon to be commenced, and seven churches had changed the relation of beneficiaries, for that of benefactors to those who are now as needy as were once them-

The deep interest of the patrons of this Society in the work in which the National Institution is engaged, and for the advancement of which they make such generous contributions, as well as the enlightened and liberal christian policy which they would have pursued towards our unevangelized population, whether native citizens or strangers within our gates, is thus expressed in the last report of the Executive Committee, drawn up by the Secretary of the Society, the Rev. JOSEPH S. CLARK: "It is no longer to be doubted that great events, and such as stand connected with the moral renovation of the world, are wrapped up in the future destiny of this nation, ready to be revealed, by the action of just those causes which the spirit of missions is now putting in train. All the lines of Divine Providence seem converging to this one point. Even the growing numbers of the unevangelized among us do not form an exception; for a large proportion of these have come from less favored lands—brought hither in the providence of God, we may believe, not to overthrow our institutions, and change our customs, but to be WROUGHT UPON and renovated by them, if we are only true to the trust which Heaven has committed to our hands. We should reasonably expect just such a course of Divine Providence, were it known to be the will of God that this country should take a leading part in the regeneration of the world. Were it found written in prophecy, that the Christian Church, which was planted on these shores 200 years ago, would attract the Gentiles to its light, and kings to the brightness of its rising, we should naturally presume that God would demand of us something more than missionaries to the heathen and the means of their support. These, of course, he would demand in large supplies; but we should think it highly probable that he

enlightened lands to this, that they might be taught and moulded here, under all the advantages which free institutions and practical religion can afford. It would be wise economy, and greatly facilitate the work which he had given us to do. And if he should permit the Catholics to come in such numbers, as to render it extremely hazardous for us to neglect their salvation, it would only show the more clearly what the mind of God was. It would be a still more impressive demonstration of the responsibility, which he was putting upon us in regard to this world's con-Vernion. Such, in fact, is the very aspect of his providence, in this particular, at the present time."

RHODE ISLAND HOME MISSIONARY SO-CIETY.

This Society has had three missionaries laboring within its bounds the last year, one in the village of Woonsocket, one in Washington village, Coventry, and one in North Scituate. The church in Scituate have enjoyed an interesting revival of religion, during the year, and hope to be able to assume, another year, the entire support of their Gospeli Two other churches, that institutions. were recently receiving missionary aid, have taken themselves from the list of dependent churches, and now rejoice in the privilege of extending a helping hand to others.

The expenditures of the Society, during the year, have been \$1,075.

The Rev. MARK TUCKER, D.D., of Providence, is the Secretary of the Society.

CONNECTICUT MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Missionary Society of Connecticut, having for its object the building up of the old wastes within the state, is of more recent origin than the Society of the same name, whose missionaries laid the foundations of christian institutions in Vermont, in Central and Western New York, in "New-Connecticut," and in states and territories still farther west. This Home Society had completed, at its last anniversary, the twenty-fifth year of its operations, and the report of the Directors holds up the

present state of the feeble churches within their limits, in delightful contrast with their condition a quarter of a century since; when, in the language of one who surveyed their desolations and made his report, "there were, in the state, districts as far from Heaven—and, without help, as hopeless of Heaven as the Pagans of Hindoostan or China." Now, there is scarcely a spot in which a church can be gathered, with any prospect of permanency, where the sanctuary does not throw open its doors, inviting the people around it to the altars of God and the kingdom of Heaven. Sixty-eight feeble churches and waste places have been taken up by this Society since it commenced its labors, twenty-one of which are now sustaining the Gospel without aid.

The number of churches assisted the last year is forty-two; and, from the returns made, they seem to have enjoyed in more than ordinary measure, the divine blessing. Several of them have been visited with revivals of religion, and the cause of temperance has made great advances in many of the congregations—"I have been led, in view of these facts," says the Secretary of the Society, the Rev. Horace Hooker, "to ask, what would have been the effect in regard to revivals, and especially in regard to Temperance, of letting these weak congregations become or remain Would the dews of grace have descended on these barren, uncultivated fields?—or, if so, would they have produced verdure and fertility? the voice of praise for sin forgiven have gone up to Heaven? Would so strong an impulse have been felt by the unhappy slaves of appetite to cast off their chains, and come forth to the liberties of men, and in some cases, at least, to the liberty with which Christ makes his people free? To keep so many congregations open to the reviving influences of the Spirit, and to the various intellectual and moral influences which. in this age, are moulding the institutions and shaping the destinies of society, is not a work of small import."

The balance in the treasury of the Connecticut Missionary Society, Auxiliary to the American Home Missionary, April 1st, 1841, was \$4,610 59.

The receipts, during the year, have

been \$6,184 07, exceeding those of the previous year by \$2,939 29. The expenditures, within the state, have been **\$4**,421 27, and \$2,000 have also been paid into the treasury of the Parent Society; leaving a balance in the treasury of the Auxiliary, April 1st, 1842, of \$4,373 39. There have also been received into the treasury of the A. H. M. S., from the Home Missionary Society of Fairfield West, the Home Missionary Society of New-Haven East, and from various congregations and Ladies' Auxiliaries, \$4,432 41, and from legacies of individuals \$1,526 61, making the whole amount realized to the cause of Home Missions from the state, during the year, \$12,14209—exceeding the amount of the last year, by \$3,576 03. Grateful mention should be made, in connexion with this increase of funds, of the very efficient agency of the Rev. G. J. Tillotson, in the early part of the year, especially in Litchfield county; as well as the temporary labors of Kev. Augustus Pomeroy in the eastern part of the state.

#### PHILADELPHIA HOME MISSIONARY SO-CIETY.

The field occupied by this Society extending over the states of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware Maryland—includes an area of thousand square miles, with a population of nearly 3,000,000. While many of the cities, towns and villages, which adorn it, are blessed with an able evangelical ministry, there are regions of destitution, of broad extent—some of them densely populated, and others, where the dominion of the forest is been experienced on that field, in the scarcely broken—that make their strong appeal to the churches of Christ, for the inimediate establishment of the institutions of the Gospek

The work of supplying these destitute places, and strengthening the things that remain in all the feeble churches within their limits, the Philadelphia Home Missionary Society has been vigorously and successfully prosecuting, the past year.

Sixty-one missionaries have been in commission; 45 of them in Pennsylvania, 11 in New-Jersey, 2 in Delaware, 1 in Maryland, and 1 in the District of seasons of special revival, while in

Columbia. Thirty-eight of these have been employed as pastors or stated supplies, in single congregations, thirteen have had charge of two congregations each, and ten have occupied still larger The Society has thus extended the services of the living ministry and the blessings of Gospel ordinances, to 80 congregations—the number of congregations being 15 greater, and the number of missionaries 12 greater than in the preceding year. Ten of the churches aided have enjoyed revivals of religion, some of which have been remarkable for their extent and power. Four new churches have been organized—seven houses of public worship completed, and six others commenced.

Three hundred and seven have been added to the churches; 2,249 pupils are connected with their Sabbath schools, and 4,209 names are attached to the pledge of total abstinence from every thing that can intoxicate. "The cause of Temperance," says the Secretary of the Society, Rev. ELIAS R. FAIRCHILD, "has made astonishing advances in almost every part of our field. Individuals, families, churches, town, and large districts, have reaped incalculable benefit from its influence."

The expenditures of the Society, during the year, have been \$8,579 92; and the receipts for the 11 months reported, were \$7,513 06. scriptions which have been made, and the collections to be taken up for the fragment of the year, since the date of the report, it was hoped, would make the aggregate of receipts fully equal to those of the last year, notwithstanding the peculiar difficulties which have collection of funds.

#### CENTRAL AGENCY, AT UTICA, N. Y.

The income of this Agency, during the past year, has been \$3,743 47. In the same period, it has pledged assistance to 41 missionaries. These, with others whose previous appointments had not expired, make 52 laborers on this field, who have performed, since the last report, 40 years of ministerial service, in 55 churches. Seven of these churches are reported as enjoying

others there has been more than the usual amount of spiritual refreshing. In 12 churches, 400, in the judgment of charity, have been born again, and apwards of 300 received on profession of their faith. Other signs of prosperity are also noted, such as the erection or improvement of houses of worship, and the strengthening of some congregations so as to require no further aid

in supporting the Gospel. But the most signal event in the history of the missionary churches of this region, during the last year, has been the progress of the Temperance reform. The Secretary of the Agency, Rev. ABIJAH CRANE, remarks, that "the power of God has been as manifest in this, as in a general revival of religion. No instance is known, in which this peculiar movement has begun out of the bounds of a christian congregation, or where the Gospel was not preached. The work has not, as yet, spread over this whole territory, but as far as it has gone, the great mass of the people, temperate and intemperate, have yielded to its influence. In many places, nearly the whole congregation, and all within their bounds, men, women and children, have taken refuge from the burning element under the pledge of total abstinence." In addition to the immediate and obvious benefits of this giorious work, the observance of the Sabbath, and the attendance on public worship, have been, in some places, greatly promoted; and in several instances, these were but the commencement of still more important changes. Scarcely was the foul demon of intemperance expelled, and a hope awakened of temporal comfort, ere the Spirit of God entered to possess the soul, and cheer it with the joys of a christian

#### WESTERN AGENCY AT GENEVA, N. Y.

hope.

The labors of the Secretary of this Agency, Rev. John A. Murray, have been more embarrassed by the prevailing pecuniary difficulties than in any former year. The same cause has rendered dependant on missionary aid,

assistance; and has brought again upon the list of beneficiaries 4 churches, which were once aided, but had recently attempted to sustain themselves. The receipts of the Agency for the year, amount to \$6,378 34, being \$3,173 51 less than in the year previous. Nevertheless, there is a decided advance both in the number of missionaries and the amount of labor performed. Bix!y-four appointments have been issued, making the whole number employed on this field 82, including those mentioned in the last report, whose terms of service extended into the present year; and the labor performed by them in 93 congregations is equal to 60 years. Twentyone of these missionaries were not in commission the previous year.

Among the more marked results within the bounds of this Agency since the last report, is the impulse given to the cause of Temperance. Nearly all the missionaries enumerate the trophies of this reform by hundreds, and one mentions that, in a single town, 1500 have signed the pledge of total abstinence within the year. By events like these, the moral tone of society has been elevated, churches have been filled with hearers, and the general interests Eighteen of congregations promoted. of these pastors have reported seasons of special interest among their flocks, which have resulted in hopefully reclaiming 500 wanderers; and 845 have been, for the first time, received into the fold. Three churches have provided parsonages, and thirteen have within the year completed or commenced houses of worship.

WESTERN RESERVE DOMESTIC MISSION-ARY SOCIETY.

Twenty missionaries have been in commission during the whole or a part of the year on the field of this Auxiliary, and 17 of them have received their compensation from its funds. amount of labor performed is about 12 Notwithstanding local causes have prevented so harmonious a cooperation of the churches on this field, with each other and the Auxiliary, as several congregations which had pre- is desirable, there has been, at least, a viously sustained the Gospel without strengthening of the things that remain,

and that were ready to die; and also, | CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF AGENCY FOR in some cases, a gratifying increase of spiritual prosperity. The absence of a convertible currency, at that portion of the year when collections for this cause are principally made, prevented an increase of income. The receipts of the The Secyear have been \$1,048 22. retary of the Society, Rev. Wm. F. Curry, has felt himself called, by the providence of God, to retire at the close of the year from the exposures of an agency, and to devote himself to the duties of the pastoral office.

This important field, so fertile in its soil, washed on one border by an inland sea, and divided by a canal that gives it the choice of an eastern or southern; market, and overspread with the enterprising sons of the Pilgrims, must of necessity exert a powerful influence on the regions beyond; and therefore it deserves a speedy and vigorous effort, to pervade it with the best influences of a permanent ministration of the Gospel.

#### MARIETTA AGENCY, O.

Six missionaries have labored within the bounds of this Agency since the last report, and four of them sustained by its The receipts have amounted to \$583 09, and the expenditures to **8448 20.** Scattered over the nine counties comprised in the Agency, there are churches, among a population of 140,000 **souls.** Few as they are, these churches are all, but one or two, in need of help! from abroad, and almost all, except those | supplied by the A. H. M. S., are desti- \( \bigcup \) assumed enormous liabilities. When tute of the stated preaching of the Gos- the tide turned, not only was their liberis exceedingly importunate. Says the objects, but they were left to struggle Secretary, Rev. HENRY SMITH, "the | for an indefinite period to pay their region included in the bounds of this debts, with the price of their products Agency is the 'hill country' of the West, reduced to the lowest point. Hence, In its soil and surface it is another New- to the ministry, it is a time of unex-England: in the laborious habits, vigor, and enterprise of its inhabitants, it wears the same aspect; and could it have any thing like an adequate amount of spiritual culture, it would soon bring forth an abundant harvest, and become itself a storehouse of spiritual blessings to other sections of the West."

THE WESTERN STATES, AT CINCIN-NATI, O.

The position of this Agency, in the midst of that assemblage of sovereignties which stretch from the Allegany mountains to the Mississippi, is one calculated to oppress the hearts and overburden the hands of those who are called to manage its concerns. In so many surrounding states, the uncultivated fields are great in number and vast in extent; and were there no difficulties of a pecuniary nature, the agency would still be arduous. But the commercial distresses of the country greatly increase the natural obstacles to success.

The Secretary and Agent, Rev. Henry Little, reports, that, "it is almost literally true, that away from the centers of business there is no money," and that in the collection of funds, it has sometimes been necessary to "receive subscriptions in such articles of produce as the people could give." This state of general depression is aggravated by the fact, that a large portion of the community is now suffering from a previous excessive exhaustion of plans and hopes. When the public were universally possessed by the mania of speculation, congregations commenced the erection of churches larger than they could They invited ministers, and promised them an ample support,—not because they were able to pay it even but 20 Presbyterian and Congregational | then, but because they expected to be So also, in their able in a year or two. individual affairs, the members churches—their heads swimming with the intoxication of prospective wealth The demand for missionary labor ality cut off from the support of all good ampled trial, and the extension of missionary operations, in these circumstances would seem to be almost a physical impossibility. With what gratitude to God, then, should we record, that during the last year, the receipts of the agency have amounted to about \$3,000. besides \$300 raised in Missouri, and

left for appropriation in the hands of the Society recently formed in that state; and also about \$600 collected in the bounds of the Marietta agency and paid The total increase into its treasury. above the collections of the previous year is therefore equal to \$700. number of missionaries in commission has risen from 18 to 34. In some portions of the field the spirit of revival has been enjoyed, and the word of God is attended with unwonted power, and some of the ecclesiastical bodies are attempting a systematic supply of all the destitute within their bounds, with, at least, occasional preaching. Thus, from behind the dark cloud of temporal embarrassment, some cheering rays shine forth, giving promise that the dayspring from on high is drawing near.

OTHER AUXILIARIES AND AGENCIES IN THE WEST

During the year past an auxiliary Home Missionary Society has been formed for the state of Missouri. it is but in its infancy, no report has as " yet been made of its operations.

The central position and prospective influence of this portion of the great valley, have, from its first settlement, attracted public attention, and the state already numbers 400,000 inhabitants. The adherents of Rome have here con- | In these glorious results angels rejoice, centrated a large amount of means for ] subjugating the West to their power. In Missouri, and the adjacent portions | churches has been increased, their peof Illinois and Arkansas, they have no cuniary ability to sustain the instituless than 74 priests, with literary insti- itions of the Gospel, is still feeble and tutions of every grade, in which at precarious. A door of hope was opened least a thousand youth are now in a to our farmers, last autumn, by the state and the higher seminaries of learning | -amount to 23; besides 34 female academies, and numerous institutions of inferior grade. Apart from the elementary schools, these contain an aggregate of something like 3,000 pupils.

the civil freedom and religious wellbeing of unnumbered thousands.

In Illinois, the Society has had for the last year no other than the occasional voluntary agency of Rev. F. Bascom, pastor of a church at Chicago. the bounds of the Presbytery of Alton, and of the Ottowa Presbytery and Fox River Association, missionaries have been sustained to labor in a wider sphere than usual, and to exercise, to a limited extent, the duties of agents. In reviewing the events of the past year, Mr. Bascom remarks, that "there has been much to encourage hope and awaken gratitude, and not a little to produce painful feelings. There is perhaps no part of our country where greater harmony prevails among Presbyterian and Congregational churches There is a than in Northern Illinois. substantial agreement among them in doctrines and measures, and a good degree of forbearance in regard to points of difference. The ministrations of the Gospel have been blessed to the conversion of souls in a greater degree than in any previous year. There have been extensive and precious revivals of religion in all the more important villages on Fox River, and in many other villages and settlements further west. Hundreds, through the instrumentality of your missionaries, have been brought to the saving knowledge of the truth. and we thank God and take courage. But though the moral power of our process of training. In the whole re- of the wheat market; but it was soon gion beyond the Alleghanies, their eccle- | closed by the great depreciation of the siastics are more than 300 in number; currency, for which they had exchanged the products of their toil. But although -including universities, theological these reverses embarrass our religious schools, and academies for male pupils institutions, and increase the degree, and extend the period of our dependence, still they are not the most painful circumstances which your agent has to contemplate. The numerous, extensive, and long-continued destitutions Here, then, the very heart of the West which still abound, are the darkest feais infected, and through its great natu- ture in the moral aspect of this field. ral arteries, every pulsation throws I could enumerate at least ten important abroad a stream of influence baneful to | villages and country settlements in the northern section of this state, where ministers are imperiously demanded, and where the prospect of their usefulness would be abundantly encouraging. Could I spread out the appeals which I have received from these places before the unemployed ministers and theological students at the East—could I present to their minds the condition and prospects of these places, as they appear to me, I am sure it would not be in vain. If their prevailing desire is to labor where they can do most for the kingdom of Christ, they would only need to know the facts in relation to these places to prepare them to say, "Here am I, send me." Within twenty miles of Chicago there are hundreds of families as destitute of religious privileges as if they lived in the heart of a heathen country."

Similar testimony is not wanting to prove the need of evangelical labor in the central and southern portions of the state.

Wisconsin.—The salutary effect of planting the Gospel in our western settlements in their earliest infancy, is most happily illustrated in Wisconsin. To most of the new states attention was not called until the population had assumed such a character that missionary efforts were necessarily remedial rather than preventive. In the case of this interesting territory the effort has been to begin in season, and to keep pace with the increase of the people. In carrying out this purpose, the Committee were greatly cheered by the timely pledge, by one individual, of a thousand dollars for this specific object; and the impulse thus given to the enterprise has not; Three years ago, only 4 been lost. missionaries of this Society were laboring on that field; a year since there were 9; and during the twelve months! now closing, 19 have been under ap-Twenty-four of the 35 pointment. churches in the territory enjoy the fostering aid of this institution, and upon at least 10 of them God has poured out his reviving and converting grace. With! this divine impulse have been associated other blessings. Great harmony in counsel and labor characterize the ministers and churches. Sabbath schools, containing more than 1,000 pupils, are already organized in the territory, while | vance during the year. The number hundreds more are collected into Bible of missionaries has increased from 6 to

classes. The various benevolent enterprises of the day are brought before the people, and receive the cordial patronage of these infant churches. The principle that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," is recognized; and the liberality of many in the support of their ministers is such as to involve great sacrifices—thus showing how precious to themselves, to their children, and to the welfare of the country of their adoption, they esteem the order of Christ's house.

The progress of the Society's operations in this territory, is intimately associated with the zeal and enterprise of Rev. Stephen Peet, by whose voluntary agency the field was explored, and its resources spread before the public, and who, since the last report, has been appointed the Society's agent, and is employed wholly in its service.

In lowa, the Rev. Asa Turner, continues to devote a portion of his labors to a missionary agency, in ascertaining the fields most eligible and needy, and in laboring among the feeble and destitute churches.

There is a period in the early history of almost every western settlement, which may be called its moral climacteric, when many hostile influences combine to test, to the utmost, the vigor of whatever spiritual life it may possess. This crisis once favorably passed, and the improvement of society is a work of comparative ease. period, we apprehend, the present is to Besides the almost unexampled depreciation in the value of its products, there has been no currency for which they could be exchanged. these temporal difficulties have been added the influences of Infidelity—undisguised and rancorous; of Romanism—subtle, diligent, and well supplied with resources; of Mormonism—with its array of numbers, its pretended revelations and miracles; and of a diversity of sects, bearing the Christian name, but distracting the community, and agreeing only in casting embarrassments in the way of those who labor simply for the spiritual kingdom of Christ. But notwithstanding these obstacles, there has been a marked ad-

12. On several of the churches the | part of the year. The receipts, accord-Spirit of grace has descended, imparting strength to ministers and people, and multiplying the trophies of redeem-

ing love.

It is impossible to contemplate the condition and prospects of this most exuberant and inviting territory, without deep solicitude. It is but as yesterday, since it had not even a name among the great sisterhood of states; and to day it is about to take its place, full grown, among them. Ten years since, the first strip of its territory was ceded by the Indian to the white man; five years ago, its population was but 12,000; and now, in less than four years from its political birth, the people are well nigh This living tide has flowed right on, unchecked by the temporal reverses of the times; and every where, on upland and by the river side, in forest and prairie, the sound of families is heard, and human hope and enterprise are urging on the toil and rivalry of social life. But where are the moral influences that should direct this amount of awakened mind? Where are the twenty ministers and the means of their support, that ought to be sent to that territory before another year shall end? We ask these questions in the belief that the church has ample resources, and that there are yet some of her sons who are willing to leave the old fortresses of Zion, and to go and stand by the side of their brethren, in the front rank of the van-guard of her armies.

#### CANADA HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Although on some accounts, it would be proper to leave the cultivation of this part of the great moral field to missionary societies more directly related to Great Britain, yet so large is the admixture of settlers from the United States among the population of Canada, that the time for the withdrawal of our assistance seems not yet to have arrived. During the past year, the Auxiliary has commissioned 5 missionaries, towards the support of 3 of whom the Parent Society has contributed, and has also sustained 5 others for the whole or a as it rolled, and bearing before it even

ing to the report of the Secretary, Rev. C. Strong, of Montreal, amounted to \$1,603 64, of which there remains an unexpended balance of \$839 49.

All these missions are regarded as prosperous and useful, not only because of their immediate results, but also for their indirect and silent influence on the Catholic population of the eastern townships where most of them are situated.

### The hand of God as manifested in the present aspects of the missionary field in the West.

#### EMBARRASSMENTS IN THE WEST.

The pecuniary disasters of the country, and especially the protracted dependence of the western churches on missionary aid,—which are so frequently adverted to,—might be regarded as grounds of discouragement, were the prospects of the cause to be estimated only by the visible course of events. But such is not the standard by which to judge the ways of Him who "is wonderful in council and excellent in working." Those embarrassments. which have fallen with such peculiar weight upon the new states, are, we trust, the very means employed for their salvation. For twenty years past—ever since the physical grandeur and the moral bearings of that vast empire opened on the eye of the church, she has borne it on her heart before God, and besought him to consecrate all its greatness for himself. It is this very prayer, which he is now answering in his own mysterious way. There was a time, when the West was the theatre of unbounded speculation. The entire mass of eastern capital and activity, that could be separated from other forms of adventure, was directed thither; and the ardent and enterprising, as well as the reckless and discontented, rushed, as by a common impulse, to that land of promise. The tide of worldliness swept over the new states, widening

the peculiar people and churches of God. In the din of competition for the golden prize, the still small voice of principle was well nigh drowned; and it seemed as if an apostate church were about to sink into the idolatry that accounts gain as godliness, while the great multitude of unconverted minds could not be held in check to listen to the whispers of eternity. Had this -phrenzy continued, its blighting effects on the spiritual prosperity of the West would have been far more baneful than that of all other hostile influences. well might a vineyard flourish in the tornado's path, or the foundations of a house be laid amid the rushing waves of a cataract, as the temple of the Lord be built amid such a torrent of worldliness. But the prayers and alms of many fathers and mothers in Israel, in behalf of that fair land, had come up for a memorial before God, and he would not give it up. He stretched forth his hand, and the overflowing scourge The proud schemes of rolled back. unsanctified enterprise he dashed to They, who but lately the ground. were rich and increased in goods, and felt that they had need of nothing, finding their splendid visions dispelled, now gladly gather the crumbs that fall from the children's table. Behold, in this, the goodness as well as the severity This very adversity has saved the West. It has repressed inordinate enterprise, and sobered the aims of men; it has sifted the people, and driven or kept away many an unprincipled adventurer, whose influence would have been only to corrupt. Meanwhile, in their trials, the humbled churches hear the awakening voice of the Holy Spirit, as he turns again the captivity of Zion; and copious showers of grace are poured out to refresh the garden of God.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC IMMIGRATION.

Another fact in the history of the Valley of the Mississippi, which has awakened the solicitude of the friends of our country, is the rapid increase of foreign immigration. The presence among us of more than a million of per-

sons of foreign birth and associations, having under their training another million of children, and able to cast into our ballot boxes nearly half a million of votes for whatever party will do most to conciliate them,—with the fact that all this moral and political influence may be concentrated and wielded by a few ecclesiastics, who are themselves the instruments of a foreign power—are circumstances that should startle from inactive repose, every patriot and friend of evangelical religion. But while these facts afford just reason for redoubled vigilance and effort, they furnish no ground for discouragement. On the contrary, such an extensive migration of the subjects of false religion to this land of light and civil liberty, is one of the most striking events of the age; and one that unfolds another leaf of our country's eventful destiny. Hitherto, American Christians have not appreciated the share which this nation is to have in the conversion of the world. They have been wont to measure their influence by the amount of means which they could send to grapple with the leading forms of error in distant lands. But heaven is evidently assigning us a more signal service and a higher The most formidable reward. to the universal spread of the Gospel is, doubtless, to be found in the Roman apostacy; and to meet and overcome this foe, will be among the most arduous and illustrious victories of the people of God. If, then, in the arrangements of Providence, we are permitted to wage this warfare on our own ground, let the conflict Where else could the contest be bloodless, where so successful as here—here, where no racks nor tortures forestal the force of argumenthere, where the benighted children of error will be surrounded and pervaded by the silent but resistless influence of our schools and presses; here, where every one of them may stand erect and feel that he is a man, and may assert his right to doubt, as well as to believe to discuss and judge, as well as to listen and obey! Instead, therefore, of deprecating the coming of so many foreigners as a curse, we should regard it as the fulfilment of our national des-TINY—the spreading out, on our own

soil, of the work that God has given us to do. Let, then, the victims of oppression and of error gather to our shores. Let them come with good or with evil intent; as exiles fleeing from tyranny, or as emissaries to spy out and possess We will the land—let them come. meet them on the beach, with bread in the one hand and the Gospel in the other, and welcome them to the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free. The enemy "meaneth not so, neither doth his heart think so; for it is in his heart," by these migrations, "to destroy and to cut off nations not a few." But God, meanwhile, is bringing "the blind by a way that they knew not, and leading them in paths that they have not known." Roman Catholic immigration can be dangerous to us, only when we are false to our great trust. Their numbers, their boldness, their resources, do indeed demand that the churches should throw their utmost energies into the work of our country's salvation—should thrust out into the field every laborer, and seize on every point of vantage, and leave no corner of the land so dark, that in it error may securely hide. If this be done, and done in season, we need not tremble for the result.

But this must be accomplished, and that too without delay. To omit or postpone it, is ruin to ourselves and treason against heaven. The universal diffusion of the best influences of the Gospel, throughout our whole country, is the appointed mission of the American church. God has made this as plain, by his providence, as if a voice from the skies had spoken By a thousand leagues of to her. ocean, he has shut her out from the rest of the Christian world, and spread her great field around her, and bidden her

to subdue and keep it. The dimensions of this field are computed by millions of square miles, and its people will soon be numbered by hundreds of millions, speaking one language, and bound together by facilities of travel. the interests of trade, and by moral ties that no merely political changes can ever effectually sunder. Where else-in what age or country—has there been assigned to any division of the church. a work so obviously and exclusively its own—so direct and simple, and yet so vast in its extent and consequences? Truly, God "hath not dealt so with any nation!" And shall we not recognize and fulfil this high calling? Shall more time be lost by delay, while the work enlarges and obstacles every day increase? All the aspects of our country bid us to make Its growth and promise, its wants and dangers, admonish us that the decisive effort must be made now, or never. If we regard these signs of the times, and go forward trusting in the Lord, we cannot fail. He who made a path through the sea, when it lay in the way of an advancing church, will break down all obstacles before us. Our past success is but the voice of his providence saying—" Behold, the Lord thy God hath set the land before thee; go up and possess it, as the Lord God of thy fathers hath said unto thee; FEAR NOT, NEITHER BE DIS-COURAGED!"

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

MILTON BADGER,
CHARLES HALL,
Secretaries for Correspondence.

## Sixteenth Anniversary.

York, on Wednesday evening, May of Home Missions. 11th, 1842. HENRY DWIGHT, Esq., President of the Society, took the chair, and the meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. John Codman, D. D., of Dorchester, Mass.

by Mr. Jasper Corning, Treasurer of. the Society.

of the Executive Committee was read N. Y., after which the Society proby Rev. Milton Badger, one of the ceeded to elect officers for the ensuing Secretaries.

The following resolutions were' adopted:

1. On motion of Rev. E. D. Allen, of Albany, seconded by Rev. T. S. CLARKE, of Stockbridge, Mass.,

Resolved, That the Reports now read, be Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D., Northborough, Mass. adopted and published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

2. On motion of Rev. H. G. LUDLOW, Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D., Rocky Hill, Conn. of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., seconded by Rev. David Smith, D. D., of Durham, Ct.,

Resolved, That the divine interpositions in behalf of this Society, during the last year, have been so manifest as to call for special recognition and praise.

3. On motion of Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., of Philadelphia, seconded by Rev. Professor B. B. EDWARDS, of the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass.,

The American Home Missionary" Resolved, That the state of our own popu-Society held its Sixteenth Anniversary lation, and the work of evangelizing the in the Broadway Tabernacle, New-world, demand a new impulse in the cause

These resolutions were supported by appropriate addresses from Rev. Messrs. Allen, Clarke, Ludlow, and Dr. PARKER; and the exercises were agreeably diversified by the perform-The Treasurer's Report was read ance of sacred music by the choir of the Tabernacle, under the direction of Mr. George Andrews.

The Benediction was pronounced by An abstract of the Annual Report Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., of Brooklyn, year.

The following officers were chosen:

#### PRESIDENT.

HENRY DWIGHT, Esq., of Geneva, N. Y.

#### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., President Theol. Sem., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Rev. Nathan S. S. Beman, D. D., Troy, N. Y. Rev. Robert H. Bishop, D. D., Oxford, Ohio.

Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, LL. D., New-York.

Aristarchus Champion, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.

Rev. Thomas Cleland, D. D., Harrodsburgh, Ky.

Rev. John Codman, D. D. Dorchester, Mass. Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rev. Henry Davis, D. D., Clinton, N. Y.

Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., LL. D., President Yale College.

Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D., Andover, Mass. Rev. Samuel Fisher, D. D., Bloomfield, N. J.

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D., Chancellor New-York University.

Rev. Eliphalet Gillett, D. D., Hallowell, Me.

Rev. Joel Hawes, D. D., Hartford, Ct.

Rev. Francis Heron, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL. D., Newark, N. J.

Hon. Nathaniel W. Howell, LL. D., Canandaigua, N. Y.

Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D., President Amherst College, Mass.

Hon. Samuel Hubbard, LL. D., Boston, Mass. John D. Keese, Esq., New-York.

Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D., President Dartmouth College, N. H. Rev. Thomas M'Auley, D. D., LL. D., New-York. Hen. Charles Marsh, LL. D., Woodstock, Vt. Hon. David Lawrence Morrill, LL. D., Concord, Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., President Union College. Schenectady, N. Y. Rev. David Porter, D. D., Catskill, N. Y. Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D. D., New-York. Rev. James Richards, D. D., Theol. Sem., Auburn, James Roosevelt, Esq., New-York. Rev. Samuel S. Schmucker, D. D., Theol. Sem., Gettysburg, Pa.
Hos. Roger M. Sherman, LL. D., Fairfield, Cons.
Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., New-York. Hon. John Cotton Smith. LL. D., Sharon, Conn. Hon. Jacob Sutherland, LL. D., Geneva, N. Y. Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, D. D., Theol. Sem., New-Haven. Rev. John Thomson, Crawfordsville, Ind. Rev. Bennet Tyler, D. D., Theol. Inst. East Wind-S. V. S. Wilder, Esq., Bolton, Mass. Hon. Thomas S. Williams, L.L. D., Hartford, Ct. Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Theol. Sem., Andover, Mass.

#### DIRECTORS.

Rev. William Allen, D. D., Northampton, Mass. Rev. Leonard Bacon, New-Haven, Ct. Rev. Albert Barnes, Philadelphia. Rev. Zedekish S. Barstow, Keene, N. H. Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., President Illinois College, III. Rev. Joseph S. Clark, Boston, Mass. Kev. John P. Cleaveland, Marshall, Mich. Amos M. Collins Esq., Hartford, Conn. Hon. William Darling, Reading, Pa. Rev. William R. De Witt. D. D., Harrisburgh, Pa. Key. Baxter Dickinson, D. D., Auburn Theol. Seminary, N. Y. Rev. E. W. Gilbert, D. D., Newark, Delaware. Eurotas P. Hastings, Esq., Detroit, Michigan. Frisby Henderson, Esq., Elkton, Md. Rev. L P. Hickok, Prof. in Western Reserve Col-Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., President Williams College, Mass. Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, D. D., New-York. Hoa. William Jessap, Montrose, Pa. John Kerr, Esq., St. Louis, Mo. Mey. Benjamin Labarec, D. D., President, Middlebury, College, VL Rev. Joel Linsley, D. D., President of College, Marietta, O. Rev. William H. McGuffy, D. D., President of Athens College, O. Rev. Cyrus Mason, D. D., Prof. in New-York Uni-Rev. Thomas A. Merrill, D. D., Middlebury, Vt. Rev. Samuel Merwin, New-Haven, Conn. Joseph Montgomery, Esq., Philadelphia. Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., Springfield, Mass. Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., Charleston, S. C. Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., Philadelphia. Rev. George E. Pierce, D. D., President Western Reserve College, O. Rev. S. L. Pomeroy, Bangor, Ma. Rev. Enoch Pond, D. D., Prof. in Bangor, Theol. Bem., Me. John Punchard, Esq., Salem, Moss. Rev. F. A. Ross, Kingsport, Ten. Rev. H. A. Rowlaud, New-York.

H. H. Sociye, Esq., Geneva, N. Y. Rev. Ass. D. Smith, New-York.

Gerrit Emith, Eeq., Peterborough, N. Y.

Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., Braintree, Mass.
Hon. Lewis Strong, Northampton, Mass.
Jeremiah Sullivan, Esq., Madison, Ind.
Rev. Benjamin Tappan, D. D., Augusta, Me.
John Tappan, Esq., Boston, Mass.
John Tillson, Esq., Hillsborough, Ill.
Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D., Providence, R. I.
Rev. Jacob Van Vechten, Schenectady, N. Y.
Ambrose White, Esq., Philadelphia.
Rev. Charles Walker, Brattleborough, Vermont.
Rev. Charles White, D. D., President Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Rev. Henry White, D. D., Prof. Union Theol. Sem.,
New-York.

#### TREASURER.

Mr. Jasper Corning.

#### **AUDITOR:**

Mr. Caleb O. Halsted.

#### SECRETARIES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Rev. Milton Badger, Rev. Charles Hall.

#### RECORDING SECRETARY.

Mr. William M. Halsted.

# MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors met on Thursday, May 12th, at the Society's Rooms, 150 Nassau-street, and appointed the following gentlemen members of the

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Abijah Fisher.
Rev. Absalom Peters, D. D.
Rev. William Patton, D. D.
Rev. Erskine Mason, D. D.
Rev. William Adams.
Charles Butler, Esq.
Mr. C. R. Robert.
Mr. Albart Woodruff.
Mr. George Hurlbut.

#### MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO.

Mr. Jasper Corning, Treasurer.

Rev. Milton Badger, Secretaries for CorresRev. Charles Hall, pondence.

Mr. William M. Halsted, Recording Secretary.

#### ASSISTANT TREASUREB.

Mr. H. W. Ripley.

# Correspondence of the American Home Missionary Society.

#### wisconsin.

From Rev. C. Nichols.

### Bevival at Gardaer's Prairie, Wis.

In the latter part of February, a protracted meeting was commenced by our Baptist brethren, in which I was invited to partake. A Methodist brother, who preaches there some, was also invited. After the meeting had continued several days, the solemnity, which had been increasing from the commencement, became very great. Brethren and sisters were humbled before God. Confessions were spontaneous. Difficulties that were little known before were settled, and thus the stumbling blocks were removed. Sinners were converted unto God, and for several days we had seemingly little else to do than to stand still and see the salvation of God.

The snow melted away, causing much water and mud, and the nights were dark, yet teams came in loaded with anxious souls, in the day and evening, from all quarters. The meetings were the stillest I ever attended. The awful realities of eternity were manifestly present to every mind. truths, such as are calculated to excite fear of coming wrath, were scarcely presented during the season of special No flaming appeals were made to the impenitent to bring them to the anxious seats, and singing was but little resorted to for this purpose. Kind invitations, and silent prayer, under the influence of the Holy Ghost, accomplished the object.

Our house was only nineteen feet square, and a considerable part of the time it was stuffed full from six to eight hours a day. Seats were chiefly composed of single slabs, thus being very uncomfortable. Several Universalists renounced their destructive error and embraced Christ. They said they never had believed the doctrine of universal salvation, though they had strenuously

such acknowledgment, admitted he had even taught it to his family.

#### Happy results.

I would state as some of the happy results of the above special effort, nine family altars, if I mistake not, were erected in that district, and in several of these families, we trust, both the husband and wife are subjects of this recent work of grace. Several other tamily altars in a tottering condition were repaired. Christians were blessed in their souls, and, for a season at least, lost sight of party names, and party interest, and a very considerable number of those before impenitent, are hoping for the mercy of God through Jesus Christ, and renewing their pledges every day to faithfulness in the discharge of duty, whatever becomes of them. It was signally the work of God, and to him be all the glory.

#### Revival.

From Rev. Jeremiah Porter, Green Bay.

At the date of my last report the Spirit of God had begun to awaken sinners in my congregation. The sudden death of our beloved sister Mitchell. who was in church with us on the Sabbath, four days before her death, in apparent health, arrested the attention of many to the concerns of the soul, two had then made known their distress of soul and others were concealing deep emotion. Christians began to pray with the expectation that they should soon see the salvation of God.

On the first Sabbath in January, at a solemn communion season, one young convert was added to the church. The next day we fasted and prayed for the conversion of the world, and for the conversion of sinners in the midst of us. It was with the church a melting season. advocated it; and one man who made || From that time the selemnity deepened -

much in the church and through the town. A committee was soon after appointed to visit all the members of the church, to find out and remove all causes that might hinder a revival, if my were found in existence. This committee found many delightful tokens of the Spirit's presence. Our Methodist brethren, during the month of January, bad a very interesting quarterly meeting, and prayer meetings every evening for weeks, in which there were interesting conversions. We had proposed having a protracted meeting, and had sent for aid from the southern part of the territory. To our great joy, Rev. O. F. Curtis, and Rev. S. Baker, came to our help, having travelled about 150 miles for the purpose, and having been hindered nearly a week by a severe storm. They arrived on the 28th of Jan. The Monday following we observed as a day of humiliation and prayer; hearts seemed broken, and God was evidently with his people; the work continued to deepen from that time, and sinners seemed to be daily converted. Our Methodist brethren were also receiving constant tokens of divine favor, so that it became a more general and thorough revival than this town had ever witnessed before. A very gratifying harmony existed between the different denominations, and the world were convinced that Christians were seeking to bonor God and save souls, and not merely to build up a sect or party. strengthened each other's hands and encouraged each other's hearts. Kemper, of the Episcopal church, arrived during meeting, and preached almost daily for a week. And the Catholic priest directed mass to be said for For once, at nine successive days. least, ours might be said to be a churchgoing people. The attention of every person was drawn by these circumstances, and by the Spirit of God, to the subject of personal religion. Our meeting continued a fortnight with intense interest, and a deep solemnity pervaded the whole community. Some cases of conversion were most marked and wonderful. They were from almost every class of society. The high and the low; the moral and the most profligate; the professed infidel and Universalist; the backslider and the Papist; the wholesale

dealer in alcohol, and the owner of the degrading grocery and bowling-alley, and the intemperate; and "of honorable women not a few." Those converted who were engaged in the spirit trade, of course have relinquished it; and the bowling-alley whose noise was previously almost perpetual, now no more annoys the peaceful citizens. Yet one, I regret to add, still continues its sickening roll from morning till night, and from night till morning.

#### Selemn Event.

On the last day of our meeting, a most awful fact was poured upon our astonished hearts. It came like the bursting of seven thunders from a cloudless sky. It was the awful murder of the Hon. C. C. P. Arndt, in the council chamber of this territory by a fellow-member! A. was a son of one of the members of this church, who joined during the revival a year since; and his wife had taken a decided and delightful stand as a Christian a few days previous to his death. She had written him concerning the change in her feelings, and was most confidently anticipating that when he should return from the legislature, he would unite with her in the service of God. For this, she was most earnestly praying and looking forward to his return with great delight. No tongue can describe her agony, when the awful truth was brought to her, that her beloved husband—the father of her three dear children—was shot through the heart, and died without speaking a word, at noonday, in the presence of his own father!! —instead of coming to rejoice with her that she had found the Savior, in a few hours he would be brought to her a lifeless corpse! But for her hope in the precious Savior, how could she have endured that awful blow! While my heart bled for her, as I saw her anguish unutterable, as her dear children hung round her—themselves in tears—and asked, "Ma, what do you cry for?" and when in the midst of her agonizing groans she answered. " My dear children, because you have no tather,"—I did rejoice that I could point her to Jesus as her Savior. "But for this," she said, "I should sink." God mercifully sustained her amidst all the intense and overwhelming emotions of meeting her murdered husband, who was brought to her house the day after the report arrived, and of the funeral which took place the following day from our church. On that occasion I preached to the largest and most solemn audience, I think, ever assembled in Green Bay. And I hope the event will be sanctified to the salvation of many souls.

On the first Sabbath in March, this beloved christian sister I publicly baptized, with five other adults, and admitted to the church with twenty-five others, on profession of their faith. was a delightful and most solemn Sab-Thirty-five have joined the Methodist church during the winter, and twelve were confirmed by the bishop the last Sabbath in February. are several now indulging hope that have not made a public profession, and many are now convicted of sin. tone of piety in the church, as well as in town generally, seems greatly deepened, and the converts of last year have; many of them grown delightfully in grace. Though there have been sixty: added to the church since the commencement of my labors with it, yet it does not seem able at present to sustain its pastor without the continued aid of your benevolent Society. The hearts of many are trembling through fear of coming embarrassments, and many are now severely feeling it. But should the Lord spare us another year, we hope to require of you but half the amount appropriated to us this year. Indeed, we have in our poverty this year returned \$70 to the A. B. C. F. M., and our Juvenile Missionary Society has raised \$10 for the American Bible Society for foreign distribution. dozen of the children of that Society have been hopefully converted; they are also members of the Sabbath school. A lad of this number, about 10 years old, apparently regenerated about a year since, seems to have been blessed as the means of converting his father and mother, the father having been a reading, thinking, and decided unbeliever for many years. The mother, in relating her feelings before the church, said: " My little son often asked me to pray with him during the year, but I always put him off until now."

#### INDIANA.

From Rev. R. Hawley, Bloomington, Indiana.

#### A season of refreshing.

The communion meeting commenced in Putnamville on the 11th instant, and was blessed with the influences of the Holy Spirit. We continued it seven We had inquiry meetings in the morning, followed by preaching, and again preaching at night. Our congregations were large and very solemn. The people of God were greatly revived. This was, and continues to be, a refreshing season. Some of those who expressed solicitude are now indulging hope, and others are still serious. of this number is the head of a family. and has now erected the domestic altar. All the others are young persons, and, with this individual, also children of the covenant.

From Rev. Thompson Bird, Thorntown, Boone Co., Ind.

#### Revival.

The quarter now reported has been one of much interest to us, and cause of great gratitude to God. You have ere this, perhaps, learned that the Lord has, during the fall and winter, visited with the outpouring of his Spirit, many of our churches in the Wabash Valley. Though the most undeserving of all, he has not passed us by without a blessing. We held our quarterly communion on the third Sabbath in December. began the services on the Wednesday evening before, with a prayer-meeting appointed with special reference to imploring the blessing of God on our church, and to ask his forgiveness for our offences. It was a delightful season—preaching during each day, and also at night. The Lord gave us pleasing manifestations of his presence, in quickening his children, and in causing sinners to ask, with treinbling anxiety, what they must do to be saved. There are now thirteen persons indulging hope, others still anxious.

Almost all indulging hope are the children of our church-members. God has permitted them to see, that their payers have came up in remembrance before him.

Compared with large churches at the East, this may seem a day of small things; but it is not so with us, and we desire to humble ourselves for our unfaithfulness, and at the same time to call on our souls to praise God for his wonderful goodness to us.

From Rev. P.S. Cleland, Greenwood, Ind.

#### Results of a Revival.

As the result of the season of merciful visitation enjoyed by this church, some 18 persons have united with it on profession of their faith in Christ. Two have united with the N. Providence church, and one with another branch of Christ's family. Others are known to have been deeply concerned about their salvation, who, it is hoped, will confess him before men, before many months shall elapse.

#### Progress amid difficulties.

The past year has been one of great mercy to my family and to my people. We can raise our Ebenezer and truly say, "hitherto hath the Lord helped us." Though the earth has not yielded her wonted increase, and the silver and the gold have almost entirely disappeared, we have been more than compensated in spiritual favors. I am persuaded that the cause of truth has made essential progress. The principle of benevolence has been confirmed and enlarged in many minds. A considerable amount of funds has been pledged to aid one of our literary institutions. Contributions have been made in both of my churches, to the treasury of the A. H. M. S., through your Agency for the West. This church has recently made a good subscription to the Bible cause. to aid in supplying this county with the word of God.

#### ·MICHIGAN.

From Rev. M. Harrison, Jackson, Mich.

My congregation continues large; the church united and prosperous. The Sabbath school is unusually flourishing. I superintend a Bible class of adults at intermission, and regularly preach a third sermon at evening to a full assembly.

A few days since I returned from Somerset, twelve miles south of this, where I spent a few days, and received 16 on profession to the Presbyterian church in that place. A pleasing work of grace is still in progress there. They have no pastor, but have had occasional assistance.

The state of religion in this village and vicinity is pleasant and prosperous, and great harmony prevails. Our new church edifice of brick, 42 by 60 feet, is advancing, and we hope, on the first of May, to commence the use of it, although it will probably remain unfinished inside for a long time to come.

The triumph of temperance in this village is well nigh complete. I lectured repeatedly, giving a history of the cause as I witnessed its progress at the East. An interest was awakened which led to a request that I would send for reformed lecturers, which I did. The result has been glorious. The best scholar and lawyer in our village, who was well nigh lost to society, is now president of the Washingtonians, constant at church, and a devoted friend of ours. The number reclaimed is unknown to me. Our village is redeemed.

#### OHIO.

From Rev. E. Buckingham, Coshocton, Ohio.

It affords me great pleasure to relate the dealings of God with us. About the first of February, the Lord came down in power. Christians were humbled in view of their past sins, and burdened with a sense of the condition of the impenitent. They became fervent and importunate in prayer. In answer to their supplications the Lord blessed his truth, and the ordinances of his

house, to the awakening and conversion | labored altogether in vain. My own Our meetings continued of souls. more than two weeks, were full and We cannot tell how many souls have been hopefully converted during these protracted exercises. Twelve have already made application, and been received under the care of the session of our church; others will be received soon. The Methodist Church has received several members since the close of our meeting. This revival has greatly strengthened and encouraged this feeble church. It has brought to our aid several families of intelligence and influence, who have hitherto not been identified with any congregation.

This feeble church feels truly grateful to your Society for the aid which you have afforded them. Had it not been for your help a minister could not have been sustained by the church.

#### NEW-YORK

From Rev. Hiram Gregg, Hume, N. Y.

For some four or five weeks we have been enjoying a precious revival; quite a number of the members of the Bible class have been converted, and some heads of families. In all, we trust there have been between 38 and 40 conversions, all very interesting cases, and among the most respectable of the place. We received an addition to the . church of 21 by profession, and one by letter. The good work is still going on, and we trust many more will be brought to bow at the feet of the Savior. I believe the church is perfectly united, and we feel that we have great reason to be thankful to God, and to humble ourselves in the dust before him.

#### Cause and Effect.

In a report of his labors the last autumn, a missionary gives the following account of the state of his feelings:-

I am conscious of great unfaithfulness, but as I review the first half of my present missionary year, have the consolation of believing that I have not

faith has certainly been increased of late. I have tried to consecrate my powers anew to God. I do love to labor for souls. Brethren, pfay for Pray for the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the heart of your missionary, and upon all this region.

Is there not a very perceptible connection between the revived faith and zeal of this minister and the following results communicated in his next report? Speaking of a protracted meeting, he writes-

Christians gave up their business for a season, and labored and prayed for the conversion of sinners. The Spirit was poured out and sinners were converted. At the close of the special effort about forty professed to have submitted their hearts to God. The great majority of those who professed conversion appear well, and encourage the opinion that they have indeed been "born of the Spirit." The manner in which the meeting was conducted was calculated to leave a good and permanent impression, and a good impression was made upon the community. The church was blessed.

About the time the protracted meeting closed *here*, the state of things in the W. congregation became very interesting. The result was about 30 cases of hopeful conversion. of these were cases of very great interest. One of them, a man of extensive influence in the community, on the second evening met the Lyceum, which held its weekly meetings within a few rods of the church—introduced some strong resolutions against the effort Christians were making, but was finally induced to come into the church before the meeting closed, was deeply convicted, and in a few days was rejoicing in hope. Subsequently his wife, her sister, and a servant girl, followed—a whole household!

At the regular quarterly communion in W., thirteen united with the church, all on profession of their faith, save ene—all adults, and ten of them heads of families. The accession is a most important one, an accession of real strength to the church.

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Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. II. M. S., from April 1st to May 1st, 1842.

#### Re-appointed.

Rev. Geo. Hornell, White Lake and Independence, Mich.
Rev. W. Day, Embeld, N. Y.
Rev. R. E. Wilson, Hammondsport, N. Y.
Rev. Oven Johnson, Kennedy'sville and Aveca, N. Y.
Rev. N. B. Dodge, Bates co., Mo.
Rev. Philander Bates, Utica, Mich.
Rev. Courtney Smith, Warrensburg, N. Y.
Rev. C. M. Senton, Mosers, N. Y.
Rev. C. C. Stevens, Elizabethtown, N. Y.
Rev. G. C. Wood, Manchester and Whitehall, Ill.
Rev. Luther Shaw, Algonac, Mich.
Rev. Jeseph Rieger, German Ch., Higland, Ill.
Rev. S. Kittredge, Bedford, ind.

Not in commission last year. Rev. Ward Childs, Sheldon, N. Y. Rev. P. W. Gray, Hamburg, N. Y. Rev. Wm. Clark, Red Creek, N. Y Rev. N. S. Smith, East Aurora, N. Y. Rev. S. Dunton, Huron, O. Rev. Levi Rose, Barton, U. C. Rev. Nathaniel Pinne, Union Center, N. Y. Rev. C. B. Barton, Newburg, Ill. Rev. Calvin Butler, Boonville, O., and Warwick, Ind. Rev. C. Cory, destitute places in St. Joseph's Presbytery. Rev. S. Mason, Eckford, Mich. Rev. A. M. Dixon, Platteville, Wis. Rev. P. W. Nichols, Prairie du Sac, Wis. Rev. John C. Holbrook, Du Buque, Iowa. Rev. M. Ordway, Pike Grove, Wis.

The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the following sums, as reported by Auxiliaries and expended on their respective fields, or received into the Treasury, from April 1st to May 1st, 1842.

into the Treasury, from April	
	Les et may
Missionary Society,	87,940 99
NEW-HAMPSHIKE-	91,000 00
Minionary Society,	4,396 62
Justrey, cell by Rev. J. D. Crosby,	14 96
VERMONT—	
Missionary Society,	2,760 27
Bridgewater, in part of legacy of the le Wm. Thomas,	150 00
Middlebury, Prof. S. Stoddard,	15 00
Windham, Cong. Sec. Mon. Con. co	
by Rev. S. R. Arms,	49 00
MASSACHUSETTS-	
Ministery Society,	11,562 05
Andover, legacy of the late Rev. E. Pe ter, D. D., by S. Farrar,	1,100 00
Hadley, Gen. Benev. Soc., of which \$1	
is to coust. Rev. Joseph W. Curti	
L. D., \$122 66; Dorothy Williams, \$1	10;
Ladies' H. M. S., to coast. Miss Em	ily
Ward, of Richmond, O., and M	
Sucan Gaylord of Hadley, Life Me bers, \$60,	953 66
Lowell, Mrs. Eunice Hale, \$15; Led	
for freight, \$3,	18 00
Northampton, Isabella Thompson,	4 00
Pepperell, Ladies' H. M. S.,	<b>62 00</b>
Sturbridge, a friend, by Rev. D.	<b>R.</b>
Ametin, Uzbridge, Sab. Sch. to const. De	100 00
Chardler Taft a L. M., by W.	C.
Capros,	<b>30 0</b> 0.
West Springfield, in part of legacy	of
the late Rev. J. L. Pomeroy, by	L. •
Strong, Esq., REODE-ISLAND—	<b>25</b> 0 <b>0</b> 0
Missionary Society,	1,075 00
Providence, Ladies, for freight, by R	<b>ev.</b>
Dr. Tucker,	2 00
CONNECTICUT—	4 400 00
Mismonary Society,	4,421 27
Greenwich, Miss Serah Moad, by N	190 00
S. Lowis, New-Haven, to const. Mrs. 8. Malt	
Miss Amoret Maltby, and Miss Harr	riet
G. Maltby, Life Members,	<b>100 0</b> 0
Chapel St. Ch., Sab. Sch., by H.	N.
Whittlesey,	<b>95 0</b> 0
James P. Hart, L. M., \$30; Friend,	<b>32</b> 00
by J. A. Binkedoe, Ridgefeld, Flish: Hawley,	10 00
Saybrook, Fem. Miss. Soc., by Miss &	
Hotchkies, Tres.	36 00
Sharen, D. Gould. \$16; J. A. Elliott,	\$l;
R. Smith, \$1; Miss C. Sears, \$1; I	dra.
E. Smith, \$1; A. Orton, U 16;	A.
Boland, \$2; Mrs. S. Chapman,	' <b>≠</b> j , [

Cash. 0 25; C. F. Sedgwick, 81; Miss

R. Rosva, O 25; R. Hamlin, U 75; C.

Gay, \$1; A. Weed, \$1; C. Abels, 9 50; A. Wheeler, \$2; F. Parsons, 0 25; J. Parsons, 0 25; Mrs. H. & P. Goodwin, \$1; I. Lyman, \$1; Mrs. L. Lyman, \$1; Miss S. A. Rowley, 0 25; L. H. Merchant, \$3; Mrs. P. Pratt, 0 50; P. Hamlin, \$1; B. Sears, \$2; R. Boland, \$1, NEW-YORK-**36** 16 Bolton, Presb. Ch. and Soc., by Rev. C. **95 93** 8mith, \$23 92; Mrs. C. Smith, \$2, Brooklyn, First Press. Ch., coll., by R. J. Thorne, \$223 51; Rev. Dr. Cex. \$5; 8. B. Hunt, \$5; G. M. Atwater, \$3; 8. W. Torrey, \$3; J. D. Hurlbut, \$90, **93** 18 Second Press. Ch., Ladies' Benev. Soc., 4,008 71 Central Agency, Utica, N. Y. Chester, Presb. Ch., by Rev. T. J. Hae-**\$3** 00 well, 22 81 Delhi, Presb. Ch., by Rev. S. G. Speed, Edinburgh, Cong. Ch., by Rev. R. A. 18 75 Avery, **30 00** New Rochelle, Mrs. Lucy Smith, L. M., New-York city, viz: Bleecker St. Ch., James Roosevelt, \$50; A. C. Post, \$25; D. Renoud, \$2; **77 00** Carmine St. Oh., Sab. Sch. Assoc., by 172 89 Mr. Crane, Central Press. Ch., Mrs. Simonson, \$5; J. M. Halsted, \$20; Mrs. Mills-**37 00** paugh, \$3; A. B. Wetmore, \$10, 15 00 Duane St., Ch., N. T. Jennings **38 00** Houston St. Ch., Sub. by J. G. Brower, Mercer St. Ch., Mon. Con. coll, by T. 47 33 8. Nelson, 250 00 Murrey St. Oh., Sab. Sch. Miss. Assoc., Second Avenue Oh., J. M'Comb, \$25; Rev. J. J. Owen, \$5; Mrs. Owen, \$3; **33** 50 Jason E. Owen, 0 50, Spring St. Ch., Mrs. Dr. Patton, \$5; 6 00 Mrs. Stickney, \$1. A Lady to const. Rev. E. Robinson, **30 00** D. D., a L. M., A. P. Cumiugs, 10 00 **10 00** 1 00 Palmyra, S. Jessup, Pen Yan, Presb. Ch., by E. P. Jones, **90 00** Poughkeepsie, Presb. Ch., in full, to const. David Boyd, Esq., and Stephen H. Bogardus, Life Members, by A. **25**00 Lathrop, Saratoga Springs, Rev. C. Eddy, 10 00 16 00 Sheridan, by Rev. E. Taylor, 3,490 30 Western Agency, Geneva, N. Y., NEW-JER×EY-Elizabeth Port, Cong. Ch., Mon. Con. 100 coll., by J. M. Ropes, Newark, legacy of the late Miss Fordyce,

by A. Nichola.

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PENNSYLVANIA—		The Treasurer of the Massachusetts Missionary
Philadelphia, H. M. S., SOUTH-CAROLINA—	8,116 17	
Johns Island, Rev. Elipha White, L. M.,	30 00	sums from Dec. 1, 1841, to April 1, 1842.
OHIO— Berlin, individuals, by Rev. J. Labarea,	K 00	Wareham, Rev. Mr. Nott's Society, 34 11 Lowell, First Ch. and Soc., 180 50
Central Com. for the West,	5 00 <b>2,600</b> 00	East Falmouth, Rev. Mr. Lewis' Society, 13 50
Locke, by Rev. J. N. Whipple,	5 00	Belchertown, Rev. Mr. Oviatt's Society, 21 79
Marietta Agency, Western Reserve D. M. S.,	448 <b>90</b> 1,118 <b>69</b>	Plympton, Deac. C. Bumpas, 1 00 South Royalston, E. Whitman, 1 50
INDIANA—	-1110 00	Oxford, Ladies' Sew. Soc., 16 00
Terre Haute, First Cong. Ch., Mon. Con.		Chelsea, Ladies' Miss. Soc., 15 00 Charlestown, Winthrop Ch. and Soc., 103 00
coil., to const. Rev. M. A. Jewett, L. M., by E. Flint,	50 00	South Reading, Fem. Cent. Soc., 18 18
ILLINOIS—		Middlesex, North and vicinity, Char. Soc., 106 00
Alton Presbytery, viz:	38 06	Acton, Rev. Mr. Woodbury's Soc., 14 75 North Reading, Rev. Mr. Orcutt's Soc., 10 00
Bellville,	50 00	Reading, James Nichols. 1 00
Bethel, Bond Co.,	5 00	Taunton, Rev. Mr. Cobb's Soc., 13 58
Collinsville, Edwardsville,	15 06 10 00	Hatfield, Sab. Sch. coll., 3 00 Mansfield, Rev. Mr. Blake's Soc., 20 00
Jerseyville, \$15 57; Rev. A. P., \$2 44,	18 01	Gardiner, Cong. Soc., 3 50
Monticello,	50 00 13 87	South Reading, Rev. Mr. Emerson's Soc., 45 00 "Ladies' Miss. Sew. Circle, 30 00
Upper Alton, Elk Grove, by Rev. D. Rockwell,	5 00	East Haverhill, Rev. Mr. Cushing's Soc., 12 50
Mill Creek, by Rev. E. G. Howe,	3 00	Templeton, Rev. Mr. Sabin's Soc., 40 00
MICHIGAN— Webster, coll., \$13; Ladies' Sew. Soc.,	1	East Medway, two individuals, 4 00 Dunetable, Male and Female Assoc's, 90 25
\$10, by Rev. C. G. Clark,	23 00	North Rochester, Rev. Mr. Briggs' Soc., 30 00
IOWA—	0 21	Worcester, Union Ch. and Soc., 93 86
Marion, by Rev. W. C. Rankin, Yellow Springs, by do.	2 31 69 i	Worcester, Rev. Mr. Sweetser's Soc., \$62 75; Hon. Daniel Waldo, \$100;
CANADA—		Misses E. & S. Waldo, \$100; Mrs. E.
Home Missionary Society, HOME MISSIONARY—	764 15 95 68	Salisbury, \$100, 362 75 Fitchburgh, Ladies' Sew. Circle, \$58;
NUME MISSIONALI—		legacy of Mrs. Sally H. Merriam, \$40;
	6,285 03	Sab. Sch. Assoc., Rev. Mr. Bullard's
JASPER CORNING, Tree	surer.	Soc., \$6 12, 104 12 Malden, Ladies' Benev. Soc., 11 00
Receipts of the Central Agency at Utica		North Hadley, Rev. Mr. Beaman's Soc., 17 50
from March 11th to April 29th, 1842.  Orane, Secretary.	Rev. A.	Presscott, Rev. Francis Wood's Soc., 10 55 Dedham, Fem. D. M. S., 98 33
Binghamton, coll., \$45 26; Curtis Thorp,	ļ.	North Middleboro, Rev. Mr. Colby's Soc., 5 00
in full to const. himself a L. D., and his	ļ	Westminster, Rev. Mr. Smith's Soc., 37 00
sister, Mrs. Mercy Fitch a L. M., \$75; Col. Ely, \$5; Elias Hawley, \$15; Mrs.	1	Plymouth, 3d Ch. and Soc., 63 18 Braintree, Mon. Con., 35 16
Hawley, \$5; Young Ladies' D. M. S.,		Boston, Rev. Joseph Emerson, 10 00
Miss S. M. Bailey, Treas., \$90;	165 26 13 00	West Medway, legacy of Mrs. Polly Mann, 50 00
Cincinnatus, in part, Clinton, bal. of coll., \$14 02; Young	15 00	West Boylston, Rev. Mr. Cross' Soc., 22 35 Lowell, Sab. Sch., 1st Cong. Soc., 5 00
Ladice' Social Circle, \$4,	18 02	Sandwich, Evan. Soc., 58 00
Cortlandville, Rev. P. Lockwood, \$10; Mrs. Lockwood, \$5, in full to const.	H	Fort Pulaski, Ralph Dunning, Esq., 25 Florida, Col. J. S. Vose, U. S. Army, 15 00
Mrs. Lockwood a L. M.; O. Stimson,	1	Berkshire and Columbia, Aux. Soc., J. W.
\$5; Fem. Circle of Industry, in full to	#	Robbins, Treas., 332 35
const. Henry Nelson a L. M., \$10; coll., \$17,	47 00	Medfield, Orthodox Soc., 13 64 Attleboro, 2d Cong. Soc., 30 00
Coventryville, by Mr. Wright,	19 08	Stoneham, Cong. Soc., Ladies, 30 00
Gilbertsville, J. H. Gilbert, Greene, by A. G. Orton,	41 28 3 30 00	Monson, A. W. Porter, E.q., 100 00 Essex, North Aux. Soc., L. H. Currier,
Guilford, to const. Rev. J. L. Janes a L. M.,	30 00	Treas., 75 00
Homer, coll.,	100 00	Boston, Rev. S. S. Tappan, 8 00
M'Grawville, by E. B. Fancher, Madison, by Mr. Platt,	20 00   21 75	North Oxford, Sew. Circle, 5 65 Dunstable, Mrs. Lucy Fletcher, 2 00
Morrisville, coll., \$24; M. Harrington, \$6,	30 00	Easton, Rev. Mr. Sheldon's Soc., 21 52
New Hartford, bal., Norway, by T. W. Duncan,	1 00 3 00	Phillipston, Rev. Mr. Lovell's Soc., \$49 92; from the late Mrs. H. G.
Norwich, by J. F. Dean,	15 33	Powers, \$10, 59 92
Oriskany Falls,	5 00	Brimfield, Rev. Mr. Partridge's Soc., 34 00
Preston, coll., \$25; H. Dyer, \$25, Pulaski, by S. Clark,	50 00 11 50	Lowell, Appleton St. Ch. and Soc., Mon. C. C., 6 70 Carlisle, Evan. Soc., 21 25
Rome, First Ch., bal., \$2; Second Ch.,		Truro, Cong. 80c., 15 00
\$32 36, Sherburn, coll., \$41 40; T. Engs, \$5; to	34 36	Lowell, Friend, 1 00 Woburn, Sab. Sch., 1st Cong. Soc., \$30;
const. Rev. George H. Hastings a L. M.,	46 40	Sew. Circle, \$13, 43 00
Sidney, by Mr. James,	11 75	South Royalston, Rev. Mr. Peckham's
Smyrna, by G. H. Hastings, Utica, Cong. Soc., bal.,	9 50 2 00	Society, 6 50 Taunton. H. M. S., 100 00
West Coventry,	50 00	Ipswich, Rev. Mr. Fitz's Soc. a Lady, 5 00
Worcester, by Mr. Moase	<b>25 00</b>	Tewkeebury, Rev. Mr. Coggin, 30 00
	793 93	
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# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Go, . . . . . . . . PREAGH the GOSPEL . . . . . . . . Mark xvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be SENT? . . . . . . . . Rom. x. 15.

Vol. XV.

JULY, 1849.

No. 3

# The American Home Missionary Society must enlarge its operations.

THE 16th Annual Report of the A. H. M. S. is now issued, and has apprized the public of the results of the last year's operations, so far as they are visible to human eyes. It shows that God has blessed the Society; that the interests committed to it by the churches are steadily advancing in prosperity; and that there is abundant encouragement to go forward to the accomplishment of still greater good in future.

The Executive Committee, in their report, use the following language in seference to the coming year:—

"We enter upon a new year with an increased amount already due to the missionaries; with an increased amount of pledges to be redeemed; with a hundred and one more missionaries in the field to be sustained; with a work before us, greatly augmented, by what we have failed the last year to do, and by the rapidity with which it every year grows upon our hands. Our destitute fellow countrymen never needed the Gospel more; never did so many of them need it. Infidelity was never more eager to corrupt them: God was never more ready to bless us, in our efforts to save them. Never will the difficulties that impede our work be so few; never will the same amount of expenditure be so available. This, this is the day of our country's salvation!"

#### Progressive nature of the Home Missionary work.

The inquiry may arise, "Why is it, that after all that is done, we hear more and more, every year, of the increasing demands of this cause?" The answer is, that the efforts to supply the means of grace, have always been too small in proportion to the work to be done; and the work to be done has also grown faster, in proportion, than the means employed. The population of our country gains more than half a million annually. Foreign immigration is constantly increasing the difficulties which arise on our own soil. Numerous domestic causes, political and pecuniary, are at work to deprave the public conscience. The transfer of great numbers of our own people from the old states to the new territories of the

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#### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

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July,

West, diminishes the moral strength of the former, and creates a great demand for help to numerous rising communities thus planted on the frontier. These things, combined, are gradually carrying the centre of influence towards the Mississippi Valley, and afford a demand for constantly increasing efforts in behalf of our new states.

But there is another reason why the Home Missionary claim has steadily grown upon the churches. Our connexion with other parts of the earth, and our influence on their destiny, is becoming more extensive; and there is yet discovered no limit to bound its exercise. From all lands the benighted are calling upon us for light, and the miserable for relief. "For several years past, God has been opening wide and effectual doors for Christian Missions to Pagan and Mohammedan countries, till at length there is scarcely an obstacle to the propagation of the Gospel among every kindred and tongue and tribe on earth. And yet we are embarrassed. We cannot enter these open doors. We cannot go up and possess the land. We are straitened in ourselves. We have neglected the cultivation of a field, and are now in distressing want of its fruits. We are perplexed to find the means of sending the Gospel abroad, which means would come in full abundance, if the Gospel had free course among the unevangelized millions at home." And every successive year will increase our embarrassment, until we obtain relief from the thorough cultivation of our own field.

These general views are sufficient to show how it is that the Home Missionary effort has been, and must still be a growing work, calling more largely each year for devoted men and abundant means.

But we go further, and urge that it is needful, not only that there should be a steady, general advance in Home Missions, but that the necessity for this, is especially urgent the present year. As proofs of this, let the following testimony be duly weighed.

#### The Bucodouina Cry.

From Illinois, we hear such language as the following:

"The numerous, extensive, and long-continued destitutions which still abound," says the Rev. F. Bascom, of Chicago, "are the darkest feature in the moral aspect of this field. I could enumerate at least ten important villages and country settlements in the northern section of this state, where ministers are imperiously demanded, and where the prospect of their usefulness would be abundantly encouraging. Could I spread out the appeals which I have received from these places before the unemployed ministers and theological students at the East—could I present to their minds the condition and prospects of these places, as they appear to me, I am sure it would not be in vain. If their prevailing desire is to labor where they can do most for the kingdom of Christ, they would only need to know the facts in relation to these places, to prepare them to say, 'Here am I, send me.' Within twenty miles of Chicago there are hundreds of families as destitute of religious privileges as if they lived in the heart of a heathen country."

Again, another writes :-

"I must not omit to mention the destitution of important fields of labor in this region. Fountain Green, Camp Creek, La Harpe, Carthage, Rushville, Big Neck, Woodville, Chili, Round Prairie, &c., are among the number."

### Our Missionary at Griggsville, says :-

"This part of the vineyard of God is, I think, very important and very destitute. In this county there is but one Presbyterian or Congregational minister. In Brown county there is but one, and in Schuyler, not any. There are several places desiring ministers. At Columbus and at Payson, they are desirous of obtaining and settling ministers; both are important places. Such is the destitution here, that I doubt if it is the duty of any church to claim a minister the whole of the time. There are villages growing up in every direction destitute of preaching, and the Mormons and Campbellites are making great exertions to spread their delusions, not without success. Men will have some kind of religion, and they are ready to seize on the grossest errors if truth is not presented."

Mr. Kent, for 15 years a pioneer in the West, and all that time pleading for a coadjutor, writes from Galena:—

"This large district, between the Mississippi and Rock rivers, is one wide waste, so far as Presbyterian and Congregational ministers are concerned, if we except two or three on the southern margin of the field, and one at Galena. There are large settlements on the Wisconsin, Grant, Platte and Fever rivers, tributaries to the Mississippi, and then there is the Pecatonica, tributary to Rock river, 200 miles long, and will ere long be navigable within 30 miles of Galena, and watering some of the finest mineral and agricultural country in the world. And all this wide field is destitute of Presbyterian and Congregational preaching with the exceptions before made."

A Correspondent in Missouri, wrote, a few months ago—

"There are fifty counties in this state in which no Presbyterian minister resides."

Another in the same state, reports—

"My circuit is fifty miles. Too much time is necessarily consumed in riding from station to station. There is not a Presbyterian preacher within fifty miles of me, and but very few of any denomination except Campbellites. The country all around is pretty well settled. The salvation of thousands of immortal souls in Missouri, depends upon the prosperity of your Society."

From Iowa, Rev. A. Turner has written within a few weeks as follows:—

"The field is white already for the harvest. There seems to be an increased conviction on the minds of the mass of the people, that 'religion is the chief concern of mortals here below.' I feel that now is the time to gather in the har-Sinners are inviting us to preach the everlasting Gospel. The Holy Spirit is inviting us to go out into the highways and hedges, and compel men to come in. I know the number of laborers has increased—almost doubled—in our connection, the past year; but the demand is increased, not diminished. The few that come to our aid seem to be lost, just as the little stream is lost, that makes its way to one of our lakes, or to the Father of Rivers. The state of things in this territory demands a greatly increased number of laborers from the A. H. M. Society—1st. Because immigration is more rapid than ever before; men are pouring in here every day and every hour. 2d. God is holding the pursuit after the world in check; a dark cloud hangs over our pecuniary affairs. True, many are perplexed and troubled, and the minds of many are soured; still the mass begin to feel, that they must lay up treasure somewhere else than on earth. 3d. The Holy Spirit seems to be hovering over the territory. Such times should be improved. If we had five times as many laborers as we have, all filled with the Holy Ghost, they would have enough to do. One year's labor now may be worth more than ten bye-and-bye. Such a state of things existed when I first entered Illinois, twelve years ago; but it did not return for years. My prayer is, that you will send us on forthwith some true yoke-fellows."

But it is not only from the remote portions of the West that this importunity for immediate assistance comes: from Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan, similar appeals are sounding. We have room but for specimens. One Presbytery, reaching from the mouth of the Wabash river up the Ohio 200 miles, embraces 21 counties, in 9 of which there is but 1 Presbyterian minister. Ten or fifteen well qualified ministers are immediately needed. Many other Presbyteries, and individuals—lay as well as clerical—have appealed to us in behalf of dying thousands of men, for whom there is no probable ground of hope, if ministers cannot be induced to go to them from the older states. One Presbytery in Kentucky says, that there are in the southern part of that state 12 or 15 counties without a Presbyterian minister—and they offer \$600 a year each for two good missionaries, and assure us that five or six are imperiously needed.

But we need not multiply these statements; no reader of the publications of the American Home Missionary Society can, for a moment, doubt the existence of extensive regions, and great numbers of individual churches and settlements, where missionaries are needed.

#### Can Missionaries be found?

It is a common impression, that because "there are more vacant churches in the Eastern states than there are ministers who are candidates for settlement," that therefore few men can be spared to go to the West. This impression is incorrect. The destitution of those churches does not result from a dearth of ministers, but from other causes—such as the smallness of their field, their vicinity to other churches, the want of harmony among their members, the absence of all probability that they will ever be raised above a state of debility and dependance, &c. These unsupplied churches will not settle ministers; but would probably remain in the same destitute condition, if the number of ministers were three times as great as it is. If, then, we leave these churches out of the account, we shall have many ministers who can go, and ought to go to the West. But,

#### Are they disposed to go?

Many of them are. Their hearts are deeply impressed with the claims of the needy, and they "have compassion on the multitudes" of their countrymen, because they faint, and are scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd." They feel that they are under vows to Christ, and when his little ones in the wilderness, when whole churches, and even whole counties and groups of counties, stretch out their hands and utter their moving plaint, year after year, they seem to hear the Savior, saying to each one of them, "Lovest thou me? Feed my sheep"—"if ye do it not unto these, ye do it not unto me." They look on their ministry as a matter in which faith and not sense is to direct. They confer not with flesh and blood, nor insist on a guaranty against trials and suffering. When they accepted pardon at the hands of Christ, they felt that any place in his kingdom was good enough for them; and now that he has counted them worthy to be put into the ministry, they do not stipulate with him for "important posts," nor decline to go into the field, unless they can have assigned to them a position with few obstacles and large advantages.

But, alas! such are not all. Too many hang back from the western field, because of its trials. Forgetting that "it is enough for the servant that he be as his master"—that they have covenanted to "follow the Lamb withersoever he goeth,"—that the reward of fidelity, in this life, is not only "a hundred fold" what they sacrifice, but also "persecutions," they act as though they were not devoted men—as though they were just as much at liberty to avoid trials and to seek their ease, as men upon whom no vows rest. Some such, it has cost the church no small sum to educate; and yet, in her need, they do not respond to her call! Let prayer unceasing be offered for them.

#### But are not the trials of the West so severe as to afford just reason for ministers staying away?

In reply, our first remark is—the trials in the West are not so severe as to keep emigrants from going thither in crowds; and where souls are, ministers ought to be. The trials are not too great to keep physicians and lawyers and merchants from going there. These bear trials, for the time being, having respect to a recompense of reward, no greater than the accumulation of mere worldly wealth and consideration; they do not expect a crown of immortal glory for what they do and endure. Roman Catholic priests, Mormons, preachers of Universalism, lecturers on Atheism—all these go to the West. They live there, and "endure hardness as good soldiers." Says a devoted pioneer, respecting some of the heralds of pernicious error—"these men ransack every place, without purse or scrip, in imitation of the ancient apostles. Always on foot, with a zeal always burning, they all make, and they will make, proselytes." An enemy would have added, "it is only the ambassadors of the cross that shrink from the toil and trials of the new settlements."

But again, we reply, that the trials to which ministers are subjected in the West, are, in almost all cases, principally owing to the want of support. The complaint is not often that their labors are not desired, that their office is not respected, that the people are deficient in tokens of personal affection; the most serious difficulties with which the missionary has to contend, are of a pecuniary nature. This fact may justly be taken into account by those ministers who have large families, or are otherwise so related that a generous income is essential to their keeping a good conscience. But for young ministers—such as have small families, or none,—to make such things as plain fare, living in log cottages, or any mere privation of physical accommodations and comforts, a reason for refusing to go and preach to those whose souls are perishing—is a burning shame! Any disciple of the Man of sorrows—of him "who had not where to lay his head"—should blush to detect such a thought in his heart.

Thirdly, we reply to this question—that the support of ministers will increase with the increase of the communities which they serve. There are many clergymen who went out a few years ago, who have remained at their posts, have gone through the season of trial with their people, and are now receiving a comfortable support. The West has the elements of wealth, and it must rise, and rise soon. The causes of its present financial depression are extraordinary;

they have affected the whole nation, yes, even the nations of Europe. These causes are also temporary, and will pass away in a few years, probably in a few months. This is the calculation of shrewd men in the secular professions. They are willing to east in their lot with the people of the West, and grow up with the towns or settlements in which they live. And they are not disappointed; they attain to as great a proportion of competence and influence as the same class of men at the East. And so it will be with ministers. It is affecting to see young men of fine talents and education, expending the prime of their days in merely keeping alive some obscure church in the old states; when they might be laying the foundations of large and influential churches in central points at the West.

Again—We ask the hesitating candidate, what are his prospects if he remain at the East? If he possess no unusual attractions, he may find it difficult to obtain any better pecuniary support than if he should go to the West. Almost every eligible vacancy here is besieged by a multitude of candidates; and a man will not only consult his self respect, by turning his attention to the more needy states, but he will also be quite as likely to have his reasonable wants supplied. The guaranty offered by the Am. Home Missionary Society varies according to the circumstances of the field to which missionaries are sent; but in all cases, this guaranty, if not a full support, is a great assistance; and no money pledged for ministerial support in our country, is more certain to be paid, than the grants of the Society. Ministers in debt for their education, and desiring to pay off their debts by annual instalments, will do well, therefore, to consider, whether, with these pledges of the Society, with a conscience cheering them with the persuasion of having done right, and with God's blessing, they are not quite as likely to be unembarrassed by pecuniary difficulties in the missionary field, as if they remain lingering around the older churches?

But our last reply to the objection suggested, is, that the attention of the christian public is more and more turned to the condition of our own country; and we trust the time is at hand, when the Home Missionary will have as much consideration and sympathy, as his brother that goes to the heathen. It is our firm persuasion, that more will be done for Home Missions. Men high in official station, ministers and civilians, are becoming much interested in this cause. They are cheering us on by their gifts and their assurances of kind feeling. And the churches at large will not fail to coincide with these leading minds. They will not bear, that their strong young laborers should stand all the day idle, while the harvest perishes. It will soon be regarded as decisive of a man's unfitness for the ministerial office, if, without a plain exemption by the providence of God, he avail himself of trifling pretexts to keep away from the great and needy field.

### Miscellaneous.

### EMIGRATION PROM THE "OLD WORLD,"

#### And its connection with Bomanism in the United States.

we published an extract from a Western newspaper, containing some particulars on the subject of emigration from Europe to this country. In that article it was stated, that an agent from Illinois had been in England and on the Continent, and had succeeded in forming a company, for the purpose of sending out emigrants to the Western states. Says the writer—

"From the little we have gathered of the company and its purposes, we learn that it is constituted something after the manner of the company formed for colonizing Australia." When the agent left Europe," upward of \$200,000" (nearly a million of dollars) "had been subscribed. This sum, or a large portion of it, will be invested in lands, chiefly in Illinois and the territory of Iowa and Wisconsin, by the company. Offices will be opened in London, and in some principal town in Germany, for the sale of the lands. Emigrants, who purchase, will be sent out in ships provided by the company, which will sail direct for New-Orleans. From this place, where an office will be kept, they will be sent to their respective purchases."

The above is not the only evidence that emigration from Europe is to be stimulated by the agency of men who hope to make gain out of the emigrants, in the shape of profits on the lands sold, passage money, and commissions for transacting the necessary business. Persons from the city of New-York have recently gone to establish themselves in England for objects connected with emigration to America.

Although great numbers of these emigrants arrive in Canada, only a portion remain there, while the majority, it is supposed, find their way to the United States. There exists no certain data from which to collect the sum

In the Home Missionary for February last, it total of foreigners who thus arrive annually in our territory; but our public papers abound with frequent notices like the following, from the correspondent of the N.Y. Journal of Commerce, dated London, May. 1842.

> "Emigration is proceeding rapidly from Ireland to America. According to the Cork Reporter, the numbers from the 10th of March up to Saturdaylast, at that port alone, amounted to—For St. Johns, 1542 — Quebec, 1211 — New-York, 733—St. Andrews, 204—in all 3,690. Eight vessels have sailed from Derry with 2,200 passengers. The Rothschild, for New-York, has sailed with a cargo of passengers from Sligo. From the Broomielaw, Scotland, three emigrant ships will sail for Boston. The Wellington, with 137 passengers, has sailed for that port."

In Germany also, the public attention is extensively turned to the United States; and the emigration from that country, the present year, is expected to be greater than in any previous year.

From recent indications, there is reason to believe that this tide is swelled by direct efforts of the Catholic civil and ecclesiastical authorities, for the purpose of gaining an ascendency for that hierarchy in this land of popular freedom. At the late meeting in behalf of the Foreign Evangelical Missionary Society in Boston,—

"Rev. Mr. Kirk said he was one of those who have never been alarmed at any thing Roman. He could not believe that the Roman Catholic religion is going to be palmed upon the world where there is a free press and a free mouth. Let them come; but let not American Christians sleep. There are one or two indications of the resurrection of Romanism. The Abbe — has been aiming for years to induce the

Pope to cease being a tyrant, and be-come a democrat. What first gave the priests the ascendency in the community, was, that they were the represen--tatives of the people against the nobles. The Abbe advised him to surrender his claim to civil authority, and go and plant himself in Republican America.; The Abbe has remarked of the Roman Catholic religion, that the dust of the acpuichre was on it. It was supposed, in the French Revolution, that Catholicism was dead. Not so. The reviving of the Jesuit order has given it; new life. This order arose after the reformation; but on discovering its true character, it was suppressed. But now, that order is revived, and the interests of Popery entrusted to its hands. They are now preparing young men for their service in every part of the world. The Jesuits are going to act a part in the drama that will make heaven, earth, and hell move. Satan is not going to give up his kingdom so easily as some suppose."

In entire agreement with this idea of planting the Papal power "in republican li for prey."

America" is the recent arrival of fourteen Roman priests at the port of New-York, in the ship Argo. This circumstance has attracted notice, in consequence of the number being so large; but the greater portion of there foreign ecclesiastics come in smaller detachments, and therefore are not particularly noticed as clergymen-

In connection with such facts as these, how appropriate becomes the appeal of the Rev. J. A. James of England, which we have before had occasion to quote—

"Popery has directed a longing eye to that immense tract of land, and has already felt the inward heaving or an ambition to compensate herself for her losses in the old world, by her conquests in the new. The Valley of the Misatsaippt has been, no doubt, mapped as well as surveyed by emissaries of the Vatican, and cardinals are exulting in the hope of enriching the Papal see by accessions from the United States. Rouse and inflame the zeal of Protestantism in America, to disappoint the apostles of darkness of their wished

# Correspondence of the American Home Missionary Society.

#### IOWA.

From Rev. J. C. Holbrook, Du Buque, Iow**a**.

#### Boath of Mrs. Holbrook.

' When application was made to the A. H. M. Society for aid in my behalf, I was in Davenport watching by the dying bed of my beloved wife through the week, and preaching on Sundays in that vicinity. My points for stated preaching were three: Lyons and Beaver Mills in Clinton county, and Pleasant Valley in Scott county, the most distant being 35 miles. These I supplied either personally, or by exchange with Br. Hitchcock of Davenport, when I could not leave my wife. She was sick about 8 months of consumption, during much of which time she suffered severely, and on the 14th of Janwary she departed this life, peacefully, they seemed to have been written ex-

and calmly trusting in a crucified Savior. I asked her just before she died, if the Savior seemed precious to ber. "Oh yes," said she, "he is the one altogether lovely." A few hours before she died, she requested me to read to her the beautiful hymn commencing—

> " Jeaus, lover of my soul, Lot me to thy bosom fy."

and never can I forget the scene. was near midnight, and a few friends stood round her bed, as she was bolstered up to ease her breathing, and as I read, she manifested the most intense interest in the sentiment of the hymn. She had a little before expressed her deep sense of unworthiness, and when the words were uttered

" Vile and full of on I am, Thou art full of truth and grace,"

pressly for her case, and she signified a tour to Wisconsin to visit several imher assent by a motion of the head and whispering, for she could not speak, "yes, yes." My niece who attended on her, with a pious physician, and a ministerial friend and fellow missionary, and myself, were the circle that surrounded her; and one afterwards remarked, that she never passed a moment of more intense interest than while that hymn was read. Here was a beloved friend about to launch into the ocean of eternity, and most fervently did we all unite with her in the words of the poet,

"Safe into the haven guide, O receive my soul at last !"

And again,

"Cover my defenceless head With the shadow of thy wing."

She anticipated a severe struggle at last, but God mercifully spared her that trial, and shortly after the above scene, she gently breathed her last without a struggle or a groan; and as her spirit soared away on angels' wings to join the throng of the redeemed around the throne, she might perhaps have heard the voice of our prayer mingling with the songs of heaven, as we bowed our knees around her bed—led by my brother missionary, who had kindly come a considerable distance to be present at the last sad scene, and in whose welfare my wife had felt a deep interest.

About a month before she died, and while confined to her room, she helped me to close the eyes of our youngest child aged 7 years, who was suddenly taken [ dred and native hills. Thus the Lord for the porpose of making me a their affliction, the consolations of re- during the whole evening. ligion.

#### Labors in Wisconsin.

portant fields of ministeral labor, and during my journey I had the pleasure of visiting several places where they were enjoying, or had recently enjoyed, interesting revivals—among them, Geneva, Milwaukie, (Br. Miter's church,) and Prairieville, in all which places I preached under circumstances, to me of deep interest.

#### Revival in Potesi, Wis.

But of all the scenes through which I passed, none equalled the revival at Potosi, Grant county, on the Mississippi River. Here was a little church full of zeal and faith, whom the Lord had stirred up, and who were earnestly praying for and expecting a revival, but with no idea by whose instrumentality it was to be carried on, and yet confident that the Lord would provide. It should also be remembered that there was no regular minister of our connexion nearer than Galena, (25 miles,) and he alone in eight contiguous counties. But the Lord sent Br. Peet and myself there, without any knowledge on our part of the state of things, and at their request we commenced a series of meetings, and "the people with one accord gave heed unto the things" that we spake. The largest room that could be procured (a large store) was fitted up, and was well filled from the first with an attentive audience; and while I remained, which was ten days, the interest was continually increasing. We preached alternately, 3 times on the Sabbath and every evening during the week. The last evening that I preachfrom us, and by whose side she was so ed, about 30 persons requested an insoon to be laid, on the banks of the terest in the prayers of Christians, and "Father of waters," far from her kin- | about 40 different individuals had done so during the progress of the meeting, has been carrying me through scenes; of whom about 25 professed to have of trial and affliction, I have no doubt, submitted to Christ. Among the number who asked prayers on the evening better minister of the Gospel, and bet- referred to, was a notoriously wicked ter qualified to administer to others, in man and a gambler, who was in tears

#### An awful occurrence.

An incident occurred at the com-A few weeks after the death of my mencement of these meetings, which wife, having received an invitation from | affords a solemn warning to the impious your agent, Rev. Mr. Peet, I set off on | and profane. While the brethren were fitting up the store which they had hired for a place of meeting, a man passed by the door, towards night on Saturday, swearing in a most awful manner, and cursing the ministers, and the church, and all concerned in the proposed meeting. He was then in apparent health; but before 24 hours had elapsed, he was

a corpse. He died in a building adjoining to that in which the meeting was held, while I was preaching in the afternoon, on the subject of the Deluge, and representing Christ as the only ark of safety for sinners, and urging them to enter while yet the door was open; and, what is very remarkable, just while I was uttering the words, "Death shuts the door forever, and who knows but his hand is even now upon the door to shut some sinner out?"-he breathed his last, and possibly within the sound of my voice! • He was not an intemperate man, and the circumstances were altogether so remarkable, that the impression was very generally made, that it was a striking visitation of God, for his impiety and blasphemy.

## Mormonism—Its pretensions and effects.

Another fact, occured at Potosi, illustrative of the destructive influence of *Mormonism*. Every minister knows that whenever God's people are revived, and put forth special efforts for the salvation of sinners, then the devil stirs up his instruments to promote a revival of his work. Sometimes he uses Universalsometimes Infidels, and sometimes the Mormons. In this case, the latter were his tools. As soon our meetings commenced, a Mormon preacher began to favor the people with his labors, to enlighten them in the mysteries of that system, and with the revelations said to have been vouchsafed to Joe Smith, the prophet of "the latter day saints." He was in the habit of announcing his appointments at the close of our exercises, at which he was frequently present, in these words: "There will be preaching at ---- by one ! of the Elders of Israel, commonly called Mormons." He succeeded in drawing away and deluding some, and one case was peculiarly affecting—that of an in-

telligent young man, who had been recently awakened, and who had even gone so far as publicly to ask the prayers of Christians in his behalf, but whose stubborn heart would not yield to the claims of the Savior. He attended nearly all our meetings, and intense anxiety was depicted on his countenance. But in an evil hour, he went to listen to the Mormon preacher, and there he found a refuge of lies, and in a short time came out a professed believer in that delusion. He was not however entirely easy; he said that he intended to be baptised by them, and if he then found no relief, he should renounce the system. But alas! there is reason to believe, he grieved the Spirit, and was "given over to strong delusions, to believe a lie," and this, too, while four other persons residing in the same house with him, embraced the truth, and are rejoicing in the hope of salvation by Jesus Christ. How different their prospects and his for eternity!

There is probably no more soul-destroying error at work in some parts of the West than this; it is by far more dangerous than is generally supposed. its preachers are scattered abroad, and great as is the folly of the system, yet I know that many persons are deluded by it, and these too not only among the ignorant, but among those of whom we should expect better things. preachers profess to believe the Bible, and found their discourses upon it. They find Mormonism shadowed forth in the Old Testament, and say that there has been no real religion in the world since the days of the Apostles, until the "latter day saints" arose. From Mark 16: 16, they argue that baptism (by immersion) is a saving ordinance, and that verses 17 and 18 of the same chapter are of unlimited application, and the promise is now, ever has been since uttered, and ever will be in full force, and that literally now, "signs shall follow them that believe," &c., "they shall speak with new tongues"—" shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover," &c., and that these are the evidences of real They profess to perform these miracles. They also teach that all the offices mentioned in 1 Cor. 12: 28, were designed to be perpetual, viz: "apostles," "prophets," "miracles,"

"gifts of bealings"—" diversities of || one is to be erected at Iowa city, our tongues," &c., and that they do exist in the church " of latter day saints."

Hest Brother Peet to continue the meeting, while I came here to fulfil a previous appointment. Potosi has been an exceedingly wicked place, with no stated preaching but of the Methodists once in four weeks. They need a minister much and urged me to remain, and I should have done so, had not duty seemed to call me here.

## Prespects of Du Buque-Laborers called for.

I came here a few weeks since, and have received a unanimous call from the church to become their settled pas-This is an important point on the Mississippi river, and second to but one in population and business in the territory. It is the metropolis of the lead region on the west side of the river. Galena is 15 miles distant, where Rev. Mr. Kent is settled, and who recently stated that he was in the centre of eight counties, in which there was not another minister of our connexion, with a population of 20,000 souls, and which would be doubled in five years. Including myself, there are now three others in that tract, but there is no other minister north of me, of our connexion, in Iowa, and the nearest on the south is brother O. Emerson, whose nearest point is 45 miles distant—and southwest, brother Thos. P. Emerson, nearly as far.

## Romanism in Iowa.

This place is the head quarters of Roman Catholicism in this region, and here "my Lord Bishop of Du Buque," (as he is termed in the foreign correspondence) with some assistant priests, resides. There is no state or territory in the Union where the Catholics are so sanguine in their hopes of success, or where they are making such strenuous efforts as in Iowa. There is here a large and well finished stone church, and they have also a church in the country, at some distance; and one in Galena, (III.,) 15 miles, Potosi, (Wis. Ter.,) 15 miles, and one in Davenport, in Burlington, in Fort Madison, and meeting regularly; and these, and other

## Specimens of Roman Catholic efforts.

On Thursday evening last, notice was given in the newspaper, that the Bishop would preach on "the real presence of Christ in the Eucharist." attended. The text was John 6: 33. The argument was threefold; 1st, from the Bible—here and in parallel passages, interpreted literally; 2d, tradition, uninterrupted from our Savior's day to the reformation; 3d, the authority of the church, which teaches it. said he, "is sufficient for every true The church is infallible, and is authorized to interpret the Bible, and it has often solemnly declared in council that this is the meaning of scripture." And he distinctly stated, that "the Bible given to the people, to read and interpret for themselves, would be no blessing!" These were his words and much more to the same effect for which I have not room. conclusion, he said he "would gladly welcome back any of our dissenting friends who wish to return to the bosom of the church from which their fathers unfortunately departed. Yes," said he, "we can call them by that endearing name, friends," and laying his hand on his heart, he added, "we would do any thing for them—we would if necessary imitate our Master and lay down our life to save them—and this is the sentiment of every true Catholic minister."

One of the female members of the Presbyterian church in this place, not long since united with the Catholic church, and was consequently excommunicated from the former body. A remark that she made, "What a beautiful religion the Catholic is!" indicates the influence their pompous rites and ceremonies exerted upon her mind, and we have reason to believe has exerted upon others. In ——, too, the minister informed me that an intelligent young man, whose parents are members of a Presbyterian church, is about to be baptized, and join the Catholic church in that place; and a young lady, whose mother is a member of his church, has commenced attending the Catholic

facts, have convinced him of late, more than ever, of the danger of this system in the West. No pains are spared to forestall us in this territory, and schools are one principal means used to accomplish the object, and many Protestant children are gathered into them, and oftentimes find their way into their Sunday schools. There is a large brick edifice here, and one in Davenport, for the use of schools in part, and I understand one is to be established in Fort Madison, farther South, in this territory.

Since I commenced writing this, I have seen a statement taken from a Roman Catholic periodical, of appropriations for the United States, and among them is one of 52,827 francs, or upwards of \$10,000, "to my Lord Loras, Bishop of Du Buque," the largest sum granted to any diocese except that of Vincennes—larger even than that of Cincinnati, and double any other grant except those. This shows the importance of this field in view of the Catholics, while all denominations of Protes-`tants are expending SCARCELY HALF THE sum in missionary labor on the same ground.

#### A Home Missionary Metto.

The following is an extract from the "Annals of the Society for Propagating the Faith." "IT WOULD BE BAD ECONOMY TO DELAY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CHRISTIAN INSTITUTIONS, WHERE THE LAND BELONGS, SO TO SPEAK, TO THE FIRST OCCUPANT." What an appropriate motto for the A. H. M. Society.

It appears from this document that in 1839 there were in the United States an archbishop, 15 bishops, five hundred priests, and 1,250,000 members of the church—11 seminaries, 16 Catholic colleges, 45 boarding schools, 42 charity schools, &c. In ten years, the number of dioceses had increased one fourth; and of priests and faithful one third. And finally, say they, "religion should, like its divine author, say to the emigrant families, who are every day to build new hamlets, villages, and cities, "verily, wherever you assemble in my name, there I will be in the midst of you." WILL NOT PROTES-TANTS RESPOND TO THIS SENTIMENT?

#### TEMPERANCE IN 10WA.

From Rev. J. A. Clark, Fort Madison.

Since my last communication I have not witnessed any of those marked manifestations of the divine presence and power, for which I well nigh faint in longing. Still the "signs of the times" are pregnant with interest.

Although since my acquaintance with this place, there have been frequent praiseworthy endeavors for the promotion of temperance, still, drunkenness has prevailed and laid as an incubus on no small share of our community. But within the last few months, a new aspect has been given to the moral character of this place. On the first Tuesday in December, only seven attended our temperance meeting. We resolved ourselves "into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union," and pledged ourselves to make what exertion our other duties would admit of, for the promotion of our languishing cause. The consequence was, that at our next meeting we were able to report seventy new names added to our pledge during the month. We practiced on the same plan during the month of January. On the first Tuesday of February, rising of two hundred names were reported. There is now, as the result of these exertions, a vigorous Washingtonian Society in operation, whose numbers are crowding forward the philanthropic cause with a very commendable zeal, and like men who have felt in their own experience the direful effects of intemperance.

How many valuable lessons of instruction do we see illustrated in this inarvellous temperance reform! The Washingtonian is successful because he feels and acts accordingly. Let the Christian likewise feel in a degree commensurate to the magnitude of those subjects which should interest him, and let these pious emotions have healthy action, in vigorous exertion for the good of his fellow men, and it is reasonable to suppose that the triumphs of the cross would be urged forward with success, not less than that which has attended the well directed endeavors of the friends of temperance.

## pring for the Mrand of Life,

I have just returned from a preaching , tour among my brethren in Clark Last Tuesday I county, Missouri. commenced publishing the good news at Waterloo, and continued till Sabbath The Sabbath was a day of reat delight, I trust, to many souls. Though the travelling was excessively bad, and the weather raw, still our place of worship was crowded to overflowing, and a considerable number crowded around the windows and door, for the sake of a few broken thoughts that could reach them. My heart was much affected as I witnessed their | eagerness to hear, and especially as the elders extended to them from the windose the emblems of the broken body and shed blood of our Great High Priest and Almighty Redeemer.

## A Mormon Station.

On my return, Monday evening, I preached to a little company at Montress, 12 miles south of this place. By nature it is a beautiful spot. It was formerly occupied as a fort by U. S. The soil of the adjacent country is equal to any in the rich valley, and its scenery is strikingly grand. Its numerous attractions some time multitudes favor it, under the impressince engaged the attention of-I wish in candor I could say the unfortunately deluded Joseph Smith and his miserable followers—a man, who in connection with his wicked coadjutors, I behere is doing as much to diminish the happiness of men, and towards blasting! their best prospects for the future, as any other man hving. But these " Latter regard only the temporal advantage day Saints," finding their arrogant and groundless claims boldly questioned, and promptly and steadtastly resulted by the "the Gentiles," have at length, as l understand, according to their ecclestartical term, resolved to "pull up, the surrounding country, I think fully cheering. In several places, almost the justify such anticipations. TOL XV.

From Res. O. Emerson, Fairview, Jackson co.

My labors have been confined to the banks of the Musissippi and their immediate vicinity. From Davenport, where Brother Hitchcock is located, to Du Buque, where Brother Holbrook has recently accepted a call to settle-a distance, by the river, of more than 100 miles—I have found a most interesting field of labor. I have not been able to resist the numerous and pressing invitations for preaching that have met me on every hand. In view of the result, I have been led to fear that my health and usefulness have both been impaired. by attempting to occupy a field too extensive. I have sometimes preached at three different places on the Sabbath, and at 4 or 5 during the week. The amount of my labors has varied with the state of the travelling, weather, health, &c.

#### How the People regard the Gespel.

It has not been mine to witness special outpourings of the Spirit of God, but I have found, every where, kind treatment, an attentive hearing, and, in some instances, anxiety for the welfare of the soul. Christians who have left the regular means of grace at the East, value the Gospel as they should; and eion of its importance to the civil and social interests of the community. This impression, I labor assiduously to strengthen. And here I may say, that every month's residence in the West tends to deepen my own impression. that all the funds expended by your Society would be well employed, if we conferred on these new and rising settlements.

In connexion with preaching the their stake" there. This place now | Gospel, I have lectured in several plaseverves attention, and when the title ces on popular education, and have sucsecomes settled, probably may grow to ceeded in rousing the people to the esa place of considerable importance, tablishment of schools. Temperance The enterprising, intelligent character has also been presented to the attention of some of its present inhabitants, and of the people and with results truly

is we must the agrega tonal № Менедаль (30 monders) 🦈 als less on glory and praise! s been becently orsystem need of a pastor. exact some to receive seve-

#### PERCURSION.

Rang Geneva, Wis.

meet has been pleased to was a confine some measure, we will have all dren, and we a kas & Sayer. We have the truth has . . see ) as dew upon ... ye con and every senson of and a sed public worship, exceeds a nession upon all; was thought advisato the section have a series of 16 1

A many merce who had covered agenus in the term-10 achyl repisenes known 440.00 is out eactic head's 48.4 it seek ed to be a common control of the candit is one 44 egs uses to be regretted and A constant the for West, this land of are. But the interest was by WAY. we means confined to such as had before; as many churches, nor make so much

mer takes under the made a profession of their faith in Christ; A cross for as soon as the way of the Lord was . ••• it is a tase. prepared, the inquiry began to be heard were use it is these among others, "what must I do to be saved?" And as a happy result, we trust 'the arm of the Lord was made bare, and a goodly number became the subjects of his special, saving grace, and to the name of the Lord be all the

The particular number we are unato the or Landen, ble to state. Sixteen have come forward and united with the Presbyterian ... were county, lower, church, and a number more are ex- connecting on the pected, at our next communion seamen example a church of son. What number have united with amount stered the Lord's the Methodist and Baptist churches, we

#### . o e. ewship with the Encouragement to give and pray for the destitute.

Brethren at the East, take encouragement, " forasmuch as your labor is not in vam in the Lord." For while you are watering these destitute and thirsty fields, God is giving the increase. Are not your alms and prayers come up as a memorial before God, and as a token of his approbation, are we not already seeing this moral wilderness beginning to bud and blossom as the rose!

## From Rev. N. Kingsbury, Prairieville, Wis.

It has pleased God to increase greatly the spirit of prayer in this church since way of the truth now be- my last report. I have felt that it has Among the done my soul good to hear the members A way we we around the altar confess their sins and pray for pardon. A very searching of There is reason to think the Lord has Ato was read been absorbed their prayers. The impression is geneand the world new telt their ral, that there is a degree of union and . . . . . . . God, and returned with strength of attachment, which never existed before in this little branch of Zion.

Daring the last 3 months, 15 or 16 have been hopefully renewed by the grace of Got. Four males and two te nales have recently been added to the charcle by protession. And during my residence here, 5 males and 4 temales, have been added by letter.

This little church do not run so fast

noise. But they appear to be aiming | at soundness of doctrine and uniformity of christian practice. I cannot but feel a deep interest in their prosperity.

#### ILLINOIS.

From Rev. L. Hall, Virginia Settlement, Ill.

#### Protracted Meeting and Berival.

We commenced a meeting on the 19th of February, and continued ten days, with the evident blessing of God attending our labors. Considering the badness of the travelling, and the sparseness of the population, great success attended the effort. Although we could not exactly determine the number of hopeful conversions, yet probably not. less than twelve give evidence of having passed from death unto life. Almost all the impenitent who regularly attended the meeting, gave evidence of conversion. Most of the cases were people somewhat advanced in life, and heads of families. One subject of the revival was a man aged fifty-nine: another, the high sheriff of the county, aged fifty-three. Five family altars were erected, where the morning and evening sacrifice had not previously been offered. Although the accession! will be small, yet the benefit resulting from this gracious visitation will be invaluable. There were but few in the church who had previously witnessed a revival of religion; but they are very much quickened and appear to realize their responsibility.

From Rev. John Ballard, Griggsville.

#### Support—Calls for preaching—Campbellites.

I find that self-denial and strict economy are necessary; but these I am willing to practice. My health is still feeble, but I am able to perform my duties as a pastor. But it is impossible for me to preach in the neighborhood

refuse many pressing calls from the people to come over and help them. whole field, in this vicinity, is white already to the harvest. In almost every place where I preach, there are more or less who are inquiring, " what they shall do to be saved." People are ready to listen to the truth; and if the truth is not preached, are ready to listen to error. The Campbellites are making great exertions in this neighborhood, and with considerable success, in some places. They rail at all other denominations, and represent immersion as the only thing necessary to prepare them for heaven. They have immersed hundreds in this vicinity within a few weeks past. If there could be a missionary, of the right stamp, sustained in this county to preach to the destitute and gather churches, he would do immense good. For six or eight weeks past, I have found it necessary to spend most of my time in this place, on account of the pecuhar interest and the great call for min-Next Sabbath week. isterial labor. I expect to organize a church eight miles from this place, where they have lately established a Sabbath school which is in a flourishing condition, consisting of thirty or forty scholars.

#### A precious senson of refreshing.

You will recollect that I mentioned in my last letter that we had been blessed with a glorious refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Forty-six have offered themselves to our church. and I think about twenty have united with the Baptists, and there are probably as many as forty more, who will connect themselves with some church soon. There are a good many small children who have professed to indulge hopes, We hope not included in this number. some of them have been really converted. One thing which seems to be remarkable in this revival is, that a decided majority of those hopefully converted are males. There is certainly not more than one third, if there is more than one fourth. who are females. But, of between 30 and 40 heads of families, all are males but fire or six. Among those converted are three Universalists and one Deist. There are also 20 or 30, who were for me to preach in the neighborhood members of our Sunday school who as much as I could wish. I have to shared in this revival. Four who had been confirmed drunkards, have come h out on the Lord's side and appear well. There are some cases of conversion which are peculiarly interesting. There is one lawyer who has been the representative of this county in the state logislature, and a large number are men of much influence in acciety. There was one case of peculiar interest. A gentleman from —, who had amassed a fortune, and whose mind was altogether engrossed with the world, purchased last season a beautiful situation near this village, and arrived here with his family in the fall. His wife was devotedly pious, and consented to remove to this new part of the country, in hopes that it might be the means of bringing her husband under the influence of the truth. When the protracted meeting commenced, he was unwilling to attend himself, but was willing his family should attend in the daytime. He expected to go to New-Orleans on business, and to start at the commencement of the meeting. But Providence hedged up his way; the weather, which had been very warm, changed and became very cold, and the river froze, so that it was impossible for him to commence has journey. He concluded to attend one day, out of curiosity. His mind became interested; he attended every meeting afterwards, and was one of the first who declared his determination to devote himself to the service of God. In view of what has been done, we can but j exclaim, what has God wrought! It has been evidently his work; and the glory is all due to his great and holy name.

There still appears to be much interest—and I cannot but hope the work will continue to go on. The brethren in our church have established prayer meetings in the neighborhood, in various directions, several miles distant, which seem to be blessed with the presence of the Lord. God's people are much encouraged and stirred up to diligence, and the enemies of religion tremble before the ark of God. There are also many interesting revivals of religion in this part of the state. It is truly a day of the right hand of the Most

High.

What a loss to the church, and to immertal souls, must ensue from the want of la. | cation and profit. Here they have lived

bornes, at such a time as this, to threat in the sickle and gather the zich harvest !

From Rev. E. G. Howe, Mill Creek and Little Fort, Lake Co., Ill.

#### Peterlytien of the Country.

The western half of this county, beautifully alternates with groves, and prairie, and "bur-oak openings," and is thinly settled. Through the eastern half, runs the Des Plaines, which rises a few miles W. of Racine, Wieconsin. This N. E. head-branch of the Illinois river, after entering the county, approaches, and continues to run within about 4 miles of Lake Michigan, making a narrow strip, woodland and meadow, between the river and the lake, in this, and a part of Cook counties. But this narrow strip, of 8 to 5 miles wide, is itself divided in the middle, by the N. branch of Chicago River, which runs between, and parallel with, the Des Plaines and the Lake! Rising 6 or 8 miles south of the line of Wisconsin, it keeps its parallelism most of the way for 40 miles, into the heart of the city of Chicago, where it unites with the south branch. From the farms of settlers, within three miles of the Lake, the waters run, partly to the Gulf of Mexico, and partly to that of St. Lawrence.

### The People-effects to benefit the

On this narrow strip of land, which is rather wet, and inferior for this part of the state, there is a settlement of Dutch, who have a minister in the south part of the county, of Irish, who have a church and a priest, in the middle, and of Americans with Canadians and Polanders, among whom I minister at Little Fort, in the north.

In the middle, among the Irish Catholies, I had for a year been very anxious to look up, and form into a congregation, if possible, a few Protestant families, chiefly Scotch: but could never find time, till another minister took off my hands part of my charge of last year.

Now, since my last report, I have visited and preached among them, much to my own, and I judge also their gratifi-

for four or five years, with scarcely any Protestant worship. Some had never before heard a sermon in America. They had been cast down and desponding. Now they seem quite animated and grateful. Even two or three American Universalist families, the more that I have felt perfectly frank and free in declaring the whole gospel, have not been a whit behind in desiring a continuance

of my services. These I shall render with the highest pleasure, without neglecting my other 3 or 4 congregations, as God shall give Where the gospel truths are so attentively listened to, the time, travel, and labor in ministering those glorious truths, which I hope do first charm my own heart, carry with them their own reward. "To the poor the gospel is to be preached." These families are such. I sympathize with them in their poverty. I love to sit down in their humble, rude and unsightly sheds, and encourage them to hold on, under losses, and wrongs, and unskilfulness, believing that in three or four years, this soil will yield them an abundance.

From Rev. G. C. Wood, Manchester, Ill.

#### MERCIES AND AFFLICTIONS.

A new mercy drops have fallen upon us, and we have been encouraged to go forward and sow the precious seed; feeling assured that the reaping time would soon come if we continued to feel our entire dependence upon Him, who alone can give the increase. the quarter that has just ended, has been signally marked, as a time of deep affliction, in my own family, and also in one of the churches under my care.

#### Triumphant Death of an Elder.

since, was called to mourn the loss of one of their most active and efficient One of the pillars in that church has fallen. Brother John Allen, the individul referred to, was one of the country, having been a member for up- | been trained in active service, although

wards of forty years. He came to this country at an early day and when he was quite young, yet it appears that at that time he was a professor of religion. In 1823, he was elected and ordained an elder in the first Presbyterian church Green county in this state, which county then covered a great territory. From that time to the time of his death he held the office of ruling elder. outlived the church of which he was first an officer; and in 1839, a new church was organized at Whitehall, near where he lived, and he installed an elder. man in the county possessed more influence, in church or state, than Brother Allen. From the year 1826, to the time of his death, he represented that county in the state legislature; and when he died, was the senator of the district in which he lived. Although he was conscious of his influence, yet I never knew a more meek, humble, and unassuming. man. He seemed to be just the man we needed; yet the Lord needed him. and has taken him to himself. died very suddenly; he did not consider himself dangerous, neither did his family, until about three hours before his When informed by his physician of his danger, the first words that he uttered were, "Glory to God in the highest!" He then gave his family such instructions as he deemed necessary about his temporal affairs, and spent the rest of his precious time in telling of the goodness of God, and warning and entreating all around bim to be faithful; and just before he died, he raised himself up, and said, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord the righteous judge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing!"

There are many interesting incidents in the history of our departed brother, which I have not room or time to men-The church at Whitehall a few weeks tion. In vain do we look around for one to fill his place.

## Devices of the Adversary.

We are constantly coming in contact eidest Presbyterians in this section of with errorists. These men who have

they may not be learned in books, are yet acquainted with men, and know how to humor them. They will pre-occupy the ground where we have appointments, misrepresent the truth, and some of them venture an attack—Universalists, Christians, or Unitarians, &c. I think no minister need be better prepared and ready for an attack than he who is placed on this frontier. But every thing of this kind serves to make the minister acquainted with error, and with his own armor of defence, and his weapons of war.

### IMPORTANCE OF A FIRST IMPRESSION.

I have found this to be a fact in a new country, that the people who are not pious become attached to the denomination that first comes among them. This is not often spoken of, nor duly appreciated. When individuals become pious, they already have their predilections, and their homes previously chosen. This I have observed, and it may be of use to you in sending out your laborers.

### MICHIGAN.

#### DEMAND FOR MINISTERS.

Rev. O. P. Hoyt, of Kalamazoo, writes as follows:-

There are within the limits of 60 miles west and north from here, some 15 or 20 places, among them several county seats, where churches could be organized, and ought to be forthwith, if there was some one to attend to it. I have intended to go out on a voluntary agency for that purpose. But my hands are full at home. Last winter, for nearly three months, I had to attend meetings nearly every day in my own church; and this summer, the work of revival is going on wonderfully in the outskirts of this town and others adjacent, so that I cannot be away. Brother C. has been compelled to spend half his time, for the last six months, in destitute churches, and towns with no church, in revivals. Every blow struck seems to tell with great effect. It seems like the sin of Meroz to leave the work around us undone. And all this rich and ripe harvest will perish soon, if no reaper is found to gather it!

Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. II. M. S., from May 1st to June 1st, 1842.

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Re-appointed. Rev. R. Willoughby, Little Valley, N. Y. Rev. J. B. Wilson, Chapinsville, N. Y. Rev. G. T. Evercet, West Dresden, N. Y. Rev. R. Twitchell, New Hudson and Canaden, N.Y. Rev. R. R. Demming, Norfolk, N. Y. Rev. P. Field, Oriskany Falls, N. Y. Rev. E. B. Fancher, McGrawville, N. Y. Rev. Chas. Rochemberg, German Ch., Syracuse, Rov. M. Harrington, Morrisville, N. Y. Rev. M. C. Gaylord, Unadilla, N. Y. Rev. J R. Johnson, De Ruyter, N. Y. Rev. P. Bailey, Hebron, N. Y.

Rov. D. Beers, Orient, L. I. Rov. G. G. Pouge, Ridge and Charokee, O. Rev. Wm. Chamberlin, Alton, Presb., Ill.

Roy. N. Barrett, Brecksville, O. Rov. E. Adams, Brunswick, O.

Rev. T. J. Haswell, Chester and Pottersville, N. Y.

Rev. G. T. Hornell, Burmingham, Mich.

Rev. C. Cook, Aurora, Ill. Rev. J. Wilcox, Geneseo, Ill. Rov. J. Gibbs, Jersey City, N. J.

Rev. R. B. Bement, Springport Mich.

Rev. Deodat Jeffers, Lawrence, Mich. Rev. Josephus Morton, Somerset, Mich.

Rev. C. T. Prentice, North Fairfield, Ct. Rev. E. D. Kinney, Darien, Ct.

Rev. T. Bird, Thorntown, Ind.

Rev. L. Farnam, Batavia and Big Woods, Ill.

Rev. R. Gaylord, Mount Pleasant and Hartford, lowa.

Not in commission last year. Rev. E. H. Stratton, Moscow, N. Y.

Rev. W. B. Heath, Pleasant Plains, N. Y.

Rev. L. Parker, Bloomingdale, Ill.

Rev. E. D. Champlin, Northern Illinois.

Rev. Ira Manley, Jay and Keene, N. Y.

Rev. John H. Carle, Rondout, N. Y.

Rev. Harrison Heermance, Milton, N. Y.

Rev. R. Stewart, Greenville, Ill.

Rev. M. Kimball, Augusta, Ill.

Rev. L. Spencer, Canton, Ill. Rev. D. Jones, Lacon, Ill.

The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from May 1st to June 1st, 1842.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE— Hancock, Mrs. Elizabeth Low, L. M. in		1	Stopington, Aux. Soc., by Miss L. A. Sheffield,	~~	
fall, by W. Lamen,	<b>\$</b> 10	00	Sufficid, First Cong., Sew. Soc., \$10;	20	00
VERMONT—	4.0		Friend, \$3, by Miss Lucy King, Trea,	19	00
Orwell. F. Bodwick,	1	50	Vernon, Flavel Talcott, to const. Na-	13	w
MASSACHUSETTS-			thaniel H. Talcott and James H. Tal-		
Missionary Society, by B. Perkins, Ass't		-	cott, Life Members in full,	50	00
Trea.,	500		Woodstock, First Cong. Soc., by Rev. O.		
Amberet, Rev. H. Humphrey, D. D.,	25	00	Rockwood,	22	00
Braintree, ladies for freight, by Rev. Dr.		00	NEW-YORK—		
Storts,	ð	00	Ballston, Rev. T. S. Wickes,	25	00
Cummington, First Cong. Ch by Clariesa Briggs,	10	00	Brooklyn, víz:  Second Presb. Ch.,	150	95
Hampshire, Miss. Soc., of which \$60 is	10	00	Third Press. Ch., by Rev. W. B. Lewis,	159	100 260
from the H. M. S. South Hadley, to			Catakill, Presb. Ch, of which \$250 is	190	8
coast. Peter Allen and Mrs. Elizabeth		i	from a friend, \$295; James Millard,		
F. Hawkes, Life Members, by E. Wil-		1	\$20; individuals, \$6 12,	321	12
liams, Trea.,	100	00 !	Coxsackie, Mrs. R. Hallenheck,	40	-
Holden, Rev. W. P. Paine's Soc., by C.		!	Elizabethtown, Cong. Soc., by Rev. C.		
Chenery,	97	57	C. Stevens,		19
Milton, legacy of the late Nathaniel	1,445	01	Freedom Plains, by Rev. S. Mandeville,		63
	7,770	01			87
Rorth Brookfield, Ladies' Sew. Soc., by Rev. Dr. Snell, to const. Mrs. Abigail		i	Hebron, Benev. Soc., by Rev. P. Bailey, Kingsborough, individuals of Cong. Ch.,	25	w
J. Bachellor a L. M.	31	00	by Rev. E. Yale,	٥	00
Springfield, Hon. W. B. Calhoun, L. M.,		00	Monticello, Presb. Ch., by Mr. Adams,	15	
Sturbridge, of which \$30 is from Cyrus			New-York city, viz:		-
Merrick, to const. David Wright, jr.,		Į,	Allen St. Presb. Ch., Dr. T. Ritter,		
a L. M., the remainder from the cong.,		į	\$10; D. O. Caulkins, \$5,	15	00
to const. Zenae Dunton, Perley Allen,	40-	. 1	Bleecker St. Ch., Ladies, by Mrs. C. N.		
and S. A. Drake, Esq., Life Members,	127	00	Talbot, Trea.,	103	
West Haverbill, from the late Mrs. Lois		00	Central Ch., J. C. Baldwin, L. D.	100	
M. Smith, by Rev. A. Cross, Worcester, part of legacy of the late	176	00	Madison St. Ch., by J. A. Ackley, Mrs. Davenport, by Rev. H. G. Ludlow,	104 50	_
Mise Debecca Waldo, by E. Washburn,	2.675	56		50	W
CONNECTICUT—	,	1	Mason,	11	00
Chaplun, Friend, by Rev. E. Dickinson,	75	00	Onoudaga Academy, by Miss Mary A.		
Durham, Rev. D. Smith, D. D.,	3	00	Warner, Trea., to const. John L. Hen-		
Fairfield co., Aux. H. M. S., by G. St.		ŀ	dricks and Miss Sarah C. Eaton, Life		
John, Trea., viz:	4 PA	~	Members,	<b>60</b>	00
Norwalk,	170	na l	Patchogue, L. I., Cong. Ch., by Rev. B.	0	~
Norfield, Cong. Soc., by Ret. Mark		į.	Matthias,	8	03
Norfield, Cong. Soc., by Ret. Mark Mead,		68	Matthias, Peckskill, Payson Presb. Ch., Mon. Con.		
Norfield, Cong. Soc., by Ret. Mark Mead. Fairfield, First Cong. Soc., by Rev.	22	į.	Matthias, Peckskill, Payson Presb. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. D. Brown,		03 00
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Norfield, Cong. Soc., by Rev. Mark Mead, Fairfield, First Cong. Soc., by Rev. Mr. Atwater, Harwinton, Rev. C. Bentley, New-Haven, West, Consoc., by A. Town-	90	68 00	Matthias, Peekskill, Payson Presb. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. D. Brown, Poughkeepsie, First Presb. Ch., to const. S. C. D. Raymond, L. M., by Rev. H. G. Ludlow,		<b>00</b>
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Norfield, Cong. Soc., by Rev. Mark Mead, Fairfield, First Cong. Soc., by Rev. Mr. Atwater, Harwinton, Rev. C. Bentley, New-Haven, West, Consoc., by A. Townsend, Trea., viz: Derby. First Cong. Soc., Middlebury, Benev. Assoc., \$53 28; J. Linsley, to const. Esther B. Linsley a L. M., \$30; Eli Hine, \$10, Milford, First Cong. Soc., to const. Durius S. Brainerd a L. D. Naugatuc, Orange. Leverett Treat, to const. Calvin Beach a L. M., Oxford, Waterbury, Woodbridge, New-Haven, Mrs. Samuel Merwin, by A. Fisher, New London, First Cong. Soc. subscription, of which \$30 is from a sister, to const. Mrs. Mary E. Harris, of Canterbury, a L. M., \$197 58; Maternal Assoc., \$9 71; Sewing Soc., \$14; Female prayer meeting, \$6 50; class of children in Sab. school, \$2 25, Reading, Rev. J. Bartlett, Ridgefield. ladies for freight,	90 5 43 102 20 45 21 52 22 5 230 3	68 00 00 32 28 42 00 55 00 26 00	Matthias, Peckskill, Payson Presb. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. D. Brown, Poughkeepsie, First Presb. Ch., to const. S. C. D. Raymond, L. M., by Rev. H. G. Ludlow, Rensselaerville, N. Y., from the late Miss Mary E. Dayton, by Rev. G. Goodyear, Rochester. N. Y., Aristarchus Champion, Rondout, Presb. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. J. M. Sayre, Ticonderoga, Betsey Harris, by Rev. P. Bailey, Troy, Eliphalet Wickes, annual donation, West Durham, legacy of the Miss Ann Scovill, by Rev. Dr. Porter, Windham, Young People's D. M. S. Yorktown, First Cong. Ch., by Dr. White, NEW-JERSEY— Newark, Colored Presb. Ch., by Rev. S. E. Cernish, Orange, Second Presb. Ch., Young People's Miss. Soc., to const. Miss Harriet S. Park a L. M., by J. N. Hogan, Trea., PENNSYLVANIA— Rethany, Mrs. Jonnn Bunnell, Cherry Ridge, Miss Maria Darling, by Rev. J. M. Babbitt,	50 10 1000 15 2 150 50 8 4 5 30 1	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
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Norfield, Cong. Soc., by Rev. Mark Mead, Fairfield, First Cong. Soc., by Rev. Mr. Atwater, Harwinton, Rev. C. Bentley, New-Haven, West, Consoc., by A. Townsend, Trea., viz: Derby. First Cong. Soc., Middlebury, Benev. Assoc., \$53 28; J. Linsley, to const. Esther B. Linsley a L. M., \$30; Eli Hine, \$10, Milford, First Cong. Soc., to const. Darius S. Brainerd a L. D. Naugatuc, Orange, Leverett Treat, to const. Calvin Beach a L. M., Oxford, Waterbury, Woodbridge, New-Haven, Mrs. Samuel Merwin, by A. Fisher, New-London, First Cong. Soc. subscription, of which \$30 is from a sister, to const. Mrs. Mary E. Harris, of Canterbury, a L. M., \$197 58; Maternal Assoc., \$9 71; Sewing Soc., \$14; Female prayer meeting, \$6 50; class of children in Sab. school, \$2 25, Reading, Rev. J. Bartlett, Ridgefield. ladies for freight, Sherman, Aux. Soc., by Rev. N. M. Urmston, South Britain, a lady, Southington. Cong. Soc., of which \$30 is from Timothy Higgins, to const. Mrs.	90 5 43 102 20 45 21 52 22 5 230 3 4 13 1	68 00 00 32 28 42 00 55 00 26 00 26 00 20	Matthias, Peekskill, Payson Presb. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. D. Brown, Poughkeepsie, First Presb. Ch., to const. S. C. D. Raymond, L. M., by Rev. H. G. Ludlow, Rensselaerville, N. Y., from the late Miss Mary E. Dayton, by Rev. G. Goodyear, Rochester. N. Y., Aristarchus Champion, Rondout, Presb. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. J. M. Sayre, Ticonderoga, Betsey Harris, by Rev. P. Bailey, Troy, Eliphalet Wickes, annual donation, West Durham, legacy of the Miss Ann Scovill, by Rev. Dr. Porter, Windham, Young People's D. M.S. Yorktown, First Cong. Ch., by Dr. White, NEW-JERSEY— Newark, Colored Presb. Ch., by Rev. S. E. Cornish, Orange, Second Presb. Ch., Young People's Miss. Soc., to const. Miss Harriet S. Park a L. M., by J. N. Hogan, Trea., PENNSYLVANIA— Bethany, Mrs. Joann Bunnell, Cherry Ridge, Miss Maria Darling, by Rev. J. M. Babbitt, Philadelphia, John Borland, OHIO— Sandusky city, S. Moss, Watertown. Miss Polly Nettleton, by Rev. E. Judson,	50 10 1000 15 2 150 50 8 4 5 30 1 3 25 2	8 88 8 88 88 88 8 8 8 8 8
Norfield, Cong. Soc., by Rev. Mark Mead, Fairfield, First Cong. Soc., by Rev. Mr. Atwater, Harwinton, Rev. C. Bentley, New-Haven, West, Consoc., by A. Townsend, Trea., viz: Derby. First Cong. Soc., Middlebury, Benev. Assoc., \$53 28; J. Linsley, to const. Esther B. Linsley a L. M., \$30; Eli Hine, \$10, Milford, First Cong. Soc., to const. Darius S. Brainerd a L. D. Naugatuc, Orange, Leverett Treat, to const. Calvin Beach a L. M., Oxford, Waterbury, Woodbridge, New-Haven, Mrs. Samuel Merwin, by A. Fisher, New-London, First Cong. Soc. subscription, of which \$30 is from a sister, to const. Mrs. Mary E. Harris, of Canterbury, a L. M., \$197 58; Maternal Assoc., \$9 71; Sewing Soc., \$14; Female prayer meeting, \$6 50; class of children in Sab. school, \$2 25, Reading, Rev. J. Bartlett, Ridgefield. ladies for freight, Sherman, Aux. Soc., by Rev. N. M. Urmston, South Britain, a lady, Southington. Cong. Soc., of which \$30 is from Timothy Higgins, to const. Mrs. Jennette Higgins a L. M., by Rev. E.	90 5 43 93 102 20 45 21 52 23 3 4 13 1	68 00 00 32 28 42 00 55 00 26 00 00 20 00	Matthias, Peekskill, Payson Presb. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. D. Brown, Poughkeepsie, First Presb. Ch., to const. S. C. D. Raymond, L. M., by Rev. H. G. Ludlow, Rensselaerville, N. Y., from the late Miss Mary E. Dayton, by Rev. G. Goodyear, Rochester. N. Y., Aristarchus Champion, Rondout, Presb. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. J. M. Sayre, Ticonderoga, Betsey Harris, by Rev. P. Bailey, Troy, Eliphalet Wickes, annual donation, West Durham, legacy of the Miss Ann Scovill, by Rev. Dr. Porter, Windham, Young People's D. M. S. Yorktown, First Cong. Ch., by Dr. White, NEW-Jt.RsEY— Newark, Colored Presb. Ch., by Rev. S. E. Cornish, Orange, Second Presb. Ch., Young People's Miss. Soc., to const. Miss Harriet S. Park a L. M., by J. N. Hogan, Trea., PENNSYLVANIA— Bethany, Mrs. Joann Bunnell, Cherry Ridge, Miss Maria Darling, by Rev. J. M. Babbitt, Philadelphia, John Borland, OHIO— Sandusky city, S. Moss, Watertown. Miss Polly Nettleton, by Rev. E. Judson, HLINOIS— Sparta, R. Bannister,	50 10 1000 15 2 150 50 8 4 5 30 1 3 25 2 30 4	2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
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Donations of clothing, &c.  Norwalk, Ct., box \$313 76; two boxes hate Deac. Barnum.  Lowell, Mass., Rev. Mr. Blanchard's Soc., It Wilde, Sec., a box.  From "Circle of Industry in this place," a la Ridgefield, Ct., Ladies' Sew. Soc., box, \$50 Sherman, Ct., box, \$57.  Harperafield, N. Y., box.  New-York, Mrs. Mowatt, box, \$30.  Oakhain, Mass., Ladies, a box.  Norfield, Ct., Rev. Mark Mead, 1 set Dr. Works.	frs. B. 10x. 01.
In the Number for May, the acknowled of \$134.84 from the ladies of Buffalo, should been First Presb. Ch. balance of collection, \$ ladies, \$75.	d have
The Philadelphia Home Missianary Social knowledges the receipt of the following suring the quarter ending April 30, 1842, vi	me du-
Newfoundland, Presb. Ch., bal. of coll.,	10 00
Augusta, Presb. Ch., N. J., bal. of coil.,	1 13
1st Presb. Ch., Wantage, N. J., bal. of coll.,	8 00
Boonton, Presb. Ch., N. J., bal. of coll.,	2 11
West Milford, Presb. Ch., N. J., bal of coll,	18 75
Sparta, Press. Ch., N. J., bal. of coll.,	13 00
Lower Providence, Pa., coll. is part,	17 12

Annual Drawk Ch. N. T. ball of coll.,
Augusta, Presb. Ch., N. J., bal. of coll.,
1st Presb. Cb., Wantage, N. J., bal. of coll.,
Boonton, Presb. Ch., N. J., bal. of coll.,
West Milford, Presb. Ch., N. J., bal of coll,
Sparta, Presb. Ch., N. J., bal. of coll.,
Lower Providence Persoll in next
Lower Providence, Pa., coll. in part,
5th Presb. Ch., Philadelphia, Mun. Con.
Coll., \$100; George W. McCleRand, \$50;
J. W. Throckmorten, \$25; George Hen-
derson, \$5; H. Sloan, \$10; Alexander
Bood 610, seek 650, & Brown 60.
Read, \$10; cash, \$50; E. Brown, \$2;
Thomas Orr, \$3; Mrs. E. B. Falconer,
\$30; Mrs. Finch, \$8: Miss Athenion, \$5;
Miss Marshall, \$4; friends to the cause,
\$5; Miss Osborn, \$2 50; Mrs. Hurlbut,
\$2; Miss Beach, \$2: Miss Simons, \$3;
Mrs. Marshall, \$2; others, \$23,75; avails
of ear-rings, \$40, (as far as collected,)
Pittsburgh, avails of one day in a new
situation,
Premium on Eastern funds,
Salem, Pa., bal. of coll.,
Dundaff, Pa., coll. to constitute Rev. E.O.
Ward a L. M.,
J. C. Philips, Esq., in full of \$10,
Bethel Ch., Pa., (in part,)
Snow Hill, Md., Presb. Ch.,
The diam the Decal Ch Llee William Healing
Meading, Pa., Preso.Co., tion. vv m. Darling,
Reading, Pa., Presb.Ch., Hon.Wm. Darling, 210: E. Deckhert, 210: C. Davis, 25:
\$10; E. Deckhert, \$10; C. Davis, \$5;
\$10; E. Deckhert, \$10; C. Davis, \$5; Wm. Eckhart, \$5; Mrs. Hell, \$5; Mrs.
\$10; E. Deckhert, \$10; C. Davis, \$5; Wm. Eckhart, \$5; Mrs. Hell, \$5; Mrs. Nagle, \$3; Rev. Wm. Sterling, \$7; va-
\$10; E. Deckhert, \$10; C. Davis, \$5; Wm. Eckhart, \$5; Mrs. Hell, \$5; Mrs. Nagle, \$3; Rev. Wm. Sterling, \$7; various others, \$27,
\$10; E. Deckhert, \$10; C. Davis, \$5; Wm. Eckhart, \$5; Mrs. Hell, \$5; Mrs. Nagle, \$3; Rev. Wm. Sterling, \$7; various others, \$27, Northumberland, Pa., Presb. Ch., coll. by
\$10; E. Deckhert, \$10; C. Davis, \$5; Wm. Eckhart, \$5; Mrs. Hell, \$5; Mrs. Nagle, \$3; Rev. Wm. Sterling, \$7; various others, \$27, Northumberland, Pa., Presb. Ch., coll. by
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\$10; E. Deckhert, \$10; C. Davis, \$5; Wm. Eckhart, \$5; Mrs. Hell, \$5; Mrs. Nagle, \$3; Rev. Wm. Sterling, \$7; various others, \$27, Northumberland, Pa., Presb. Ch., coll. by Rev. H. Norton, Elkton. Md., F. Henderson, Esq., \$20; coll. in church, \$10,
\$10; E. Deckhert, \$10; C. Davis, \$5; Wm. Eckhart, \$5; Mrs. Hell, \$5; Mrs. Nagle, \$3; Rev. Wm. Sterling, \$7; various others, \$27, Northumberland, Pa., Presb. Ch., coll. by Rev. H. Norton, Elkton, Md., F. Henderson, Esq., \$20; coll. in church, \$10, Eric Agency of the P. H. M. S.,
\$10; E. Deckhert, \$10; C. Davis, \$5; Wm. Eckhart, \$5; Mrs. Hell, \$5; Mrs. Nagle, \$3; Rev. Wm. Sterling, \$7; various others, \$27, Northumberland, Pa., Presb. Ch., coll. by Rev. H. Norton, Elkton. Md., F. Henderson, Esq., \$20; coll. in church, \$10, Eric Agency of the P. H. M. S., 1st Presb. Ch., Newark, N. J., coll. in
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\$10; E. Deckhert, \$10; C. Davis, \$5; Wm. Eckhart, \$5; Mrs. Hell, \$5; Mrs. Nagle, \$3; Rev. Wm. Sterling, \$7: various others, \$27, Northumberland, Pa., Presb. Ch., coll. by Rev. H. Norton, Elkton. Md., F. Henderson, Esq., \$20; coll. in church, \$10, Eric Agency of the P. H. M. S., 1st Presb. Ch., Newark, N. J., coll. in church, \$79 62; Mon. Con. Coll., \$25;
\$10; E. Deckhert, \$10; C. Davis, \$5; Wm. Eckhart, \$5; Mrs. Hell, \$5; Mrs. Nagle, \$3; Rev. Wm. Sterling, \$7; various others, \$27, Northumberland, Pa., Presb. Ch., coll. by Rev. H. Norton, Elkton, Md., F. Henderson, Esq., \$20; coll. in church, \$10, Eric Agency of the P. H. M. S., 1st Presb. Ch., Newark, N. J., coll. in church, \$79 62; Mon. Con. Coll., \$25; Dr. Nichole, \$7; D. Tichenor, \$10, Wilmington, Del., D. E., Wilson, Esq., \$8;
\$10; E. Deckhert, \$10; C. Davis, \$5; Wm. Eckhart, \$5; Mrs. Hell, \$5; Mrs. Nagle, \$3; Rev. Wm. Sterling, \$7; various others, \$27, Northumberland, Pa., Presb. Ch., coll. by Rev. H. Norton, Elkton, Md., F. Henderson, Esq., \$20; coll. in church, \$10, Eric Agency of the P. H. M. S., 1st Presb. Ch., Newark, N. J., coll. in church, \$79 62; Non. Con. Coll., \$25; Dr. Nichols, \$7; D. Tichenor, \$10, Wilmington, Del., D. E., Wilson, Esq., \$8; Pencader, Del., cell. to constitute Rev.
\$10; E. Deckhert, \$10; C. Davis, \$5; Wm. Eckhart, \$5; Mrs. Hell, \$5; Mrs. Nagle, \$3; Rev. Wm. Sterling, \$7; various others, \$27, Northumberland, Pa., Presb. Ch., coll. by Rev. H. Norton, Elkton, Md., F. Henderson, Esq., \$20; coll. in church, \$10, Eric Agency of the P. H. M. S., 1st Presb. Ch., Newark, N. J., coll. in church, \$79 62; Non. Con. Coll., \$25; Dr. Nichols, \$7; D. Tichenor, \$10, Wilmington, Del., D. E., Wilson, Esq., \$8; Pencader, Del., cell. to constitute Rev.
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alssionant. July,	1042.
Athens, Ps., Presb. Ch. and Factoryville, N. Y., to constitute Rev. C. Thurston a	
L. M., Mount Pleasant, Wayne co., Pa., bal. of coll.,	30 50 75
Great Bend, Pa., Presb. Ch., bal. of coll.,	5 00
No. 1, Bradford co., Pa.,	2 94
Wells and Columbia. Bradford co., Pa., Seely Creek, Bradford co., Pa.,	45 4 93
Montrose, Pa., Hon. Wm. Jessup, \$25;	4 30
Jesse Lyon, Esq., \$1,	<b>26</b> 00
Brooklyn, Surquehanna co., Pa., Presb. Ch., Ararat, Brooklyn and Gibson churches,	11 00
(in part,) by Rev. S. Cook,	10 00
Carbondale, Pa., Presb. Ch., coll. and La-	
dies' Society, Honesdale, Pa., Presb. Ch., R. F. Lord,	<b>6</b> 0 75
\$10; J. S. Bassit, \$5; S. H. Huntington,	
\$5; T. H. R. Tracy, \$5; S. Darling, \$5;	
<ol> <li>P. Foeter, \$5; W. Reid, \$3; S. D. Ward, \$3; D. Blanden, \$3; T. N. Vail,</li> </ol>	
\$3; L. Bronson, \$3; Female Soc., bal.	
of coll., \$75; John Torrey, to constitute	
his wife, Mrs. Rebecca Torrey a L. M.,	134 75
\$30; others, \$54, Milford, Pa., Presb. Ch., coll.,	32 08
Blackwater, Del., Presb. Ch.,	7 00
Indian River, Del., do., Laurel, Del., do.,	8 <b>62</b> 4 00
Washington City, D. C., a Friend, by Rev.	4 00
A. Converse,	5 00
1st Presb. Ch., Philadelphia, J. B. Lapsley, \$100; cash, \$100; A. Fullerten, \$50;	
James Fassitt, \$50; Wm. Wurts, \$25; C.	
Tingley, \$20; James Bruen, \$20; Samuel	
Brown, \$10; Thomas Harris, \$10; Isaac Dunton, \$10; cash, \$10; S. McLanahan,	
\$10; Jacob Dunton, \$10; B. W. Tingley,	
\$10; cash, \$10; T. A. Biddle, \$5; cash,	
\$5; Thomas Roney, \$5; J. S. Kneedler, \$5; cash, \$5; L.B. Mclivaine, \$5; Thomas	
Stewart, \$5; cash, \$1; cash, \$2; cash, \$2;	
a lady, by Mr. Crowell. \$1; cash, \$1; H. R. Davis, \$10; J. Lapsley, \$10; H. I.	
Williams, \$10; cash, \$10; Mrs. Miller,	
\$5; cash, \$5; G. Philler, \$5; E. S. Whelan, \$5; cash, \$5; Wm. Ashmead, \$3; J.	
Burrows, Jr., \$3; A. T., \$3; T. M. M.,	
\$5; S. H. Perkins, \$10; H. Neill, \$10;	
ladies, hy Misses Smith and Brown, \$335-37, (as far as collected,)	921 37
West Chester, Pa., Mon. Con. Coll.,	7 00
J. Crowell, Esq.,	10 00
Franklin and Liberty, Pa., coll., 3d Presb. Ch., Philadelphia, A. Whilden,	10 00
\$25; C. Robb. \$10; T. Sparks, \$10; J.	
C. Farr, \$10; Robert Clark, \$19; W. C.	
Donaldson, \$5, W. Whilden, \$5; Robert Clark, Jr., \$5; G. H. Bergen, \$5; coll.	
in Ch., \$26 3t; various ethers, \$58 50,	
(as far as collected,) Philadelphia, Rev. F. Bartlett and wife, in	169 81
part to constitute their daughter, Miss	
Lucy Ann Bartlett a L. M.,	10 00
Covington, Presb. Ch., Tioga co., Pa., Mendham, N. J., coll. in Ch., by Mr. Ebe-	3 00
nezer Fuirchild,	76 00
"Cecil," through Post Office, 1st Presli, Ch., N. L., Philadelphia, cell. in	5 00
part,	30 27
1st Presb. Ch., Southwark, L. Hartshorn, \$5; a widow, \$5; Wm. K. Brocks, \$5;	
Wm. Cunning ham, \$5; James Frances,	
\$5; Rev. R. Adair, \$5; Mrs. J. Robb, \$3; Miss S. Hart, \$3; L. P. Lyle, \$2; J.	
\$3; Miss S. Hart, \$3; L. P. Lyle, \$2; J. Nell, \$2, I. Boncastle, \$2; others, \$51-75,	
(as far as collected,)	93 75
A friend, by Rev. Mr. Agnew, E. R. FAIRCHILD	3 50 Sec.
g. R. PAIRCHILD	, 466.

## THE PASTOR'S JOURNAL,

OR,

sketches of real characters, conversations, and striking facts, furnished CHIEFLY BY CLEEGYMEN.

[For the Paster's Journal.]

## The Epidemic.

In hearing of the sickness at the West for some years past, the people at the East have almost thought, that all diseases had emigrated westward, and that in order to avoid sickness and death. they need only remain at their quiet eastern homes. But during the past wister and spring, God has taught many portions of the East a far different lesson, by making them feel most sorely the scourging hand of sickness.

There is a section of country, spread out between two lefty ranges of mountains, being at least 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, having the beautiful waters of Lake Champlain extending through the centre from South to North. This region is highly cultivated, being covered with the habitations of men, richly variegated with villages and farmhouses, with shady grove and thrifty orchard, hill and dale, winding stream and waterfall—both the beautiful and grand in the works of nature and of art.

But in this vale, so delightful and so prosperous, sickness and death have been commissioned, for a few months past, to make fearful havoc. Thousands have been prostrated by disease, and kundreds have been borne to the silent The epidemic which has almost universally prevailed, has been called by some, the putrid sore throat; by others, malignant influenza, and by others, erysipelas fever. The disorder **generally attended** with a high fever, and a local inflammation in the throat, or an abscess upon some other part of the eth for the people of God." body. No age, or sex, or class, have been meanwhile the disorder was spreading

exempt from the dreadful malady. It has entered the cottages of the poor, and the mansions of the rich; the smiling infant and sprightly child, the blooming babe and the man of strength, the infirm and the aged, have all been prostrated by the unseen hand! Many a mother has been snatched from her rising family, and hurried to a premature grave.

Some particulars respecting the prevalence of the epidemic in one town, will pretty accurately tell the story of

fifty.

Early in the year 1842, the disease. made its appearance in the town of E. Family after family were affected, and some young children fell victims, though as yet its appearance was by no means

malignant.

At length it was announced that J. K. M., belonging to a numerous circle of friends, and himself at the head of a small family, was taken violently sick. Beloved in the neighborhood and in the church, of which he was a member, great anxiety was felt in his behalf. But neither prayers nor tears, nor the best medical skill, could arrest the violence of the disease. And soon the parting moment came. With calm and christian resignation, he took leave of his wife and children; of beloved parents; of his brothers, sisters, and friends; and then fell asleep in Jesus! after, a grand-mother followed, and then a sister, then a brother's wife, and finally his own disconsolate widow, after having given birth to another child,thus leaving behind her three orphan babes! All these five adult persons, out of one family circle, died in faith, leaving bethe lungs, or in the stomach or bowels; | hind them the rich consolation that they sometimes by a swelling on the head, or had entered into "that rest which remain-

into other neighborhoods with increased malignancy. Here, was cut down a young man in the vigor of youth, and borne to the tomb; and there, an old man was gathered to the dead, "as a shock of corn fully ripe," both leaving pleasing evidence that for them to die was gain! In some sections so many were prostrated at the same time, that it was extremely difficult to obtain comfortable nursing. One family, consisting of a mother, two sons and two daughters, adults, all were sick together, and after the greatest suffering for a few weeks, the mother and the oldest daughter ceased to struggle for life, and were both consigned to the same narrow house, leaving good evidence, that in the morning of the resurrection, both would awake in the likeness of their Savior! The gate of the church-yard were these were laid, was not shut a whole week, for many weeks together. Now a young mother is borne hither, torn suddenly away from her lovely babes and affectionate husband! And then. the father of one family and the mother of another, are both in the same day joined to the same congregation of the dead! Others soon followed, while multitudes were sick.

While things were wearing this fearful aspect, one man, strong, robust, somewhat advanced beyond the meridian of life, said, "if men would only drink rum enough, they need not fear the epidemic!" So from moderate, he took to immoderate drinking! laughed at the disease, and made sport of the grave. But he was marked for a victim, and neither his hard drinking nor his presumption, could turn aside the fatal blow. He was seized in the throat, and through pride and haughtiness of spirit refused to call for medical aid, struggling, like a giant, to break the hold of the disease; but he could That channel which had so long conducted the burning torrent to the vitals, was now itself on fire. forty-eight hours a physician was called, but it was too late. The hold could not be broken; the fire could not be quenched! He died in his full strength —died, struggling mightily for breath, but it was gone forever! Thus ended the life of the man, who sought to guard against disease by excessive drink-

ing! I tell it not to reproach the dead, but as a warning to the living.

Thus the disorder raged till, within three or four months time, in a town of only about 1500 inhabitants, more than one half the number felt the effects of the disease more or less, more than 200 were severely prostrated, and about 25 are numbered among the dead!

As warm weather approaches, the virulence of the epidemic somewhat abates, yet even up to the first of June, very many are still sick in the region round about, and many are left in a feeble state of health.

In different places many of the people of God have died in the triumphs of faith, some have had transcendently glorious views of Jesus and his salvation, just before their departure! "I can see Jesus," exclaimed a dying young man, as he looked up steadfastly towards heaven, "O, I can see Jesus, he is inviting me up to the mansions of his Father's house. Farewell, beloved friends, I am going to dwell with Jesus!"

O who can estimate the worth of religion at such a time as this! The Christian can remain calm and happy, even in the midst of sickness and death. He can say, with firm reliance on the promises of God,

"Hast thou not given thy word
To save my soul from death?
And I can trust my Lord,
To keep my mortal breath.
I'll go and come,
Nor fear to die,
Till from on high
Thou call me home."

Thus he may go cheerfully and contentedly about the duties of life, always ready for his departure, but never unduly anxious about what hour of the day his Lord and Master shall call him home. But well may fearfulness surprise the hypocrites in Zion, and the poor sinner weep and howl when he finds his hold on earth suddenly giving away! O that men would be wise, consider their latter end, and learn to fear the Lord, while in the enjoyment of health and reason!

A PASTOR.

June 1, 1842

## Faithfulness Blessed.

[Fernished by a Paster.]

The fear of man bringeth a snare, but whose putteth his trust in the Lord shall be safe. Prov. 29: 25.

The truth of this passage was so strikingly verified to me in the early part of my ministry, as to be of great

benefit to me ever since. In the fall of 1625, soon after I commenced preaching, I was laboring to the town of S., in the eastern part of Maine, \*\* a missionary, with a small and feeble; church, and where the state of religious feeling was very low. I became almost disheartened at seeing no fruit of By labors, and especially at seeing the church in so low a state. I deeply felt that an effort must be made to rouse them from their slumbers. I accordingly prepared two sermons for the Sabbath, one to the church and the other to the impenitent. But on reviewing them I began to feel afraid to preach them; and this fear arose from the consideration that they were too true, and too applicable to thei mituation, and that they would not bear them. My mind was exceedingly troubled, and again and again did I throw them aside, with the determination to select new subjects. I read them and prayed over them, till within fifteen minutes of meeting time, stall undecided—stall overpowered by the fear of man. At this moment a : young man came in and brought me a letter. The hand-writing was familiar, and I knew it to be from my late inatructor in theology, Rev. B. T. opened and read it; and soon the following paragraph met my eye: " Without doubt it is trying to you to labor apparentry in vain; but the lesson may be useful, though learned by painful experience, that old Adam is too strong as ye think not the Son of Man cometh. for young Melancthon.' The want of success is not of itself sufficient proof; e:ther of incompetency, or unfaithful- tween four and five o'clock, P. M., my ness. The Greatest and Best of preach- house was struck with lightning, and ers found occasion to cry, 'All day long my wife and daughter were instantly have I stretched out my hands to a dis- killed. We were sitting very near toobedient and gainsaying people.' Our gether-my wife and daughter on my business is to pray, and preach, and con-right, and my son on my left. I was verse, and live, like men in earnest, and conscious that my dwelling was

men that love the cause of Christ, and are deeply interested for the souls of our hearers; and if success does not crown our efforts, we must pray the more fervently and preach the more faithfully. But after all, God must determine, whether to give or withhold the increase. We know, that he will not forget Zion; and we are assured, that his word will not return unto him void. As to our own acceptance, it will not depend upon our success, but upon our fidelity. If we are faithful in the discharge of our duty, we shall not lose our reward, though Israel be not gathered."

I threw down my letter, and took my sermons and went to meeting, and if I ever preached "like a man in earnest," it was then. The result was, that at the close of the forenoon service the church gathered around me, and said, "We cannot live so—we wish you to appoint a church fast." One young man was so deeply affected, that he could scarcely eat or sleep for several days. At the close of the afternoon service, I was requested to preach the same sermon (the one which I had addressed to sunners) the next Sabbath, which I did in another part of the town,

The immediate and, I trust, the permanent effects of that day's labor on that people were good; and to me they have been of incalculable importance. I have never since that time been brought into such a snare. I have always felt that it was safest to "preach and pray" like a man in earnest, and leave the event with God.

## A Chariot of Fire.

From a letter of Rev. S. J. Curtis, of Union, Ct.

On Friday, March 25th, 1842, be-

struck; or that any thing had taken a long time exceedingly dreaded the place, until I recovered from the shock, which I had received; then the acone around me surpassed any thing that ever I saw before. My daughter lay dead at my feet; my wife on my right; and on my left was my son in an agony of distress, at what had taken place.

The unexpected blow pierced me to my very soul. But God—thanks be to his name !—immediately put underneath me his everlasting arms; and kept me from sinking. He has since been my support and the joy of my

My companion has been more than usually devoted to God the past year. We have spent many delightful seasons together in social prayer; besides around the family altar.

The discourse which was preached at the faneral adds the following particulars:---

"Mrs. Curtis was a native of Wallingford, Ct. She there become hopefully pious at the age of fourteen, and made a public profession of her faith, which she steadily maintained and honored, as a daughter, a sister, a wife, a mother, and a neighbor. She was truly a helper to her husband in the cares of his .flock as a minister of Christ. Her prayers for and with him, were an essential support and encouragement in his responsible work.

The season of prayer and self-examination which they regularly observed together, on Saturday evenings, aside from family devotions, was one of deep interest and profit. The Saturday evening before her death will long be remembered by her husband as the last of

those beavenly seasons. She had evidently been preparing during several months past, for the coming of her Lord. And though she knew not that he was to come thus in the clouds, and a fire burning before him-though she knew not that, without premonition or pang, her spirit would be separated from the body, to be conveyed, in the majesty of that terrific hour, guarded by the lightnings, to the portals of bliss-yet she had felt, and repeatedly said, that perhaps she should enjoy their new place of residence but a little while. She had for

struggles of death, though she felt no fear of the future—and now it came without a struggle.

O what a blessed hour was that for the Christian to die ! the spirit let loose as upon the wings of the wind, when all around was full of the majesty of God! But a dreadful hour would it be for the ungodly to die. That awful grandeur which but inspired the Christian with sacred awe and joyful veneration, must fill the ungodly with dusmay; and their spirits, then let loose, would behold only frowns and terror. Then to be ready, how important! There is no opportunity, at such a time, to get ready.'

Our daughter—says the bereaved husband and father—who was but eight years old, gave evidence of a saving change of heart. She had very pungent conviction of sin a little more than a year since. One evening she came to her mother of her own accord and made a most humble confession of her sine, saying, " Mother, you do not know what a great sinner I have been!" She also confessed to God, prayed for mercy, and afterwards became very happy in her mind.

Ever since that time, until the day of her death, she has been a different girl.—More humble, obedient, penitent for her sins, and benevolent in her disposition.

#### THE DEATH-BED OF THE RIGHTEOUS.

Тизэ place is holy ground; World with thy cares away; Silence and darkness reign around; But soon the break of day, The resurrection more appears, To shine upon this scene of tears.

Behold the hed of death, The pale and lowly clay, c the sob of parting breath? Heard : Mark'd ye the eyes' last ray? No! life so sweetly ceased to be, It lapsed to immortality.

Bury the dead and weep In atiliness o'er the loss: Bury the dead; in Christ they sleep, Who bore on earth his cross, Soon from the grave their dust shall rise In his own image to the skies.

# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Go, . . . . . . . . PREACH the GOSPEL . . . . . . . . Mark xvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be SENT? . . . . . . . . Rom. x. 15.

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No. 4.

## The Treasury.

In obedience to the manifest indications of Providence, the Executive Committee of the American Home Missionary Society have made arrangements for the increase of their operations in the new and destitute portions of the country during the current year. The consummation of these arrangements is delayed only by the want of means. The amount of receipts, the present year, above what had been received at the same period in the last year, is too small to justify much increase of expenditure; while, on the other hand, the necessary disbursements of the Society since May last, have exceeded all precedent; and the same rate of payment must soon reduce the treasury to a condition of serious embarrassment.

The apprehension of such a result must, of course, operate disastrously on the efforts of the Committee to send out more missionaries. All experience of benevolent societies, as well as the public sentiment of the churches, admonish them to avoid incurring debt. If on a fair announcement of its wants, the churches do not respond to the appeals of any society, it cannot be justified in accumulating any great amount of responsibilities, to be met by the uncertain income of a future day.

The question, then, Whether we shall go forward to do what must be done, or the dearest interests of our country must suffer, depends on the previous question, Whether the Christians and patriots of our land will supply the means? Nor can these questions long remain open. Every argument for speedy action that has ever had weight, now possesses a double power. The poverty of the Western churches is more profound than in any former year. The enemy is coming in with great force. Emigration from Europe to this country is nearly doubled the present year. Not much longer can Eastern effort be efficient in forming the Western character, for other agencies are in the field, and the West itself is no longer passive, but is beginning to have an influence of its own upon the whole and. Whatever, then, is done, whether preaching, or praying, or giving, MUST DONE QUICKLY.

For the sake of economy, and out of respect to the feeling of the churches, the number of soliciting agents employed by the Society is reduced to the mini-

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mum-no more being retained than are indispensable to the continuance of our operations. It is on this account impracticable, that every Christian, or even every church, should receive a personal visit. We trust, therefore, that the friends of this cause will not wait to be called on, but that each pastor and each private member, in the circle of his own influence, will see that the Home Missionary interest receives no detriment, for the want of a formal appeal by an Agent.

## Correspondence of the American Home Missionary Society.

#### DOWA.

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From Rev. C. Burnham, Brighton, Washington Co., L. T.

COMMENCEMENT OF A MISSION.

We have commenced our Sabbath echool with about twenty scholars. large portion of our population are young people, and consequently the number of children is small. I have also established a Bible class, and 20 || or 30 attend, and appear to be much interested in the study of God's word. I cannot but hope and pray that the Holy | Spirit will be poured upon us, so that the ways of Zion will rejoice. Sabbath, there seemed to be more than; usual interest manifested during public worship ; some appeared affected by the | solemn truths of the Bible. At our next communion season, which will be in three or four weeks, we expect an; addition of 6 or 8 to our little church.

that church. We are young and feeble,

strength.

into the church since I last wrote Brotherly love abounds in our borders, and there is harmony of feeling. The German neighborhood of which I spoke of this village, I would say that I am a this season. If a prescher could bell leges of older, eastern states—occupy-

sent to them, who could speak both languages, and would teach school, they would nearly and perhaps quite support him. There seems to be a growing interest in the cause of religion in each of these places, and a willingness to do according to their ability.

#### WISCONSIN.

From Rev. Hiram Foot, Racine, W. T.

Description of the Piace and the Population.

The natural advantages and present prospects of this place are such as to warrant the expectation, that it will exert a powerful influence upon the interior of our Territory, either for weal or for wo. It has rapidly increased in population for the last twelve months. The erection of new buildings this At Washington, they are about esta-[[spring, and the increasing demand for blishing a Sabbath school and Bible scores of others, show that our temporal class; they will have a school of 30 or prospects are exceedingly flattering. I more, and have procured a S. S. Library | forbear contrasting it with any other of 60 volumes. On the next Sabbath, | point on the Lake, as it might appear in-I expect to receive some 4 or 5 more to vidious. I can safely say this of Racine—that its location is so beautiful but I trust all are praying for grace and and healthful, its advantages for intellectual improvement so good, and its At Crawfordsville, I have received 2 corrupting influences comparatively so

in my last, I have visited, and they want | not compelled, like many of your west- it preaching very much; but few can un-tern missionaries, to report an ignorant, derstand English, of course I cannot troutier population. This may, in part, preach to them; there are 12 families, he attributed to our location, which is and they expect about as many more but a "step removed" from the privi-

ing, as we do, one of the entrances to the great West. Our population is eastern, with scarcely an exception, bringing with them, in most instances, the love for schools and the sanctuary, which so pre-eminently characterize the descendants of the Puritans.

We have an excellent ladies' school, under the superintendence of Mrs. Vail, a member of our church. The school is well sustained, which is another mark of the intellectual worth of this population; for amid ignorance such schools die. Every feature of society here is eastern, and with the exception of hearing no "sound of the church-going bell," and being compelled to worship in an upper room, altogether too strait for us, our Sabbaths and sanctuary worshippers would seem like those amid the mountains of our childhood's home.

When I came here, this church had been destitute of the preached Gospel for nearly a year. Amid some discouragements, the Lord has in some measure blessed us. Our congregation on the Sabbath has increased nearly three fold since I came here—many more would doubtless attend if we had a comfortable house of worship.

Regular weekly prayer meetings in the village are very well sustained our meetings in other parts of the society are crowded and solemn—the Sabbath school in our village, having run down 5 or 6 months ago, is now in a very flourishing condition.

We have a Bible class of adults which I attend once in two weeks, Sabbath evening; the alternate week I lecture in the west part of our society. This class I think will be attended with good results—the Bible will be more studied and loved than formerly.

## Temperance—Distribution of the Bible.

The cause of temperance is gaining a firm hold on the affections of this people. Out of a population of about five hundred, it is believed that one half are members of our "Washington Temperance Society." We have had frequent meetings and addresses since my arrival, several from reformed inebriates. They are doing the same glorious work at the north-west as in other portions of this people. Out of a population of about five of dry bones. Before opening yours, with a sense of my own weakness, and need of divine grace, I endeavored to look to God that I might be prepared to receive its contents in the spirit of meekness and submission, and when I came to see the kindness of the Lord and of my brethren at the East, my

our land—may the Lord continue to prosper it!

The friends of the Bible cause are up and doing. The Racine Bible Society, embracing all evangelical denominations, is an active auxiliary of the Parent Society. The county has in part been supplied. At our anniversary a few weeks since, between thirty and forty dollars were raised, and our executive committee has ordered one hundred dollars worth of Bibles and Testaments from the American Society.

A good degree of interest is manifested for all benevolent objects. The monthly concerts for Foreign Missions and Sabbath schools are regularly attended. This people will give liberally to all benevolent objects.

## AFFECTING ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF MIS-SIONARY AID.

## From a Minister in Wisconsin.

I received yours recently, bearing the more than welcome intelligence of the additional appropriation of fifty dollars to my support, and of the sympathy of the Committee with me, in my labors and trials—for which I believe I am truly grateful. It was timely, and, I trust, received as help from God, through the A. H. M. S.; in view of which my heart arose with a deep sense of obligation (if ever it did in view of any blessing) to God, for the existence of a Society, by whose benevolence I myself and other brethren, are enabled to stand upon these out-posts of Zion, and publish the Gospel of salvation. No one can fully appreciate the feelings of your unworthy missionary and his family, in the reception of your kind assistance, but such as stand in the same relation to God, the church, the A. H. M. S., and this great valley of dry bones. Before opening yours, with a sense of my own weakness, and need of divine grace, I endeavored to look to God that I might be prepared to receive its contents in the spirit of meekness and submission, and when I came to see the kindness of the Lord

heart was softened to tenderness; I "thanked God and took courage." May the Lord reward you, and the patrons of your Society, an hundred fold, with all spiritual blessings in Christ Jesus!

## How Congregations are weakened.

During the past quarter we have been under the necessity of relinquishing entirely the only public place of meeting, the school-house, on account of frequent interruptions of our appointments, by other denominations, who seem to be jealous of our advance in erecting the standard. We now hold our meetings in the private house of one of our elders, and occupy two rooms, while I stand at the door between them. This is a very poor accommodation, but the best we can obtain. I commenced the year with this congregation, being the only one on the ground, but during the year the Methodists and Episcopalians have raised the standard, and are doing all they can to increase their respective congregations. Their number however is small, notwithstanding they have each their minister. The Episcopal minister preaches nearly every Sabbath, and the Methodist once in two weeks. The Baptists will have preaching occasionally, and soon will organize a church, as they are much more numerous than either of the named. We have thus, as you will see, the field divided, in an important sense, into four parts. We may add to these the Universalists, who have occasional preaching and are considerably numerous. Amongst us, also, are some who openly avow their infidelity, while there are a multitude of ordinary unbelievers.

## From Rev. S. Smalley, Whitewater, Wis.

The first Sabbath of the present month was our regular communion season, which was I trust a season of refreshing to us all as a church. Six persons were added to our number, five of whom were heads of families; five received on certificate one by profession. All I hope will in others they are still unsettled.

be useful, but some of them are very promising. Our Bible class and Sunday school were re-established on the first Sabbath of this month with a very fair prospect of usefulness. We are endeavoring to interest and include in this all the congregation, old and young, in the study of the Bible. The cause of temperance is on the advance, so far as an increase of members is concerned; but still intoxicating spirits can be had at two or three places in our village, and another place is in preparation designed for the inhuman traffic. total abstinence society was formed soon after I commenced my labors here —it now numbers between eighty and a hundred.

This field is ample, and as much demanding all the time of a faithful minister of the Gospel, as perhaps any in the territory. The region suffering for cultivation extends widely on every side. The woods and prairies almost every where exhibit the log cottage, and living and enterprising immortals, who demand one half of a minister's time in visitation, the circulation of tracts, in preaching, &c.

From. Rev. C. Nichols, Spring Prairie and Gardiner's Prairie, Wis.

### A Prosperous Year.

Another year of my missionary life has gone; and it has been a year of special interest to this little church. Seven have joined it on profession of their faith as fruits of the late revival at Gardner's Prairie, and some professors have been brought to unite with the church and come forward in the discharge of duty. Our meetings there are well attended and solemn. Several hopeful converts have been so perplexed by the diversity of sentiment among Christians, that they have not joined any where, and I fear some of them never. will. Both the mode and the subject of baptism has occasioned much discussion. In some instances it has brought and the young converts to a happy result,

## An interesting Church.

This church was organized one year ago last February with only 6 memoers. It now numbers about 30, notwithstanding several have been dismissed. About half of them are males, and more than three fourths of them are parents. Only three of them are over forty years of age, and nearly all of them are between twenty and thirty. Most of them are just commencing in life with a growing family to support. They are happily united, and disposed to do all they can to support the Gospel.

Had it not been for the aid received from your Society, this would probably have still been a moral desolation. Nearly all the land in this vicinity will be occupied in a few months. Settlers are coming in very fast—and this region is capable of sustaining a very dense population. We hope you will continue to afford the aid solicited, that the means of grace may be sustained here.

# From Rev. Hiram Marsh, Wauwatosa, Wis.

#### Six Months Labor.

In order to appreciate such statements as the following, the reader should bear in mind the newness of the country to which they refer, the great diversity in the origin and associations of the first inhabitants, and the multitude of cares that press upon the attention of the newly arrived immigrant. That so much has been so soon accomplished in such circumstances, is a matter for grateful surprise.

The revival in Wauwatosa has continued since my last report; a few more souls have, we hope, been added to the Lord, and some are still anxious. One man who had absented himself from public worship for two years, has been brought to see the folly and guilt of his course, and has commenced to serve the Lord. In this place they are about crecting a commodious school-house for public worship as well as for schools. They have subscribed over \$100 for my support—nearly all seem to wish the

Gospel supported; even those that were awakened and not converted, during the revival, seem much more friendly than before. Public attention is arrested, and we hope still greater good is to be done.

They have their society and trustees; their church and a deacon; their Sabbath school, their Bible class, their weekly prayer-meeting, their monthly concerts, their temperance society, and a general desire for the ordinances of the Gospel, as the result of the last six months labor. Truly, God is ready to bless!

## Labors in other places.

In April I visited about 25 families in the new town of Granville, and preached several sermons; I trust that a favorable impression was made and some good done.

In this timbered country, where it is very difficult for families to go far to meetings, I find family visitation one of the most effectual means of advancing the cause of Christ—God blessed it to the conversion of many souls. Indeed, these woods need traversing through and through by the devoted, self-denying missionary of the Cross of Christ.

## Where are the Laborers?

On a journey from Milwaukie to Galesburg, Ill., for the purpose of removing my family, I preached at several destitute places where there is quite a call for ministerial labor.

In Salem, 40 miles south-west of Milwaukie, I spent one Sabbath—they have a church of eight members—wished a protracted effort there at that time—are anxious to get a minister.

In Peckatonic on Rock River, four miles from Beloit, and about 80 miles S. W. from Milwaukie, they have a church of about 80 members. Brother Clary, of Beloit, supplies them part of the time; but he wishes they had a minister, as he has already enough to do without supplying them. They need a minister there very much.

In Sharon, on Rock River, 170 miles South-west from Milwaukie, I spent another Sabbath; they have had a revival—have a church of about 24 mem-

bers—have a pleasant meeting-house, and want a minister. This also is an interesting field.

In looking at the desolations in Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, my heart bleeds, and I cry out "the harvest truly is; great but the laborers are few." "Lord,

send forth laborers into the harvest." Truly there is a great harvest to be gathered in, in all the length and breadth of this valley, and no TIME TO BE LOST. For Mormonism, Romanism, Campbellism and Universalism, are making encroachments every day. Evidently, the church should be on the alert, with regard to the West. Some religion it will have; true Christianity should therefore be presented to every neighborhood *speedily*, lest while we sleep the enemy sow tares and great evil ensue. May God have mercy on the West, and prepare it to aid much in the conversion of the world to Christ!

#### ILLINQIS.

From Rev. W. M. King, Plymouth, Ill.

We have just closed a two-days' meeting in Plymouth, at which we experienced a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Four united with the church on profession of faith, and several more expressed a hope and stand propounded for admission. God's people are awakened and encouraged, and sinners to some extent alarmed.

Our Sabbath school and Bible class are in more vigorous operation this summer than ever before. The tem- taining a listening ear to the truth. perance reformation has lately received a strong impulse in all this region; and, as usual, the advocates of the bottle have come down in great wrath, because they know that their time is short

There is a man in this neighborhood an anti-missionary — preacher, and a candidate for the legislature, who is rallying around him all the devoted worshippers of Bacchus, and making a valiant stand against the temperance cause; but I think he begins to feel his

are not half drunkards enough in the county to elect him, so that he will sell his conscience for naught.

From a Missionary in Western Illinois.

## Crisis of Mormonism approaching,

The Mormon farce is manifestly drawing to a close. They continue from time to time to assume still higher ground, and to utter more direct threats. They are rallying from every point to this county, for the purpose of carrying the elections, and thus getting all the public business of the county into their hands—and there is a state of growing excitement among the rest of the community. I am afraid the next August election will not pass by without bloodshed. I presume Nauvoo is as perfect a sink of debauchery and every species of abomination, as ever were Sodom or Nineveh. The excitement and uncertainty existing in consequence of this state of things, render it entirely doubtful what will be the result of our efforts to build up the church here.

But the Lord "reigneth, let the earth rejoice."

## From a Report.

#### A Table prepared in the presence of enemies.

I find that in my personal converse with the people, I have no difficulty in presenting the claims of God, and in ob-There has been, it is true, great opposition, but from none of the enemies of the work have I met with unkindness. It is evident we have their consciences on the side of truth, while in heart they hate it. Still they were so much dissatisfied with the success of the Gospel, that even some who had subscribed liberally for it, joined with others, and sent for a Universalist to come and give them relief. Last Sabbath was the time fixed upon for his appearance. I knew of it, I had appointed our commistake—we are not quite as degraded | munion. Of course, they could not dea community as he imagined. There | mand of us to give up the house till we

were through with that exercise. But | gested to the people that they should they cursed and swore loudly about it, and indeavoured to make use of the circumstance, by misrepresentation, to our disadvantage. I regretted that our communion should have fallen on such a season of rage and commotion; but still, I knew I had done nothing to produce it, and the responsibility must rest on those who had gotten it up. I knew also that the Lord could make the wrath of man to praise him, and that the sacred ordinance was instituted in a season of rage and commotion among the enemies of Christ. Some of the church were startled a little, but I convened them by themselves at the intermission, and exhorted them to throw themselves on the arm of the Lord. We received four into the church on the profession of their faith, and communed in the presence of our enemies and Christ's "banner over us was love." The Universalist followed with two sermons, peither of which did I hear, but I learn that the opinion of some, who I suppose would like to believe his doctrine, was, that he made a "splendid failure." He is said to be a man of popular talents, and yet we think he has fired his great gun, and has done us no harm.

### From Rev. C. Dickinson, Peru, Ill.

On my arrival I found three different organized churches, besides the Catholic church. Two of these churches, the Presbyterians and the Baptists, had occasional preaching; the Methodists, semi-monthly. The people, moreover, had built a house for the Methodists. We commenced our meetings in a private dwelling, the congregation numbering about 40; a large portion of the people appearing to care but little They very about religious worship. soon however began to attend church, and it was but three months before I found myself with a congregation of 150. The people then began to feel; the need of some more convenient place for worship. But how were they to build a house? was the ques-Much feeling was manifested on the subject, but the want of means was i the difficulty. In the mean time I sug-

form an ecclesiastical society on the plan of our New-England congrega-This suggestion appeared to 1.10115. strike their minds lavorably, and a society was organized and incorporated. Among the benefits which followed this movement are the following. A much deeper interest was manifested by the people, in relation to the support of religious institutions. A more general, and especially uniform attendance on religious worship was secured.

A Mr. B——, the wealthiest man in the place, who is a member of the society, though not of the church, offered to build a stone church if the society would pay him 10 per cent. on the cost of the building, and he would charge them no rent. This offer was accepted, and the house was built. which will accommodate about 250.

## A great change.

Since the date of my commission, nothing of very special interest has occurred among us unless we except our temperance movements. The Lord has been very merciful to us in this This place has been notorious for dissipation. It was not considered disreputable for any man to become intoxicated on any public day. drinking was carried to great excess: and was universally practised among those who were able to procure it. Indeed, the place appeared "wholly given up" to the use of intoxicating drinks, in some form. And hence, it was with many misgivings that I respectfully requested a hearing on this subject. Sometime last January, I determined, in the strength of my Master, to see what could be done. The result of the lec-Nearly every tures was most happy. man in our congregation, with their families, have united with the society. Among these are several reformed drunkards. Some three or four "rum holes" have been abandoned.

Our Sabbath school has been re-organized this spring, which is flourishing though small. The congregation has increased since the spring has opened. It numbers about 200. I have also organized a Bible class which I take

charge of myself.

On the whole, I think that we have measure to be encouraged. I firster myas . hat the Lord has good in store for the proper. The temperance reform here, I lask upon as the forerunner of a glorous meathering of souls to Christ.

We cannot easier this report to go forth to the public, without a special expression of mankagiving to Gud for his blessing on the labora of our missionary. When we contract the moral aspect of that place, he given us by many correspondents and visit-our, with the present hopeful appearances, we receive new views of the power of the Goupel to bring light out of darkness and easier out of confusion, and are encouraged to a still more resolute experiment of its coverage virtue, in other places, now almost given over by the friends of religion.

From Rev. Geo. Genmel, Buffalo Grove and vicinity, 111.

#### THE TEMPERANCE REPORTS.

We have truly had a general revival on the subject of temperance, not only here, but throughout the whole country. At Elkhart Grove, 7 miles from here. they have a large society. Before that, it was said that there were only two men in the place that did not drink. At this place also, we have a flourishing: tamperance succety of nearly 200 memhere. Two taveres and one store have dispositioned the sale of ardent spirits it mow cannot be had in the place at all. At Grand Detour, we have also formed a large society; the whole influence of the place is culisted in the cause. So also at Oregon, Dixon, and all the vilmayor in this region-

#### Mappy results.

The marked effects of this movement cannot fail to be noticed by every permute having any knowledge of these places. We look to the temperance return us the precursor of something even more mable. Indeed, in all places where there has been a general movement on this subject, the change in the morals of the people is also remarked by every observer. Sabbath breaking and profameness, to a great extent, cease when intemperance ceases.

#### The wished formking their way.

Who can read, without emotion, the following account of voluntary advances, made towards the kingdom of heaven, by men who are destitute of religion? How cruel will it be, if smid the hundreds who might go to such a place, no devoted, able minuter shall be found willing to go and seek the wanderers, who have stready come, as it were, more than half way to meet him! What guilt will rest on the churches of the Rast, if they furnish not the means immediately to send the Gospel to such a people.

At O----, the county seat, they have a flourshing temperance society. They have also formed an anti-swearing and anti-immoral society, agreeing to go to meeting on the Sabbath, and if they could not obtain preaching, they would appoint one of their number to read a sermon or lecture on some moral sub-They had not had a religious meeting in the place for eix monthe previous to the formation of that society. The movement was entirely among those who were not professors of religion. It is truly an interesting field. If some autable man were willing to plant himself there, he might exert a controlling influence on the place; They would support him, and would even now pay half his salary. On the last Sabbath, I preached for them; and when I left, they begged me to do something for them ; for, to use their own language, " they felt that they were too wicked."

#### Retimate of the country.

I am much pleased with this country, and now intend to make it my home. Would that I could see some of my fellow students at the seminary here. They ought to come here. There are difficulaties to be met, but, by the grace of God, they can be overcome. And I fully believe that more good can be done here, in the same circumstances, in one year, than in two at the East.

From Rev. J. G. Porter, Lockport, Ill.

Trophics of the Gospel.

The present is a peculiarly trying

They can

time with us. Owing to the stoppage of the public works every one feels discouraged and perplexed—the sea and the waves roaring, and men's hearts failing them for fear. But in the midst of these perplexities, God has graciously visited us—the Spirit has been poured out, the seed cast into the ground has grown, and blossomed and ripened to the harvest. Some precious souls have been added to the church and are rejoicing in the Lord. Our last communion was a most delightful day. Among the me to mention one fact. number admitted to the church was one entire family. The father, mother, and eldest daughter, were received on profession, and two other younger children were presented by their parents, and solemnly dedicated to God in bap-It was a solemn and interesting The father, up to the time of his conversion, had been a profane swearer, and a common drunkard. He was generally regarded as a hopeless character. Now he is an humble, devoted, and useful Christian. mother had for a long time been in a wretched state of mind, almost persuaded to be a Christian, and yet unwilling to give up all for Christ. now the language of her soul is, " My beloved is mine and I am his." change in the daughter is equally remarkable. She is a very intelligent girl of sixteen. Previous to her conversion she was very gay and fond of company—the ball-room was her delight. But now the prayer-meeting, the Sabbath school, the Bible class are the places of her choice and of her constant attendance. To use the words of the mother, they are now a "very happy family."

The church is in a better state than it has ever been. Our people grow in grace, our prayer meetings are better attended, there is more feeling in prayer -more of that earnest pleading which seems to say, "I will not let thee go except thou bless me." Our Sabbath school and Bible classes also are prospering and exerting a good influence ever the minds of the young. The attendance on the means of grace is very good. The temperance cause is working wonders—I have never seen any thing like it before. "Bless the Lord, to train churches to the habit and duty U my soul!"

given the churches, Christians were to give even a tithe of the silver and gold which justly belong to God, this great valley, now liable to be blighted by infidelity and error, would be as rich and

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME!

An intelligent correspondent in Illinois

thus expresses his sense of the importance

of evangelical efforts at the present time:-

tians are called upon to consecrate them-

selves entirely to the redemption of the world, that age and that period is the

present. They can now turn the cur-

now, especially in this western country,

mould society in all its features, in con-

formity to the holy principles of the Gos-

plant deep the foundations of the Gos-

pel on these beautiful hills, and in these

enchanting prairies, and to save the

thousands who are seeking their homes in this western world. O if out of the

abundance of the wealth that God has

Christians now have the power to

rent of influence to Christ.

If ever there was a period in the history of Christ's Church, when all Chris-

sical features, and the redemption of this lost and guilty world, would be speedily consummated.

beautiful in its moral, as it is in its pliy-

## From Rev. B. F. Morris, Warsaw, Ill.

Though we cannot rejoice in the outpourings of God's Spirit, and the conversion of sinners, yet we feel that good has been done. The Gospel, as it is exhibited by your unworthy missionary, has made an impression. never have felt more encouraged in regard to the church at Warsaw, than I do now. We are gaining, not only in numbers, but, which is infinitely better, we are gaining in holiness, and consequently in power to do good, and to win souls to Christ. The church is more united than it has been for years. And as a result, its influence and power are beginning to be felt on the community, a large share of which are impenitent.

## Ability of the Western Churches to sustain the Geopel.

I feel that it is of great importance

support all the institutions of the Gospel; and I am well convinced, that there is not in all the western country, a single church or congregation but what can do something to support preaching, and as a general thing, they are willing. It only requires a little wisdom on the part of ministers and churches in the presentation of this subject, to secure something from the public. But they cannot do all. For a time, we must look to the East for aid. And whilst churches and congregations are doing what their poverty and circunistances will allow, O let not those churches and Christians whom God has so signally blessed, refuse to heed the Macedonian cry, and come over to help their feeble brethren, who are struggling for life in those far-off ends of the earth. Let them grant this help, and they will not only feel the luxury of giving, but God will be honored. Christ and him crucified preached, and souls, immortal souls, be saved.

## Importance of a settled ministry in the West.

I am more convinced than ever of the importance of concentration in our efforts to build up Christ's Kingdom. An itinerant ministry will never convert the world. I have had some experience in this matter in the West, being a native, and having lived all my life in the bosom of the West, I hesitate not to say that we want a settled ministry. I would not discourage, on a small scale, and under peculiar circumstances, a traveling ministry in your operations, but, after all, the people must have pastors to feed them Sabbath after Sabbath, or but little comparatively will be accomplished.

### A visit to Iowa.

I was appointed a delegate by the Illinois Association to the Association of Iowa, from which I have just returned. I was deeply interested in hearing the reports from churches, and listening to the trials and labors of our beloved brethren in this new region. Iowa has increased in population beyond all precedent. A few years since, it was the

of aiding, according to their means, to | home and possession of the Indian, in which no traces of civilization or Christianity were found. Now, upon its broad and beautiful bosom, sixty thousand white men, each possessing a soul that outweighs the world in value, are moving and forming their character for eternity. Every year, thousands are pouring into this rich and unoccupied portion of our nation. And who can paint that dark moral landscape that will be seen here in another generation, unless the Gospel shall come in to mould and give permanence to the forms and institutions of society? There is a great work to be done in this territory. Much land yet remains to be possessed, in a religious as well as in a natural sense.

## Beligious statistics of Iowa.

I will give some facts which I gathered in my recent visit. In the territory there are eight Congregational ministers, ten churches, and 243 members. The New School Presbyterians have ministers, six churches, about 150 or 200 members. The Old School Presbyterians have, I suppose, about the same number of ministers, churches and members. The Methodists have, say 15 ministers and 800 members. The Baptists, 10 ministers The Cumberland and 500 members. Presbyterians, 5 ministers and 300 members. Episcopalians, 3 ministers and 200 members. In these last I have used my own judgment, not having data before me; but suppose that have given to each denomination, as many ministers and members as the facts will justify. This is the result—49 ministers, 2193 professing Christians of all evangelical denominations. Suppose now that 10 times as many in all, viz. 21,930,come under the stated or transient preaching and influence of the Gospel, and you have the astounding fact, that there are 38,070 souls in the territory, destitute of the means of grace, a large portion of whom are under the withering blight of infidelity, and all kinds of pernicious error. Oh, is there not a work to be done, and quickly done here, by Christians! If they do not send the Gospel, and preach the Gospel, and live the Gospel, this fair land will be

scathed and desolated, by the fires of | From Rev. N. C. Clarke, Elgin, Kans irreligion. Oh that Christians every where might wake up, to the great effort to evangelize and redeem our own nation! You cannot, as the watchmen to guard the interests of this great valley, and other destitute portions of our beloved land, sound the alarm too lond.

## From Rev. W. Fithian, Rushville, Ill.

Considerable interest is manifested in various parts of my wide field of labor. In some places, however, darkness yet reigns, but this enhances their need of the true light. Though we cannot write you, at present, that we are enjoying a copious shower of grace in any of the points of our labor, yet we humbly hope and expect to, when it becomes our duty to write you next. In Rushville, the indications for good are multiplying. Former distractions and deadness, we trust, have very much passed away. Peace and love seem to be very happily cultivated in our little True personal responsibility seems to be felt more; and some seem to be awakened, so as really and with much earnestness, to "wrestle" for the out pourings of the Spirit.

At Ursa, (Adams co.,) the aspect seems to brighten. The community is Last Sabbath small and scattered. was our communion season. The schoolhouse was well filled at every meeting. Four united with the church. a time of unusual interest for that The Lord church and community. seemed to come quite near; and while the "little holy few" were made to rejoice by God's comforting presence, some sinners, we trust, were "pricked in their hearts."

At Versailles, (Brown co.,) the Mormons are making desperate efforts. We waste no breath in disputing with them. We almost deem a Mormon, to use a western phrase, "a gone case." We aim simply to present the true principles of the Gospel.

## Method of conducting the monthly

The monthly concert of prayer for the conversion of the world, has, for the last six months, been better attended than before that period. It is expected, that at each meeting some interesting information will be given by some brother previously appointed, on some portion of the missionary field. have had some very interesting meetings. I am certain that they might be made much more so by the use of maps; if we had, or could obtain, those that could be used to advantage on this occasion.

## The preaching of Providence.

Our people enjoy the common means of grace, and in addition to these, God seems of late to have been using uncommon means. Besides calling upon us by his word and Spirit, he has of late called very loudly, by several solemn and striking providences. With what effect, a future day will disclose. few weeks since, at the close of our service on the Sabbath, at Dundee, it was announced, that a lad about 12 years old, had just died. It was not known that he had been sick. parents were not alarmed about him, till they saw him in the embrace of On Tuesday his funeral was attended. There was much apparent solemnity. I could not but hope that some lasting seriousness was produced. During the time of this funeral, two young men, one 13 years of age, the other 15, while sporting on the river in a small boat, were upset, and in a very few minutes both were in eternity. This providence seemed alarming. The funeral was attended on Thursday following. Many that day heard the truth preached, who seldom did. Several, then, for the first time, attended on my preaching, who have been very constant hearers since. Last week another awfully solemn providence occurred. This last took place at Elgin. about 52 years of age, while engaged in business, was seized with apoplexy, and was almost instantaneously sum-

moned to the bar of God. The indi- An aged Missionary's Testimony for vidual, who was thus suddenly called to his account, it is hoped, was prepared for the summons. He had been a professed follower of the Lamb of God many years, and for several years a very valuable member of our church. He will be missed very much in our prayer and conference meetings; especially at our monthly concert. took a deep interest in this meeting, and contributed much to make the meeting interesting and profitable to others. The church has met with a By this providence, God great loss. teaches us that it is unsafe not to be in readiness for death, at any moment; also he teaches the church, that there is no safety in depending at all on any creature.

## From a Missionary Report.

#### BECOMING ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN.

To be successful in these western parts, we find it requisite to "become all things to all men;" for great is the diversity of character with which we come in contact. Men are here from every direction, and with all kinds of peculiarities and prejudices. It is necessary, after the apostolic mode, to go from house to house. I spend much of the time thus; and some happy fruits, through the grace of God, have I witnessed. I am very busy; my field is hard, but God blesses me with uninterrupted health, and I think I do love to work for him.

## Strange preaching places.

At ———, I am to preach next Sabbath. The people are a set of real "rowdies." I have an appointment to preach before the grocery door, and another on a stump near. No one has ever preached there before, that I can find out. I have made friendship with the old grocery keeper, by several acts of kindness, before he knew that I was a minister. He is the king of the place; he says that such a one as I may preach there! What will be the result, I harvest of the world, more than another, know not. The prospect, though strange, | calls for the daily prayers and constant seems good.

## Home Missions.

My feelings with regard to the importance of effort for the spiritual welfare of this great valley, are stronger than language can express. The appeal on that subject in the Home Missionary, I do hope will awaken the churches to increased exertions. There is, in my view, serious danger that Romanism, will have a predominant influence in this valley. I have in view some reasons which I have not seen stated. and which it perhaps would not be expedient to state publicly. We need not however despair of Zion's ultimate triumph, for her King is on the throne. If faithful in his service, we have individually, nothing to fear; and if the church as a body will be faithful, she need not fear. The hopes of millions hang on the A. H. M. Society, and the blessing of God attending her efforts. May God continue to smile upon and prosper you more and more, in your great and good work.

#### OHIO.

From Rev. H. Smith, Sec. of the Marietta H. M. Agency.

#### The field and the men.

The moral aspect of this field does not differ materially now, from the picture of desolation which has been again and again presented to your notice. The progress of the truth has nevertheless, we have reason to think, been fully equal to the means employed; it has gained ground—if slowly, yet steadily. Unremitted effort, however, on the part of God's people, and unfaltering perseverance and self-denial on the part of the missionaries, as they have been the price at which past progress has been purchased, so, for years to come, they must be the price at which this moral wilderness is to be brought under cultivation, and these spiritual wastes are to be built up.

It is the conviction of this Agency, that if any class of laborers in the great

sympathy of the people of God, it is a portion of our Home Missionaries at the West Poor in worldly goods, charged generally with the support of voung and increasing families, the interests of Christ's cause and the sentiments of the churches alike adverse to their engaging in secular pursuits for a support, receiving oftentimes but the merest pittance from the people to whom they minister, (the amount actually subscribed remaining not unfrequently in whole or in part unpaid,) and deriving in many cases from the Missionary Society a sum entirely inadequate with their other actual receipts to support them comfortably they have suffered, they do suffer, and they must continue to suffer, for the love they bear to the cause of the dear **Redeemer,—to the precious souls which** he has purchased with his blood. Still they are regarded as being on christian ground, as sustained by christian sympathy, and are therefore too often, in their labors and trials and faintness of heart, though pressed out of measure, above strength—forgotten by the people of God, not indeed in their annual contributions, but in their daily sympathies and petitions at the throne of grace.

From Rev. G. S. Johnson, Swanton, Lucas Co., O.

#### Trials of a now mission.

I have delayed quite too long, to forward a report of my labors, but my wife has been sick nearly five weeks—a part of that time dangerously sick-and I have had not only to take care of her, but also to attend to our domestic affairs myrelf. It has been very sickly in this vicinity two or three months past, and fully, and the people are beginning to I have found it very difficult to obtain! think Presbyterianism is not so dangerbelp. Our neighbors have done what they could for us: but they have been prevented by sickness from doing what they would have otherwise done. have preached regularly every Sabbath, two or three times, and held weekly meetings; we were greatly disappointed on arriving here, in finding the new bouse in which we expected to live, not even covered on the outside, and were | as very seldon had any preachers of that TOL. IV.

nobliged to live several weeks in an old . log house, so open, that the rain and snow came into it in such quantities, as greatly to endanger our health. My wife and myself caught severe colds, from the effects of which we have neither of us fully recovered.

My field of labor is very important and extensive, fourteen miles long and twelve wide. I frequently go beyond its limits, to preach to those who are famishing for the want of the bread of I have been twice to Royalton on the border of Michigan. There had never been Presbyterian or Congregational preaching in that town. I found a few sheep as it were without a home or shepherd. They were urgent that I should preach there often: they complained of the low character of the preaching in that region, and spoke of its dangerous tendency.

#### "Factorized Preachers."

Among the greatest difficulties I have had to encounter, are the erroneous views disseminated by certain preachers: they discard education, and tell the people to beware of Pesbyterianism. These preachers genrerally have little or no education. in ——, a preacher of the character just named, told his friends when I came on, that they had got the ground, and it was best to keep it. made no effort to wrest it from their hands: but he has now left it, because the people refused to go to hear him Another preacher came, and endeavored to put down "factorized preachers," or the factorized preachers as he called me, saying that he himself, had never attended school more than six months. I have turned neither to the right nor to the left—but have endeavored to preach the Gospel faithous as it has been represented. a professor to me, the other day, "we have been accustomed to rank your denomination with that of Universalism, but we were greatly mistaken; we now feel perfectly friendly, and are willing to aid you all in our power." I find wherever I go, that there is a great curiosity to hear a Presbyterian preach—

denomination been in this part of the | me in a hard field, yet unless duty is country. I have frequent and urgent invitations from different places to preach, more than it is possible for me to comply with.

#### Lapsed Professors—A Condition wanted.

I frequently find persons who were formerly members of Presbyterian churches, but have not been recognized as Christians since they came to this part of the state, and some of them seem hopeless cases. We greatly need the influence of the Holy Spirit hope that it will ere long descend upon us, is the only thing that supports My work is indeed arduous. Can you not send some one to help me cultivate this extensive and important field? My days will be few unless I can have help. Other fields in this and adjoining counties, are equally or more destitute of the means of grace.

#### First fruits.

In a corner of the town of Amboy, the Lord has recently converted, as I trust, some ten or twelve persons—some of them were, to human appearance, hopless cases. I preach twice on the Sabbath in another part of the town six miles distant, then have a third service in the part of the town to which I have just alluded.

## The Tabernacle of the Lord set up.

In the same town the people have lately built a log meeting-house—rude indeed, but as good as the people could obtain means to build. One or two families took the windows from their own houses to put into the meetinghouse, because they could be procured in no other way—they boarded up the places from which the windows were removed.

On the whole, I feel greatly encouraged in my work—Christians are waking to duty, and we hope prayer will soon be answered in rich effusions of the Holy Spirit.

From Rev. Asaph Boutelle, Alexandria, O.

### Disadvantages.

plain, I feel no disposition to leave it. It is indeed true, there are many and serious difficulties in preaching to two churches, on alternate Sabbaths. breaks in upon system, prevents the following up of good impressions, and leaves a portion of the congregations, on each alternate Sabbath, to go where fancy leads. Yet each church declares it better than no preaching at all, and through the blessing of God, we make some advance.

### Visible improvement.

Both churches united now number about 100 members; whereas two years ago they numbered only 50. each church had but a skeleton of a meeting-house, now one is fully completed, except painting, furnished with slips sufficient to accommodate 300 people, and in pleasant weather is filled with an attentive audience, while the other is completed, except the pulpit and Then, neither church had a choir of singers; now, each have a re-Then, the Sabbath spectable choir. schools in both congregations, were mere cyphers, now, each has one, averaging, in favorable weather, 40 scholars each, while most of the adult members form themselves into Bible classes in union with the Sabbath schools. Thus, with great disadvantages, something has been To God be the glory.

The church at Johnson is, I trust, growing in grace and knowledge, and the congregation increases in numbers and in permanence. Nineteen different men, not connected with the church, most of whom, two years ago, gave to no such object, now contribute for the support of the Gospel. This is small business to an eastern mind; but to us who must gain influence over men by inches, it is at least an encouragement.

To this church were added last year, 19 on profession and 5 on certificate.

What benefactor of the Home Missionary cause, on reading the above, will regret all that he has ever given, or can withhold his future patronage to promote so good a work? If any one is tempted to be weary in well doing, let him read the following, The Providence of God has placed and thank God for the visible connection of human efforts with the most precious | about trials. I go from 6 to 20 and 25 blessings of beaven.

The congregations are unanimous in their desires for my continuance among them, and the proofs of their affection and kindness are not few nor far between. They are also united in themselves. They are of good comfort, because they are of one mind and live in peace. May the God of love and peace pour his Spirit upon them, that they may not only continue in love, but in manifesting all the fruits of the Gospel of Christ! But for the Home Missionary Society, these churches would have been without the means of grace, and probably soon without a name on earth. Should the time come, (which may God avert,) when through want of funds you would be obliged greatly to retrench your appropriations, many are the churches carried by the fostering care of your Society through the first stages of infancy, who will be enabled to live, to bless the world and to glorify God.

#### MICHIGAN.

#### Cheerful endurance.

In some respects I have been much avored. I have been well supplied with shoes, and also my family; these are articles generally difficult to obtain. Also, through the kindness of friends at the East, I received from the missionary boxes some valuable articles of clothing and bedding for myself and family, also a number of valuable books. Through the venevolence of the brethren here, I received most of the books sent to this Presbytery, as I was almost destitute of a library. way God to reward those dear brethren and sisters who so liberally supplied us with clothing and books. I am unworthy to receive the least favor, yet God spreads a table before me in the wilderness. Though I meet with difficalties in my labors, yet when I compure them with the difficulties and trials of the apostles, and thousands of holy men since: and when I think of the \*Man of sorrows and acquainted with grief," I am ashamed to open my mouth i Some have decided to live for the Lord,

miles to preach, often preaching by the way side, and in several instances, I hope, with a blessing upon the souls of those to whom I address myself. find it all important to be instant in season and out of season; also, to be filled with the Spirit, so that I may apply myself directly to the hearts and consciences of those to whom I preach. No man should think of laboring in this country who cannot visit the people in their houses.

From Rev. J. W. Pierce, Hudson, Mich.

### Rejoicing over first converts.

Last Sabbath, we held our communion, and 9 were added to the church—only 2 by letter. It was an interesting season. Some of our brethren came 9 or 10 miles to attend. I am unable to describe the feelings of my heart, as those individuals came forward and entered into solemn covenant with God and this church. You will not be surprised what tears of gratitude fill my eyes, that I have been permitted to see some fruit of my labors, and have the unspeakable joy of beholding some devote themselves to God and promise to promote his cause.

#### Temperance referm.

Quite a reformation has taken place in reference to strong drink. This has been a strong hold of drunkenness. But at the town meeting, a few days since, the landlord of the tavern where it was held, brought in a bill of \$5 to the town board, for trouble—stating that he had usually sold liquor enough to more than compensate for the trouble, but that on that day he had taken only thirty seven and a half cents for spirits, which would not do more towards cleaning the house than to purchase a broom to sweep it. This appears to me like a new era.

There seems to be a serious attention to preaching in this place and the vicinity. Some who never visited the sanctuary till recently, appear to hear with candor, and, I hope, with profit.

as they trust. The number is indeed small.

In Wheatland, and the north part of Pittsford, the work continues, and quite a number in the families, belonging to this church and congregation, have recently appeared to submit themselves to God, and are rejoicing in hope. In one family, four of its members have within a few weeks found peace to their souls.

## NEW-YORK.

#### STEADY GROWTH OF THE CHURCHES.

The correspondence which we publish from month to month, may seem to many to be deficient in interest, because it does not abound in what are called "thrilling incidents." But it should on that very account be the more acceptable to the reflecting reader, inasmuch as the absence of startling occurrences betokens a regular and healthful state of the missions.

Those conditions of the physical nature which are most desirable, are the most gentle in their coming and their changes,—such as the lapse of the seasons; the silent growth and ripening of the grain and fruits; the unnoted circulation of the blood, and other functions of the body, which attract attention only when they become disturbed and Something like this is true of the spiritual world. Often, where no progress is reported, there is a quiet growth of grace in christian hearts; a silent extension of the sway of truth over individuals, families and neighborhoods of the impenitent; a gradual increase of what may be called the fixtures and machinery of a well ordered congregation, as Bible classes, Sabbath schools, benevolent associations, libraries, accommodations for preaching, &c. Such things occurring in steady succession, especially when attended by conversions, more or less frequent, prove that truth is doing its work, and that "the kingdom of God is" indeed "like leaven," silently pervading the mass in which it is hidden.

Such evidence, we are happy to believe, is abundantly furnished by the churches aided

by the A. H. M. S. If the revivals are not as powerful as in some former years, they are at least as numerous; while there is less re-action and a more constant advancement. If "the cords" are not "lengthened" as fast as in some other years, at least the "stakes" are more firmly strengthened.

A large amount of correspondence, belonging to the year which closed in May last, might be given in illustration of the foregoing remarks. We select a few specimens, from the state of New-York, because fewer reports have appeared in our columns from this, than from other portions of the missionary field.

From Rev. A.C. Tuttle, Liverpool, N.Y.

When I entered the field in July last, I found a ferble and destitute Presbyterian church, consisting of about 30 members scattered among a population of some fifteen hundred or more, without a church edifice, or any place for public worship, except an upper room, large enough to convene some two hundred people, which they have occupied in common with two other religious societies. To this they had a claim for only one third of the time. In the early part of the spring, the church and society here commenced the erection of a church edifice. I continued my labors without any special interest, till the dedication of our church in the last week of October. From that period, our congregation has met and worshipped in our own house and has gradually increased in number and interest until the present time.

## Means of advancement.

This was emphatically an era in the history of the Presbyterian society in this place. From that time to this, we feel a delightful consciousness, that God has been with us. A Sabbath school and Bible class, consisting of about 80 pupils, and embracing most of the children and youth of the congregation, and of many who never went to any place of public worship, has been organized, and has ever since been in a flourishing condition. A weekly con-

gregational prayer meeting was commenced, in which we soon had indications of God's presence and of his readiness to hear and answer prayer. Backsliders began, one after another, to return to God, by confessing their sins and weeping over their past wandering and ingratitude; a spirit of grace and supplication was poured upon the few Christians who met for prayer, and indications were soon apparent that God was about to revive his work. general seriousness began to settle down upon the whole community, and here and there one and another was found ready to inquire, "What must I do to be saved!"

This state of things continued without great excitement at any one time, till some thirty or more in connection with my congregation, and not far from the same number in the Methodist congregation, had hopefully passed from death unto life. Our meetings for prayer, and preaching, and inquiry, were increased as the state of feeling seemed to require.

In this way, with occasional assistance from the neighboring pastors, the work of the Lord advanced with deep, solemn, and we trust permanent interest upon this community.

## Recults.

Perhaps no greater number of conversions ever produced a deeper impression upon so large a community. Some Christians seem to be near the throne in faith and prayer yet, and some mercy drops are still falling upon us. Twenty-five have been added to the church by profession, and sixteen by letter, increasing the number of the church by more than one half. New! family altars have been erected, and many hearts made to rejoice in the riches of redeeming love. The scepticism of this sceptical community has been shaken, and a permanent impression in favor of evangelical truth has been produced upon many minds. Perhaps no revival ever left a more favorable impression upon such a community as this, than the one which we have just enjoyed. To God be all the praise, for what has been done, or what may, yet be accomplished, by its gracious in- into His kingdom.

fluence. This was a great point to be gained in a community so unbelieving. as it respects revivals of religion, as this.

Truly God has done great things for us, whereof we are glad. Profaneness, Sabbath desecration, and intemperance. hitherto so fearfally common and so impiously bold, have been strongly and sensibly checked, and this village and its vicinity bids fair to take its rank with its sister villages in religion and morals.

## From Rev. E. F. Waldo, Huron, N. Y.

After mentioning that during the last year " sixteen have been added to the church, and forty-five stand propounded for admission," and that "54 connect themselves to the church by profession"—the report goes on to say :-

The public worship of the sanctuary was thinly attended last spring when I came here—but the attendance has increased since then, so that we now have nearly double the number, and our house is usually pretty well filled. Early in the year I discovered a desire on the part of some of the members of the church, that the work of the Lord should be revived among us. This desire continued to increase through the summer and fall, and at length ripened into an expectation that we were soon to enjoy a revival of religion. In the winter, as soon as things could be set in order, and a thorough temperance movement made, we entered upon the work. First, we visited from house to house through the congregation, conversing with all the families on their eternal interests. Then a day of fasting and prayer was appointed and observed; this was succeeded for about a week by evening meetings, and then. by meetings in the P. M. and evening. But in all these movements the Lord went before us in the still small voice of his Spirit. His blessed presence was with us to the last, and as stated above, a goodly number were, we trust, born

## LETTER PROM MR. BADGER.

Rev. Milton Badger, one of the Secretaries of the A. H. M. S., is now on a tour in the western states, the results of which will be of great importance in the future operations of the Society. From a recent communication, we take the following notices:—

#### The Missionary at home.

"I have stopped five nights with missionaries in their own dwellings, and have had in these cases a little opportunity to see how they live. Last night I stayed with brother ——. He has planted himself on a slight elevation in the midst of an extensive and beautiful prairie—quite out at seathe wild luxuriance of nature all around, with the exception of the little spot which he has under cultivation, blossoming like the rose. There are but one or two dwellings within a mile or a mile and a half of his. A caravan of Fox Indians were encamped for the night near the next house. He lives in a log-cabin, or rather two log-cabins, about 14 feet square and six feet apart, with a roof running continuously over the whole. The logs are simply straitened a little with the age, and the crevices filled up with mud -no other finish outside or in-one little window in each room, and a very small amount of the plainest furniture. I slept under one of the coverlets sent out in one of the boxes of clothing. And yet I did not see, but that there was just as much happiness in this cabin, the logs of which our brother felled with his own axe, as I have been accustomed to see in the most splendid dwellings of our older settlements. His little prattling "wee things," as I approached the dwelling with him, ran out, jabbering "papa," "dear papa," "my dear papa," as sweetly as they could from a palace. The wife and mother was as cheerful as the lark. There was no murmuring—no exceptions taken to their lot, and they never seemed to think of such a thing as making an apology. Indeed, they congratulated themselves on the contrast between their present dwelling and the one they lived in two years ago last winter, which contained but one room, for kitchen, dining room, parlor, nursery, study and all; and which was so poorly covered, that a heavy storm in the night would drive them all up round a roaring fire.

The emotions that I felt this morning, as I commended this little family to God, and to the word of his grace, and left them in their humble circumstances, in this vast region of destitution, to be as the light of the world, and the salt of the earth—I cannot describe, and I shall never forget.

#### Joe Smith at home.

The fourth of July found me at Nauvoo, the city of the Mormons I saw Joe Smith, in splendid regimentals, in the character of Lieutenant General, at the head of a thousand troops. He was attended by six of his principal officers on horseback, constituting the front rank as they moved. Directly in the rear, were six ladies, on horseback, with black caps and feathers, constituting the second rank; and in the rear of these, were two ranks, of six each, of body guards, in white frocks with black belts. Joe carried a monstrously large tin speaking trumpet, and uttered his prophecies through that, instead of giving his orders to his aids.

The city is a city of log houses and mad cabins, scattered over an area of three miles square—said to contain ten thousand people—a motley, rag-a-muffin crew. Many of them are, I doubt not, poor deluded creatures, and all of them are destined inevitably, for aught I can see, to great suffering; for there is not land enough under cultivation any where around, to feed a tenth part of them.

I visited the temple. It stands on an elevation a mile back from the river. The walls are up just above the basement story, some six or eight feet from the ground, built of hewn lime stone; the length perhaps 120 feet, and the breadth 90. Every man is required to work on it every tenth day. Every man who comes among them is required to give one tenth of all the property he has at the time, and one tenth of all he may earn afterwards, and to hold the remainder subject to the prophet's order, as God shall reveal. If all evangelical Christians, thought I, were willing to make the sacrifices in the cause of Christ, which these poor creatures are making to a false prophet, how soon, with the ordinary blessing of God, might the earth be filled with his glory!

In the basement of the temple, is a great

laver, or beptistry, standing on twelve oxen, || because they were not Mormons; and heard wrought out of wood, their heads facing four ways. They baptize here, not only for the living, but for the dead. Individuals are instructed that they can get their friends out of perdition by being baptized on their account. I saw one old man who had been beptized 13 times for his deceased children,

of another, about 80 years old, who was baptized for George Washington and La Fayette; then for Thomas Jefferson; and then applied in behalf of Andrew Jackson! but they told him the General was not dead yet, and so he waits a while."

## Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S., from June 1st to July 1st, 1842.

Re-appointed. Rev. C. T. Prentice, North Fairfield, Ct. Lev. E. D. Kinney, Darien. Ct. her. Thompson Bird, Thorntown and Bethel, Ind. Bee. L. Farmam, Betavia and east side of Big Woods, Ill Rev. R. Gaylord, Mount Pleasant and Hartford, bva. Rev. G. Crees, Richville and Hormon, N. Y. Lov. E. J. Chapman, Aulitran, N. Y. Rev. C. Bowles, W. Potudam and S. Canton, N. X. Rev S. Ellis, Meredith, N. Y. Rev. S. Cook, Peru, N. Y.

Rev. H. B. Taylor, Evans, N. Y. Rev. J. A. Carnahan, Dayton and Oxford, Ind.

### Not in commission last year.

Rev. J. H. Carle, Rondout, N. Y. Rev. Levi Spencer, Canton, Ill. Rev. D. Jones, Lacon, Ill. Rev. C. E. Rosenkrans, to go to the West. Rev. W. H. Kogers, Marysville, U. Rev. M. N. Post, Logansport, Ind. Rev. Silas Jessup, to go to the West. Rev. O. W. Mather, Birmingham, O. Rev. J. W. Smith, Grand Blanc, Mich.

## The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from June 1st to July 1st, 1842.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—		li Norwich, lezacy
Derry, Farst Cong. Soc., to const. Na-		beth M. Mitch
thaniel Parker a L. M., by Rev. P. B.		Adm'r,
Vay.	<b>253</b> , 00.	Sharou, H. Wee
MASSACHUSETTS-	<b>V</b> 22.	Hotchkiss, \$1.
Massionary Society, by B. Perkins, Ass't		Stonington, Fem.
	1,376 77	A. Sheffield,
Commington, Village Society, by Rev.		NEW YORK—
Mr. Clark.	10 30.	Amsterdam, Miss
Hopkinton, Ladies' Miss. Soc., in full to		lott,
const. Mrs. Rebecca G. Webster, Mrs.		Barryville, Cong.
Catharine M. Freeland and Samuel		Brooklyu, First
Morse, Life Members, by Kev. J. C.		\$20; ∧. Wes
Webster,	<b>78 00.</b>	\$10; B. Star
New Bedford, in full of legacy of Mrs.		Third Press.
Rebecca Nickerson, by T. Nickerson,		Mr. Howard,
Ex'r.	191 08	Groton, Cong. Ch
CORNECTICUT—		Lumberland, Con
Bristol, in part of legacy of the late T.		by Rev. F. Kyt
Wilcox, by B. Ely, Ex'r,	50 OU	New York city,
Brooklyn, Moses Clark, by Rev. G. J.		Central Ch., M
Tillutteon,	10 00	T. Ensign. &
Pairfield co, H. M. S., by G. St. John,		Dr. M. W. W
Trea, viz:		Fourth Free C
New Canaan, Cong. Ch.,	65 17	Soc., by W. (
North Stamford,	10 72	Mr. Hope,
Farmington, Mrs. Mary Rowe, to const.		A lady,
Mrs. Elizabeth Wadsworth, of Farm-		Mrs. W.,
ington, Henry M. North, of New-	j	Pen Yan, First Pr
York, and Miss Antoinette North, of	100 00	S., by J. Richar
New-Haven, Lafe Members,	100 00	Setauket, L. I., F
Hartford, Young Ladies' Independent	<b>5 00</b>	Waterloo, Mrs. Al
Society, by C. Hosmer,	5 00	lett,
Fourth Cong. Ch., by Rev. L N.	54 00	West Hampton, I
Sprague,	34 00	Griffin, NEW-Jr.RSEY—
Madison, Gent. Miss. Assoc., by D. R.	10 00	Hanover, Fem. 8
Mergs, Tree.,	10 00	Woodruff,
Middletown, Mrs. Mary Starr, by Rev.	2 00	Morristown, Mrs.
Z. Crocker,	* W	O. L. Kirtland,
North Woodstock, Cong. Soc., by Rev.	52 00	Newark, 2d Prest
Mr. Boutelle,	- W	Rev. E. Cheeve
		***** THE AREA &

Norwich, leracy of the late Miss Eliza-	
beth M. Mitchell, by T. S. Perkins,	10.00
Adm'r,	10 00
Sharon, H. Weed, \$2; A. Reed, \$1; A. Hotchkiss, \$1, by D. Gould,	4 00
Stonington. Fem. Miss. Soc., by Miss L.	- 00
A. Sheffield,	90 00
NEW-YORK—	
Amsterdam, Miss M'Arthur, by C. Bart-	
lett,	2 00
Barryville, Cong. Ch., coll., by Rev. F. Kyt	e, 3 00
Brooklyu, First Press Ch., D. Wessun,	-,
\$20; A. Wesson, \$5; E. D. Hurlbut,	
\$10; B. Stark, Jr., \$5,	40 00
Third Press. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by	
Mr. Howard,	28 00
Groton, Cong. Ch., by E. Scovell,	4 00
Lumberland, Cong. Ch., Fem. Miss. Soc.,	- 00
by Rev. F. Kyte,	4 00
New York city, viz:	
Central Ch., Miss Sarah O. Foster, \$5;	
T. Ensign. \$5; Mrs. M. Ensign, \$1;	
Dr. M. W. Williams, \$5,	16 00
Fourth Free Ch., Young Mon's Miss.	
Soc., by W. C. Gray,	4 00
Mr. Hope,	3 00
A lady,	3 00
Mrs. W.,	5 00
Pen Yan, First Presb. Ch., Ladies' H. M.	
S., by J. Richards, Jr,	28 75
Setauket, L. I., First Presb. Ch., coll.,	2 00
Waterloo, Mrs. Alenzo Hurd, by C. Bart-	~ ••
lett,	5 00
West Hampton, L. I., Press. Ch., by Mr.	
Griffin,	5 38
NEW.Jr.RS <b>EY</b> —	
Hanover, Fem. Soc., by Miss Harriet	
Woodruff,	2 50
Morristown, Mrs. C. B. Arden, by Rev.	
O. L. Kirtland,	50 00
Newark, 2d Presb. Ch., for freight, by	
Rev. E. Cheever.	15 00



#### THE HOME MISSIONARY. 92 August, 1842. Perio Hill. GEORGIA-Legacy of the lete Wm. A. Mitshell, by Wi lie Cetila, Adm'r, Pitcher, by Rev. I. F. Adam. 15 00 30 00 11 87 St. Lawrence, Aux., by J. Buith. 1000 00 ILLINOISetal) on, Stockbridge, by W. B. Tempkine, Sullivan, Let Ch. by Rav. E. J. Chepman, Syractice, First Presh, Soc., Fem. Miss. Soc., Mrs. Earn Towne, Tress., \$33 ff; cold to neve 500.47 12 25 Dover, Ch., by Rev. A. Donaldson, 10W 4-Burlington, by Rec. W. C. Rankin, Marios. **9 31** Yellow Springs, cuil. to part, 8:09 47, 3 00 **69** 72 Couly. Boc., 14 16 23,976 43 \$483 **@** JASPER CORNING, Tressurer. ET Of the \$100 asknowledged from Homer, N.T., in the June mumber, \$51.31 was from the Sister's Society, Mrs. E. Hickok, Trees, to court. Mrs. Caroline D. Platt a Life Member. Resoipts of the Western Agency, Geneva, N. Y., from April to April 95, 1849, Rev. J. A. Mor-Pay, Secretory. Anburn, First Ch., A., Gould. Esq., \$10; 205 Alling, \$10; F. Hayden & Co., \$10; others, \$78.95, Rev. B. P. Stone, Secretary of the New-Hampshire Missionary Society, acknowledges the receipt of the fullowing sums for the Parent Society, viz. 140 85 13 71 Breckport, Antrin, Mrs. Jane Smith, for the Wort, 25 00 Burdette. Grundfeld, Cong. Soc., do. Maiford, John Buxxey, for the West, \$70; 6 50 4 00 8 00 Çampbell, Carlton, to const. Abner Bertlett a L. M., 000, 94 10 100 00 Chalmons Chapterville, 5 00 **0113 00** 10 00 Cuba. Ellington, 3 00 Receipts of the New-Humpshire Missionary So-early for the quarter ending July 1, 1843, Rev. B. P. Stone, Secretary. General H. Dwight, \$100; E. H. Seelye, 900-002 \$ LUB, Cones, 11 00 Ichecs, D. Batten, \$100; J. S. Williams, 3d. qua terly payment, \$25, Lewiston, by Rev. J. Byington, Brentwood, Cong. Ch., to const. Rev. James Boutwell L. M., 185 00 20 OD 95 (10 Westminster, VL., Roy Suth S. Amold in Little Valley, Lockport, First Presb. Ch., Cong. Ch., to const. Rot. Washington. Koussvelt a L. M., 12 00 14 00 pert to const. Him Olivia Arnolda L. M., 15 🙌 Langdon, Mon. Con. Catl., 19 🏗 Bubbin, do. do., \$10, Cong. Ch., \$2 75, East. Boscawen, Dr. T. Peach, \$2; Abel 31 00 Marutin. 10 00 teerrich to conet. Miss Mary Gerrich a Mumforderille, Otto and Hutledge, 2 18 L. M., \$30, 30,00 Bradfurd, Cong. Ch , in part to court. Rev. S. Rogers a L. M., \$100; Rev. S. Kegura, 18 00 Ovid, 51 10 00 Parma Center. Ţ 25. 例 25. 《 1文 》 \$5, 9 00 3 00 Tomple, Cong. Soc., 38 00 Dewich, legacy of Many Ann Robots Pembroke, Pittafo d, 1 04 14 00 Ma eimack. Roburt Moliow, Portagoville. 10 4 Loudon Village, Portland, Pultseyville, 6 90 Wilton, Cong Ch., 9 į 8 44 'Loudon, Cong Ch., 8 44 'Loudon, Center, 17 50 'Warner, Cong. Ch., 25 00 Heoniker, Hornes Childs, \$5; Rev. E. B. 12 00 Foster, \$3; John Whiteomb, \$1; Levi 30 00 Colby, \$1; Lucy P. Cegewell, \$5, 4 00; Ackworth. 24 00; Hillsburgtesh Contes Bickford, deipe remere, 13 Spriegport, Stockton, Union Corners, Pem. M. M. Bot., 10 24 Victory, Waterioù, Wasdaport, Hillsburough, Center, Claremont, Cong. Ch., Internation legacy, 24 00 7 8 89 West Bloomfield, Brisk Ch., to coust, Bervey Bushnell u. L. M., of which \$15 to from Ledies' Miss. Soc., r Unity, Home Miss, Assoc., Epson. Groton, Benjamin Tenney, Nelson, Dear. Josiah Robbins, 30 00 West Dreeden, 25 00 8949 52 Descring, Anna Flaher, Dalton, Cong. Ch., \$8; Env. Hornes-Wood, Reseipts of the Control Agency, Ution, R. Y., from May 2 to June 23, 1862. Rev. & Grane, Whitefeld, Cong. Ch., Campton, Cong. Ch., \$7 25; Besc. J. Bur-Secretary. Canaville, legacy of the late Mrs. Banach. Wadeworth, by H. Marsh, Ex'r., Dingineates, by Roy. 2 F. Adams, Corthadylle, bul., Payerteville, by Judge Waters, beck, \$3, Beerfield, Cong. Ch., 5 00 Se-brook, Hampton Fulls, Cour. Ch. Mason, Cong. Cb.,

Exetor, First Coog.

Milford, Cong. Boc.,

70 OF

Cheshire Co., H. M. B.,

Cheshire Co., H. M. B.,

Portsmouth,

Northwood, a friend, \$1; Mrs. Els. \$6,

Pittsfield, Kev. J. Curtin,

34 82 Enfield, Rev. B. Burge, 56 70 Morrimack Co., Conf. of churches, 30 00 New-Hampshire Cont Incitation,

Busser, Amas Bice, in part to const. Cou-per Yale tiles a L. M., \$15; noth, \$39 13,

Londx, vol., Lymador, Fom. H. M. S., by Mrs. M. Town-

Meredith, to coust. Rev. S. Ellis a L. M., Oslova, coll., \$38-35; Fem. H. M. Sec., to-coust. Rev. Thadden Pomercy a L. M.,

sond, Trons., Sanitus, by A. & J. C. Smith,

Mx, kai.

## THE PASTOR'S JOURNAL,

OR,

sketches of real characters, conversations, and striking facts, furnished CHIEFLY BY CLERGYMEN.

## The Note of Request Prayer.

[Communicated by a clergyman.]

"Is any afflicted, let him pray." "The prayer of faith shall save the sick."

THE practice of presenting notes for prayers prevails in various forms, among all denominations of evangelical christians.

Those suffering extreme sickness; and in imminent danger of death; those who have been bereaved of dear friends and persons going to sea, are accustomed to request the prayers of God's people in their behalf; in some places giving their names; in others, only specifying themselves as members of the church or congregation. In other cases—and well would it be if they were more frequent—persons in distress or difficulty, in regard to their spiritual state, have made similar requests.

So also, in some communities, it has been common for those who have experienced signal mercies, to call upon their brethren and sisters to unite with them in acts of special thanksgiv-

ing to God for his goodness.

In all these cases, those offering the notes for prayer, and those receiving them, have had much occasion for mutual complaint. Prayer is a solemn business, always solemn, and yet it is not always so treated. Too often have the pastor and the church felt, when the note was announced, that a regard to established custom, rather than the value of prayer, was the prompting motive; and too often have they had reason to feel so. The request comes not always from those who have been the most punctual and devout attendants"thy, to meet every struggling emotion;

for on God's worship; often, it may be, have they left their place empty in the social meeting, when there was no valid hindrance. The request may come from parents who have no altar for God in their house; or they may be requests from those who give reason tofear that they never pray for themselves. With such feelings of distrust towards the applicants, how can the minister and the church engage as they ought in presenting their request to the throne of grace?

It is professedly a united act; the people of God are coming to second the plea of those having wants and feeling their need, and if the suspicion prevail that they are themselves insincere, how can others have boldness in asking in their behalf? This joining as advocates and intercessors for those who seem neither to desire, nor expect the blessing sought, is a soul-chilling busi-No wonder if it have a blighting influence, on the zeal and faith of poor, faint-hearted, inconstant followers of Christ, such as all his ministers and all his people confess themselves to be. God forbid that they should be justified in remissness, but so it is. Whether, in nature, cold be a positive substance, and actually reflected and focalized by the mirror of the lecturer, or not; in the spiritual world its existence is palpable, and its reflection from heart to heart, past all dispute. Hence, it comes to pass, that souls who really feel their loneliness, and burn with inward and insatiable desires for kindred spirits to bear them company in approaching the mercy seat, and in unburdening their hearts to God, often feel distressed, at the faint response which falls back and meets their gushing feelings, while they are looking for full-toned sympaand to swell and deepen the tide of feeling, pouring it with more impassioned tones upon the ear that heareth prayer; chill, dead formality seems to say, even while using words of prayer, "Restrain your ardor, and bear your burdens alone." To the real Christian who feels with him that said, "Have pity upon me, have pity upon me, O ye, my friends, for the hand of God hath touched me!" how distressing must be such a cold response?

The evil is great, and wide-spread; and the less it is felt, the louder does it

call for a remedy.

Something like this train of thought was produced in the mind of the writer, several years since, by an incident which occurred among the people of his pastoral care.

The impression for the time was deep—and its influence has never been effaced, but seems to come with deeper effect every time memory reverts to the

affecting circumstances.

It was a time of deep solemnity; the Spirit of God was in the midst of us, and his children were meeting from day to day, to mingle their prayers and listen! to his truth.

The thoughtless were alarmed, and the proud-hearted were bowing submissively before the cross of Christ. The sin-polluted were coming to the epened fountain to wash and be clean.

Upon one of our younger sisters in the church, disease had laid his chilling hand. Her cheek was pale, her frame wasting away, her strength failing, and to all but herself, the sad tale had been ! disease were indeed perceived by her, but she was in a state but too common with the sick, convinced, and yet strugling to keep the fatal secret from her own thoughts; consciously resisting the truth which spake only of the grave and another world, and yet looking to days of returning health.

Darkness, as might be expected, settled down upon her soul. Those windows of faith, which had been wont to let the rays of Heaven shine in, were closed, struggling, with conscious unthe shadow of death, and it was dark. diligently seek him."

ing lamb and with his rod and staff comforted her. The remembrance of light in days past made darkness more terrible. The hope of life, and the hope of heaven, in spite of all her struggling, seemed about to set together.

But dark and almost despairing as her mind was, one thing she could not abandon: she could not cease from praying, nor from asking others to pray for her. As the church were gathering for their afternoon prayer-meeting. a request from the disconsolate sister was announced, that the brethren and sisters would pray for her, and first and principally for her soul.

We knew that her request was no unmeaning form. We had already taken our stand near the throne, and we felt that prayer was a solemn thing. The little band of brethren and sisters, unawed, unflattered, unembarrassed by the gazing world, were agreed on earth as to what they should ask in the name of Jesus. They felt they were speaking to a present and a prayer-hearing God. Thus we poured her requests, commingled with our own, with "strong crying and tears," into our Heavenly Father's ear, and he heard the cry.

At the very hour and moment of prayer, our sick sister said to her mother who watched beside her, "The church have received my request, and they are now praying for me, and God hears them. My darkness, and my doubts, and my murmurings, are gone as in a moment. I shall die, but death is sweet; O, I shall never cease to love and praise God!" Such was the substance of her told that she must die; the ravages of language. The doubt had all fied; she had now continual sunshine. scarce another moment of gloom or doubt, she lingered a few weeks on earth, and then departed in the full. triumphs of faith.

In looking back to the solemn, pleasing scene, I have said often, "What is prayer?" It is not desire, it is not telling our desires; no, it is not even telling our desires to God; for we may do this with complaining and impatience, but it is,—in the fullness of faith, in the depth of humility, in the ardor of submissiveness, how should she joy in love, in the overflowing of tenderness, God as the Rock of her salvation? "coming to God believing that he is, and She was passing through the valley of that he is the rewarder of those that

No shepherd's hand held up the falter- O, I have said, what matter of lamen-

tation, that so high, so holy, so beavenly a privilege as that of prayer, should be frozen into dead formality, and like the pillar of salt on the plants of Jordon, stand rather as a beacon of warning than a way-mark guiding souls to heaven! Would to God that the sable-clad were all mourners indeed, that the sick all knew and felt the disease of their souls as sensibly as those of their bodies! And would to God, also, that the ministers and churches of Christ, felt more the need and the power of prayer, that they were more lively in their sympathies with Christ, in bearing the griefs, and carrying the sickness and sorrows of those, who, from time to time, come to them in the house of God, and especially in their meetings for social worship, saying "Your prayers are remested that God would heal our sick- evening's services. He had also, in preses, sanctify our sorrows, and above all, that he would save our souls." Let not the sick and the afflicted pay more he says he never could see what infigrant.

God, whether on our part there has not believed what they professed. This been utterly a fault among us. Shall change began to take place at a pronot the "weak and wounded, sick and tracted sesson of worship held last fall. I mention these facts, to show that late feel a stronger confidence in makeome little fruit grows from seed sown ing us the bearers of their complaints, by your Society. to God! Plant your feet fast by the cross, and there, in the hearing of his grouns, learn to weep with those that neep, and see if the prayer of faith will | not oftener save the sick. See, if sanctified affliction will not oftener appear to be something more than a name; ece, if in answer, manifest answer, to Some years since, a few enterprising united prayer, rays of heavenly light Christians commenced gathering a con-

reader of this communication when be may have occasion to hand or send by another his note for prayer, feeling that all the vastness of eternal realities hangs on the issue. So pray, Christians, as in your hour of dustress you will wish your brothren to pray for you.

### An Infidel's Testimony.

I passed the Sabbath with a man from -—, who said he had read every infidel work that he could find, and had then a chest full of them—had taken Abner Kneeland's paper for 10 years. While in -, he fitted up a room at the expense of \$15 for Abner to lecture in, and gave him \$50 for one the mean time, been one of six to sustain Mr. — a Universalist. But deference to the custome and opinions of | dels could place in the room of the men, than to the majesty of God. Let | Bible. His mind never was at rest, them ask prayer, and ask it more freely. He now says, that he is satisfied that then they do. Let them not wait till the Bible is the word of God, and nodeath is certain, and above all let them "thing but experimental religion can not fear to disclose the wants of their make a man happy here or hereafter. Let them ponder their own lie wished me to tell men inclined to hearts, and the ways and purposes of "scepticism, wherever I went, "that one God with them, till they feel they bave | who had labored hard till almost 40 favors to ask which none but God can | years old, to find a resting place on that system, has given it up as a bad And say, ye ministers and friends of chance;" and that none of them really

### The Sabbath school Tcmperance Boy.

will not more frequently break through gregation and a Sabbath school in a dark cloude, and cause many a de-populous but neglected part of the city sponding child of God to say, "come of New-York. Early in the history of and hear, all ye that fear God, and I will their efforts, they took high ground on declare what he hath done for my soul." the subject of temperance. Many cases. The subject is one of vast interest to have already occurred in that school ilas all. The time may be near to any slustrating the powerful effect that may

August, 1842.

and to s teeling, town Bioded in prayer . BRY, EN H Rexte bunbe Who is pity Day 1 town Poct-Ί 暴力引 Chile 2 Water 100 w h lis" 4lar CI. W -and one PARTING. DEED AND agent sciend. क्षांच्या का स्थाता I with and with was present THE AND MISwa gence, she · u many tears, · PLANTE MORRING merch a state to tears, Lat but it is -priamly die a No rou must know the mentional society - we my pledge. was annoted the runs it makes on the wall is mades one cruzy.' Her was erectly over a and the same of war, with drunkwer of breast bem, his home conthe state of rum, surgering before that I found my Sun-What a echool for and seem of age! Is there

aught him, and is Sec. 7 that a pledge may be taught him by the exto drink and disregard But the Sunday school THE PARTY NAMED IN me as taught him that it is wrong . . . . . . . . pledge, and that God has w drugkard shall enter into the

common of heaven."

 alled on him lately, and be was est recovering from a severe sickness. Se rad been brought nigh to the grave > ne scarlet fever. During his illness. me physician who kindly visited him, rum; the good lady who was tending men, (for his mother was in a state of restly intoxication) brought the vessel as him, and was about to apply the rum to his feet, but the little fellow smelt his everry, the enemy that had always made his home a desolation to him, and with the little strength he had, he drew his # and waived her of the , from his bed. It was to no purpose she wanti told him that the kind doctor had ordered it; he constantly persisted in refusing it. He was tectotal even to hi feet, he would not have the poison touck him any where."

Although it may be said, that such an aversion as is manifested above, is not as intelligent as it might be, and parand the same of the lang somewhat of prejudice as well as principle, and that a just discrimination was not made between the lawful and unlawful use of rum; still the great fact, of the moral power of combined action in effecting reform, stands out conspicuous. By what other process could so deep an impression have been made on the heart of this child, in the absence of the stimulating example of associates, pledged like himseelf to a total abstinence! This case shows, too, how strong is the sense of character, the self-respect even of a child, which forbids him do an unworthy action or violate his code of honor, although in extreme circumstances. What a loundation is here for the parent and the teacher to build upon! How little we observe the nature of a child's feelings. Were metaphysicians oftener to study the philosophy of young hearts, they would have fresh and unsophisticated illustrations of men's moral nature, and more truly develop its laws.

## HOME MISSIONARY.

Go. . . . . . . . . Preach in Gospel . . . . . . . Mark xvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be sERT!.

Vel. XV.

6匹PT以班等国际, 1849.

No. 5.

### False views of Missionary life.

Tuese was a time, when to exercise the tacred office, was felt to be a privilege Then, the young candidate, on entering the ministry, felt it to be an unspeakable honor, to be permitted to speak for his Master Said one, "I will gladly beg my bread for ex days in the week, if I may but proclaim Christ on the seventh."

But is it so now? What is the experience of missionary societies, and of individuals who are charged with the duty of procuring ministers for poor and needy portions of er country? While "eligible vacancies," where comforts abound and support is ample, are sought by multitudes, the sheep that are scattered upon the mountains, havme no shepherd, are left to pensh. No affecting appeals avail to bring them aid It is a FACT—we say it in sorrow, rather than in the spirit of rebuke—that the rising ministry is deficient in a readiness to take up the cross and endure hardness.

But is it frue, that the work of the misnonery is no very painful and difficult as is generally supposed by those who have never tred at ? While there is a prevation of some physical comforts, are there not others of a higher order, which more than compensate for the endurance of temporal trials? Does s not betruy a conscious feebleness, for a man to masset on autrounding himself with

the principles, sims and supports of their nwa calling; and are looking to things external, rather than to their profession itself for happiness. They deem certain things essential that are not so. It is not a large parish, a popular position and ample support which make a minister happy; but it is a whole-hearted devotion to his work. man who goes out in obedience to the evident call of God, and is in earnest to fulfil the work of the ministry; who magnifice his office with all his might—plunging, as it were, into its duties, head and care under, and who will not know any thing else,---be in the useful man, the happy man, the great man-whether he labor in a city, or in the centre of the great prairie.

We subjoin the honest confession of one of our missionaries on this subject, with his testimony as to the prospects of happitiess in the mismonary work in the West.

July 27, 1842.

" I will briefly give you my own feelings, as they were when I was in the seminary, and my views since I have Visited the West.

"I was well aware that the call from the West was imperative, and hence the least that I could do, to satisfy my conscience, was to decide in my own mand not to settle at the East, until I had adventitions props, as if he were afraid to visited that country. At the same time, threw himsel, solely upon the power of the I had a strong inclination to settle even-Gospel he preaches? We fear that our stually in some quiet congregation in young ministers have not faith enough in New-England, where I could have all

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our natural desires. And hence, if I should visit the West, and see, with my own eyes, all the difficulties in my | way, which I expected to find—why then, I could return with the comfortable assurance that my duty to that country was performed. I then could offer an ample apology, for placing myself in a situation which I had previously so much desired. You can easily see, my brother, from this candid expression of my motives, just how much ; my feelings were enlisted in the wabts. of the great valley. Professedly, I was under obligations to labor with the western people, but really boping after all that it would not be my duty to remain permanently there; and so I should have a very good excuse for returning

to my native coil.

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" It was with these views and feelings that I embarked for this country. But when I arrived, and saw the destitution that spread all over the land, the pressing necessities of thousands scattered over these prairies, most of whom were perishing for the want of the bread of life, I then learned that the 'Macedonian cry,' which reached my ears in New-England, was faint indeed, compared with the loud notes which echoed and re-echoed throughout the great valley. I saw scores of churches and thousands of people, that had no minister; and other churches springing into being, which were doomed to be equally destitute; and severely was I rebuked for the timeserving spirit, and contracted views, which I had previously entertained. I tell you, my brother, if there is any thing which will magnify the office of the christian ministry, enlarge the Christian's heart, and excite emotions kindred to those which throbbed in the Savior's bosom, it is a visit to the great western Young ministers may soon learn here, that it is not a mahogany, call as he does through brother Kent, who pulpit ; nor a great congregation ; nor a large church, (which may indeed be increased in worldly goods,' but are poor in faith and good worke,) that will make a minister's labors delightful They may learn, that if they have no, and water will be sure and their unefulness better sanctuary than their Master bad, and no better sounding-board than the | and their fidelity, and vastly greater than

those comforts which are so alluring to | about their soork, which is most delightful to the christian heart. If they are obliged to deny themselves of many of the luxuries, which they might enjoy at the East, they are amply rewarded by seeing the work of the Lord prospering in their hands. And not only so, their own hearts are continually enlarged by divine grace. I do not believe there is a spot in the whole globe better calculated to expand the soul with the godlike benevolence of the Savior, than a view of the western country in its physical aspects and moral condition and relations. I see not how a heart that has a spark of grace in it, can refrain from being kindled into a flame, at beholding these things.

"I am afraid that too many of our young brethren entertain views and feelings similar to my own, when I first left the seminary. If so, they are egregiously mistaken as to the nature of their duty. In conversing with some at the East recently, on this matter, I thought I discovered something not dissimilar to what I have represented in relation to myself. This is unlike the feelings of the Prince of ministers, who thad not where to lay his head." "

The foregoing is from a missionery. We add the following estimate of Mr. Basess, one of the secretaries of the Society, formed from a personal inspection of the condition of the field to the western states, in July last. Speaking of certain candidates for employment, as mussionanes in Northern Illinois, he eays-

"They ought not to care to know more about pieces, than we can tell them in a general way, for it is impossible to make them understand more until they see for themsolves. It should be sufficient for them, and for all others, that the Lord bas need of them, and extends to them such a has himself borne there the heat and burthon of the day. He will provide them with full employment, in the best circumstances that the case will admit of a and their bread and influence in proportion to their strength canopy of heaven; still, there is that | they could be at the East. Men cent to

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common sense and wakeful minds, who j will take right hold, and hold on; and feel so the captain of a ship feels, that he is the last man to leave in time of peril.

"My heart has been pained within me, since I have been out here, to think how reinctant our brothren are to occupy this garden of God-hterelly, in its natural features, fertility and beauty, the garden of God. I have been atrongly tempted to go! home, dissolve my present relations, and

that region, however, should be men of a come out here, and leave my bones and the bones of my children here until the resurrection, as an example to those, who, while they have nothing else to do, refuse to do the Lord's work amidst such appeals of his Providence, and in view of the suffering necessities of those for whom Christ died, and for whose salvation they profess to be desiring the work of the ministry. I could be happy here; and so can any one else, who will ealist during the wat."

### Correspondence of the American Home Missionary Society.

IOWA.

From Rev. J. C. Holbrook, Dubuque, lowa.

There has been considerable religious interest here since I commenced my labors in March. At that time I found many obstacles in the way, and among the rest, the fact that the three ministers who preceded me in the Presbyterian church here, had neither of them remained long, and there had been none here for some months. found a little band of Christians, who were willing to pray and labor for the Lord. They seemed "a forlorn hope" in such a place. But I read the story of Gideon, and encouraged by his example, and relying on the help of Gideon's God, and with a solemn pledge on the part of the church to second my efforts, I concluded to accept their call. But I entered on my work with fear and trembling. The place has been proverbially "a hard feld" among all denominations, and the sons from every part of the land, and religious influence in the community | was exceedingly small. This is the seat of the Roman Catholic Bishop, and with a large church and a fine building, the Catholic influence predominates. Infidelity is also rife, and Nothingcrienism abundant. My congregation was small when I commenced, but has increased until it is now the largest in she knew her mother was praying for town, unless the Catholic exceeds at ber in her chamber, she would go

versions, and many persons have been awakened. On the Sabbath before the last, I administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, for the first time since I came here. Two persons united with the church by profession. There are others who we expect will join at our next communion season. It was a solemn and interesting day, and I trust a good impression was made on many minds, by the exercises at the reception of the new members, and at the administration of the Lord's Supper. Last Sabbath our congregations were large and solemn, and we cannot but think a cloud big with mercy and blessings hangs over us. O, may we have faith to pierce the cloud and cause the genial shower to descend! Many have told me they are convinced of the reality of religion, and are almost persuaded to be Christians.

#### A wanderer found:

My congregation is made up of permany of them from the eastern cities. One lady, who has recently given evidence of conversion, says that when she resided in ......, her husband's mother lived with them and was a pious woman, and often prayed for her children, but did not converse with them about their souls. Often, she says, when We have been blessed with a few con-! quietly up stairs and kneel by the door

and unite in spirit with her in prayer | him, I thought he seemed to be touched. not summon resolution to make known her feelings, and as her mother did not introduce the subject, she kept them concealed, and finally left the city and came to the far West unconverted, and here to find a Savior. I mention this to show the importance of conversation; between Christians and their unconverted friends in regard to their souls. A word sometimes, dropped in season, results in their conversion. remark will show how the means of grace are prized here. An old lady lately remarked, that she formerly lived in New-Jersey, where she enjoyed "the best of preaching," and used to go to meeting four times on Sunday-but after all, the preaching never seemed to do her half as much good as it has in the West, where she hears it only occasionally, or not more than once or twice on Sunday. She said she did not? know what she came to the West for, unless it was to prepare to die.

#### An infidel emigrant.

I was much affected a few weeks since, with the case of an aged infidel physician here. He attended meeting all day on Sunday, and on Tuesday called upon me. He said he was born in Vermont, and brought up under the droppings of the sanctuary in Connecticut River valley. He early beyou are "about to take a fearful leap ings of Jordan!" in the dark." O, said he, that is We have to begin at the foundation at the expressing much compassion for and every conceivable form of error.

for her own conversion, but she could I lent him Nelson on Infidelity, and he promised to read it. But I fear he is given up to a delusion, to believe a lie. It was melancholy to reflect on his responsibility. Favored with the early privileges of New-England, and the head of such a family! Who can help shuddering at his last account?

#### Well furnished Ministera needed.

And this leads me to speak of the importance of a ministry at the West, who are not only holy, but able men, well furnished and skilled to encounter error. I daily feel my weakness and unfitness, and when I think of the struggle which is to be made for the possession of this land, I exclaim, "who is sufficient for these things." West is the grand arena where the contest is to be carried on for our land. between Infidelity, Romanism, Mormonism, and Satanism in every form, on the one side, and Christianity on the other; and he who leads the sacramental host, needs, as he does any where, ardent piety, but peculiarly he needs, here, the whole panoply of the Gospel, and to be thoroughly armed at every point. Good common sense, and a knowledge of the world, are also indispensable here. He has subtle foes to encounter, armed often too with the keenest blades. It is "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt," which came a free-thinker; has been liberally these enemies wage with Christianity educated, and is extensively read in here, and many a man who could fill history. He wished me to enter into the post of a minister with comparative an argument; but knowing his fond- ease in an eastern congregation, here ness for this, and hoping for no good would find himself put to the utmost result, I chose rather to press upon him stretch of effort. Never was there a his responsibility, as the father of twenty greater mistake than that "any thing children, many of them married, and will do for the West;" and that a having considerable influence. I finally minister who cannot sustain himself at asked him what he expected would be the East will do well enough here. the consequences of death to him. He But "if they cannot run with footmen, at first evaded the question, but on my how can they contend with horses, and pressing it, he frankly confessed that if in the land of peace they wearied he did not know. Well, then, said I, them, what will they do in the swell-

Methodst cant. No, I replied, they here, and are called to dispute every words of Hobbes, the apostle inch of ground, and to meet the Atheist, he backing. He then admitted it, and the Infidel, the Universalist, the Papist,

But great as are these difficulties, | A ready field, and a Minister wanted. they are not the only ones. Here, every denomination of Christians is struggling, while as yet nothing is established, to pre-occupy the ground; and in every settlement and town, there are more or less members of all the leading denominations, and no one generally predominant. Of course, each is anxious to establish the form which he prefers, and each feels it to be important to begin now.

But we trust it will not always be As the country grows older, by the blessing of God on the labors of efficient ministers, and by the operation of revivals, the institutions of religion will become established, and all these evils will be mitigated or removed. But without the aid of your Society, I see not how this whole West could be saved from becoming the prey of error

and infidelity.

#### The East responsible.

O, if the eastern churches did but know the power they wield through you, for the good of our land and for the cause of Christ, you never would, I am sure, want funds to carry out your most extensive plans. They must send us many more able and faithful men. and that too ere long, or it will be too late to save the West; and this opportunity lost, and the sun of our country's glory will set in gloom, and Satan will triumph in the contest he is now religion a few months since, was now waging here for the possession of this land.

But not only must they send us men and money—they must give us their prayers. Queen Mary once said, she would rather meet an army of 20,000 men, than the prayers of John Knox. And I verily believe that one good praying mother in Israel, on her knees, gives Satan more uneasiness about his possessions here than all the speeches and flourish of anniversaries. then, the eastern churches contribute, money and send men to build up religion at the West, let them not forget, that their prayers are not the least powerful instrument which they can wield for the salvation of our land.

I have just returned from attending a meeting at Andrew, the county seat of Jackson co., 25 miles South of Dubuque.

A Congregational church was organized at that place, by Rev. O. Emerson, in December last, which now numbers 18 members. It is in one of the most interesting regions in our territory, and a minister to labor with that church half his time, and spend the remainder in that and the adjoining county of Clinton, would find an exceedingly interesting field of usefulness, and many warm-hearted and devoted Christians, who would welcome him to their houses and their hearts. I commenced preaching on Friday afternoon, and we had three services each on Saturday and Sunday, and one on Monday. Sunday, I also administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and the ordinance of baptism to 5 children, and received 2 members into the church. It was a solemn season, and I trust an impression was made that will result There were many in lasting good. present who have advocated Universalism, and some of them were affected to tears, and others evidently much impressed.

#### "A new man."

But what added to the effect very much, was the fact, that one of their old companions, a violent opposer of praying with us, and on Sabbath, presented his four little ones to consecrate them to God by baptism. one was struck with the change. He had been somewhat intemperate, and When the church very irreligious. was about to be organized in December last, his wife, who was a professor, wished to unite with it, but he violently opposed her, and went to great lengths, circulating unfounded stories about the man and his family who were chiefly instrumental in getting up the church. At length his outrageous conduct alarmed himself, and resulted in the most pungent conviction of sin; but he resisted and struggled, and at length one day left the house, telling his wife that something dreadful would happen to the family that day, which who was convicted of murder a few very much excited her fears. He has since declared that he then took his rifle with the design of destroying his own life and murdering his wife; but a merciful Providence held him back from the dreadful deed. At length, that night, his wife prayed with him until a late hour, when she was obliged to lie down to quiet her child. He however continued in an agony of spirit, and finally called her up again; and again she prayed with him; and at last about midnight, he was enabled to see his duty and yield his heart to God. He em-Light shone into his mind. braced the Savior, and "there was great joy" in that house, and "among the angels of God," over that repenting He could scarcely wait for daylight to hasten to the houses of his neighbors, against whom he had said so much, and on his knees ask forgiveness, and to tell them what God had done for his soul. He began to pray, and from that day has been a new man in Christ Jesus, and soon after united The day I arrived with the church. there, he had been around among all his old associates and Universalist friends, declaring the truth and exhorting them to believe and to attend the meetings about to be held. He told them his experience, and that "whereas he was once blind, now he saw;" and "they could answer him never a word." It was a deeply interesting moment, when this man presented his little family at the altar to consecrate them to God, and to promise, before God and the church, to train them up for his service. O! who can tell the change in their prospects! A few months since, they were the children of a drinking, ungodly father, and exposed to all the evil influences incident to such a situation—now they are lambs of the flock, and under the care of the great Shepherd of Israel, and the subjects of daily prayer and pious parental counsel.

#### A condemned prisoner.

Another circumstance may be mentioned as adding solemnity to this meeting. In a house near the court-house where we met, is confined a prisoner | lesson, and to endeavor to assist her

days since, and who is sentenced to be hung. At his request and that of his wife, I appointed a meeting there on Monday. It was fully attended, and such a scene is seldom witnessed. After the people had collected, and when the meeting was about to commence, the prisoner, a large middle aged man, was led in, in chains, and placed near me. The clanking of his chains and his downcast eyes, and agonized countenance, produced a deep sensation in the assembly. I took for my text the words " How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation," (Heb. 2:3,) and spoke of the condemnation of sinners and the certainty of the execution of the sentence of God's law, and showed the fallacy of all hopes of escape, except by repentance and faith. It was a scene of thrilling interest, and the circumstances of the prisoner before us, under sentence, and about to suffer the penalty of death, strongly impressed upon the assembly the truth, which I was proclaiming, that ere long every impenitent sinner will have stood at the bar of God and received his sentence for eternity! I said, "hero you see one who in a few days will be in eternity, and who will be placed at God's bar to undergo a trial of infinitely greater moment than than the one he has just passed through; but any of you may be there before him." I endeavored to improve the scene, and faithfully to warn the prisoner, and all present, of the trial which awaited them in eternity, and the certainty of the result, in their awful doom, if they continued to neglect the great salvation. Many stout hearts trembled, and many a manly check was wet with tears, while the poor prisoner seemed convulsed with anguish of spirit. "Oh," said he, "no one can tell what I suffer. or what I would give, to restore to life the man whom I killed." It was a scene such as is seldom witnessed; and I trust it will not be without good results. I conversed with the prisoner, and pressed him to repent and make his peace with God; but as yet, I fear he has found no place for repentance. His wife, too, could not speak, as I took her hand and urged her to improve the husband to prepare for eternity. If From Rev. A. L. Rankin, Keosaugua, sinners would but see that they are "condemned already," how anxious would they be to embrace "the great salvation!"

#### "You must comp?"

In a subsequent letter, Mr. H. writes-

I give an extract from a letter received yesterdy from Andrew, where I preached last Sabbath. The letter riates—

"There is every indication that the Lord is about to do a great work here. Some are under deep conviction. The poor prisoner is in an interesting state. I am fully convinced it is your duty to come and spend another Sabbath here. You must come here on the Sabbath pravious to the execution. You must make one more effort to point the prisoner to the Lamb of God. Tell your people of the circumstances, and come without hesitation. I know it is your daty. You must, must, MUST come."

How forcibly does this show the encouragement for effort in the West for the salvaton of sinners, and the great want and urgent calls for more help. Here are a praying church and awakened sinners, hunguing for the bread of life, and who shall head it to them? The writer of the above 677

I cannot leave my people; there is interest here, and the work must not be neglected, and what can be done? My dear sir, if there are any unemployed ministers at the East, let them hear this call, "come over and help m." "You must, must, MUST come." \* The harvest is great," "the field is white," but who shall gather it? Souls are perishing here, while the tardy footsteps of the heralds of salvation linger en their way hither. Nor is this church the only one in this situation. I know of three or four promising fields for ministerial labor near me, and several at a little distance.

Iowa.

#### **Adiptions** and mercics.

Since I has reported, I have performed my ministerial labors without interruption, with the exception of one Sabbath. God hath laid hie afflicting hand upon me. Nine weeks since, Mrs. R., in jumping from a carriage when the horse was frightened and running, injured the spinal chord; which has destroyed sensation and the power of using her limbs. Although she has been in this state ever since. I have some hope of her recovery.

About the middle of June, we held a four days' meeting in this place. The assemblies were interesting, and some two or three were impressed. I have just returned from a similar meeting at Troy, with Brother Reed of Fairfield. We had a very interesting time. I dare not say there is a revival there, but of a surety, the Spirit of God is with us, and owning our labors. Six or seven hope they have passed from death unto life, most of whom, if not all, will connect themselves with our little church there. Others are very deeply impressed; and others still are more or less affected. We closed our meetings very reluctantly on account of the harvest.

The report goes on to state, that the church building is so far advanced that meetings are held in it, and the Sabbath school, and other operations of the church, are in a flourishing condition. It is evident from all the reports from this territory, that a promining beginning is made in respect to its religious interests. If the churches of the favoted East will supply the means, many more laborers may soon be stationed on that delightful domain, whither a large share of the emigration is this year tending.

From Rev. O. Emerson, Jackson Co.,

Sheep without a shopherd.

Within the field of my labors are three small churches, which have no

pastoral oversight, except what I bestow on them, while attempting to prepare the way for gathering churches at The church at Union other points. Grove has received two individuals by letter, since my last report, and are, I believe, increasingly anxious on account of their own destitute condition and the desolations around them. This church has 13 members. The church at Albany is now laboring with a very trying case of discipline, but appears disposed to meet this and other responsibilities with christian decision and zeal. The church at this place was organized hast December, with 12 members. They have had preaching but two Sabbaths since; but with energy and devoted zeal, have maintained their meetings for prayer, and their efforts to save souls. During this time five have been added by letter and one by profession. This last is a man in middle life, and is a remarkable illustration of the power and grace of God.

#### Souls in peril.

In connexion with Brother Holbrook of Dubuque, we have just closed a meeting which has been blessed of God. Brother H.'s preaching was in demonstration of the Spirit, and with power. As it is a busy season with the farmers, but few attended except on the Sabbath. But numbers were deeply affected, and are now in an inquiring state. It is at the peril of souls that they are left without preaching. they must be left. I shall visit and preach one or two days, and then leave them for engagements 40 miles distant. I leave these awakened souls with a heavy heart. When will our brethren of the East look at these fields, and come in numbers sufficient to reap the whitened harvest?

Ministers of Christ, do ye mark this appeal? Know ye the worth of a soul? Believe ye that it may be lost, and lost forever? And that it is your work—a work to which you have been called by Heaven, to preach salvation to those that are ready to perish? Why, then, must they perish?

#### MISSOURI,

From the operation of various causes, this state, so rich in agricultural and mineral resources, has not received its proper share of missionary attention. Lately, however, some, who are prepared to enter the great field at the West, are turning their inquiries toward this section.

An inhabitant of Missouri, long familiar with what are called "waste places," declares, after a recent tour in the North Western part of the state, "Although I have formerly travelled for six or eight years in succession, 10,000 miles annually, I have never had my spirit so stirred within me in view of the religious destitutions of our country, as it has been in view of what I have just seen." He then goes on to state, that the Platte country, which lies in the N. W. corner of the state, is now more densely settled than any other portion of the state, except St. Louis county. county in that district, and that the smallest county in the state, now numbers 12,000 inhabitants; and yet it is but five years since it was purchased from the Indians, or white men were allowed to settle on any part of it. Two years ago, the steamboats carried produce into the county, now they visit it with very little freight, and return loaded down with produce. are three or four county seats, and one large trading town on the river, in the Platte purchase, and yet, as will be seen by the correspondence below, there is only one Presbyterian minister in all that country, which is over 100 miles in length by 60 miles in breadth. There are eight or ten county seats in the state, containing each from 500 to 1500 inhabitants, which are entirely without Presbyterian Congregational preaching. No state in the Union is increasing in population and wealth more rapidly than Missouri. principal city, St. Louis, enjoys the preeminent advantage of a position in the centre of the great valley of the West, and a direct steam-boat communication North, South, East and West, on some of the largest rivers in the world. What other city can boast of an increase like that which has raised the population of St. Louis, in the last four years, from 12,000 to 32,000?

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And yet, so less wise than "the children of : Gospel preached. Warsaw, in Benton this world" are "the children of light," that this commanding point and its adjacent territory, are almost overlooked by Protestants, while in the conclaves at Rome and Vienna, all its advantages are discussed and appreciated, and an army of ecclesiastics is poured in to gain and to hold this fair possession for Antichriet. The zich of Catholic Europe buy the liberty to sin, and the poor give the price of their toil and pain, and straightway, cathedrals, colleges, nunneries and schools apring up on our soil as! if by magic. It is a shame, that these things should be so, while so many educated ministers in the castern states 'are! going about seeking places of settlement?

In the following extracts from missionary resorts, the reader will not fail to remark the encouraging aspect of those infant churches, as seen in the harmony of the people, the desire for preaching, and the increased attendance on public worship, even under unfavorable circumstances. Surely, when such a state of things exists, in a region of so vast extent, with so few laborers, it is impossible not to feel the force of the Savior's words, "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest."

### From Rev. E. P. Noell, Bolivar, Mo.

The field referred to in the following report, is in the S. Western portion of Missouri, on the head waters of the Osage grarduous, yet I trust beneficial. River.

Since my last report I have occupied my large field to the best of my ability. Brother Resishaw is employed by the Missouri Miss. Soc., to assist me. We wish in seven Presbyterian neighborhoods. The extremes are sixty miles apart. We generally have large congregations, that listen attentively to the word. Our Presbytery is large. In its bounds are many neighborhoods where there are but few professors of populated. The appointed means of any denomination. In many of these grace are appreciated highly, and much places it is very important to have the seriousness is often apparent in the

co., promises to be the most important place in S. W. Missouri. In the vicinity are a few Presbyterians. A minister of this denomination never preached there, and there is little preaching of any kind. One individual there has said he would give \$50 towards the support of a minister. Rev. Mr. Ryland. from Tennessee, expects to move here this fall; if so, we shall be able to occupy this field to better advantage.

The Presbytery met on the first of June, at Little Osage church, in Bates The meeting was interesting some seven or eight made profession religion. It would have done you good to see the joy and gratitude that filled the heart of the pastor of that church. Ohe gray headed father, who had long been a soldier of the cross, and had raised a large family, rejoiced over the last child hopefully converted. May such scenes often occur in these western moral wastes.

From Rev. E. A. Carson, Sevenne, Andrew co., Mo.

### A remote, extensive and needy field.

During the three past months, I have been kindly aided by your Society, to preach the precious Gospel in the Platte country. My labors have been mainly within the bounds of the churches of Pisgah and West Union. churches which I have organized during the past year, are sixty miles apart, consequently my labors have been harmony prevails. They are situated in a new and growing country, and much good may be anticipated from faithful missionary labors. field of labor is quite too large for one minister to occupy. Often have I raised the Macedonian cry, and O, will not the friends of Zion unite with me in invoking a blessing from the Lord of the harvest upon the destitute churches?

The country is new, but densely

congregations. A temperance society | cited our hopes that the Lord is about has been formed in West Union church, of about 40 members, and one has united with the church during the last quarter. The members of the Pisgah church live in different counties. My appointments are infrequent at any one place; yet the people will often attend although living at a distance of many miles. The little churches to which I minister, gratefully appreciate the pecuniary aid of your Society afforded them in assisting to support their missionary.

I desire earnestly that our moral destitutions may incite the friends of the Redeemer to pray for the descent of the Holy Spirit upon my own soul, and upon these multitudes, who, although in a christian land, emphatically sit in the region and shadow of

death.

The state of society has much improved since my arrival here, yet much, very much remains to be done. Could I confine my labors to a smaller field, doubtless the results would be more perceptible, but as there is not another Presbyterian clergyman within a hundred miles of me, I must be content for the present to labor under circumstances peculiarly disadvantageous.

From Rev. Amasa Jones, Deep Water, Henry co., Mo.

#### "A cloud of mercy."

My time since the commencement of the present year, has been divided between Deep Water and Oseola. I assisted in organizing a church at the latter place, which probably will comprise some 16 members. This is an important point, and a field, which, if well cultivated, will yield a glorious harvest. The congregations are large and uncommonly attentive. The church at Deep Water is small, but its members are active, and we trust the blessing of God will crown our endeavors to glorify Him. A cloud of mercy seems to be hanging over us, and some precious drops have already fallen and ex- || cases of inquiry.

to grant us a revival. The temperance

cause prospers.

We have no Sabbath school for the want of a house in which to meet. We have one, however, in progress, which will probably be finished soon. I feel like casting the world behind my back, and giving my whole time and strength to the Lord. Accept my hearty thanks for the aid furnished by your Society.

From Rev. W. T. Dickson, West Ely, Mo.

#### A steady increase.

Our congregations are larger than usual, and give good attention to the preaching of the Gospel. The Sabbath school has increased in numbers and interest; and I have lately established a catechetical class, which promises to be useful. I have also commenced preaching on Sabbath evenings in the country, out of the bounds of this congregation. On the last Sabbath there were at least 100 individuals, who met to hear preaching, in a neighborhood 5 miles distant. The temperance cause still flourishes. Since my last report, nearly 40 have pledged themselves to abstain from all that intoxicates—a number that I did not suppose could be found in this community, unpledged to temperance; yet I find there are still a few, though very few left.

#### Installation.

Since my last report, I have attended a meeting of presbytery and synod. The church here presented a call to have me settle as pastor, which I accepted. A committee from presbytery installed me pastor, on the first Sabbath in May. The congregation was very large and solemn. Installations are rare in this state. I trust it may not be long before they are more common.

The state of feeling in the church is very good. There is a spirit of peace and prayer; and there are some few

#### WI SCOTTSIEL

From Rev. A. M. Dixon, Platteville.

#### Pinthyville.

This place, containing 900 inhabitants, is near the little Platte River, \* some 16 or 18 miles from the Mississippi, 25 from Galena and the same distance from Dubuque. It has a small mill atreum on one side, and an extensive forest of hard wood timber on the other, with prairie all around, and rich beds of lead ore under the soil and in the currounding country. There are here facilities for a flourishing inland town. The church was formed by Rev. Mesars. Kent and Hale, about three years ago. They are exerting themselves to erect a building, to be occupied both as a place of worship and an From Rev. J. Porter, Green scademy, the completion of which is expected the present autumn. Mr. Dixon, who now supplies the pulpit, having devoted himself particularly to the interests of education, will then take charge of the academy with from 70 to 100 pupils. Of course, an efficient pastor will be needed for the congregation. There is work enough in the vicinity for two or three ministers, did the resources of the missionary treasury justify their appointment.

During my labors in this place for the nine months that are past, there has been an increase of interest in religious feeling. Fifteen have been added to the church. The number that attend the preaching of the word on the Sabbath has more than doubled. The church, though it numbers some fifty-seven members, is weak. Almost every thing that can be done in a pecuniary way, is done for the erection of a large and convenient house, which is now nearly fin-We have made contributions at the monthly concert for Foreign Missions; the Bible cause is managed with interest and efficiency; and some two hundred have joined the Washington Temperance Society during the last This cause is doing well. winter. The Sabbath school, numbering 70, is sustained with interest. There is also a Bible class connected with the school.

I have also labored in the vicinity of Platteville, eight miles from the village. On the Big Platte I recently held a meeting of three days. The Holy Ghost fell upon us; the backslider was reclaimed, the hearts of Christians melted together, and the proud heart of the sunner was made to bow to Jesus. I formed a church there of fourteen members, and six others were propounded. The interest is partially kept up. They are determined, by the help of the Lord, to have a place of worship before win-They have a Sabbath school and a temperance society, embracing the influence of the neighborhood.

W. T.

#### Advance of Temperance.

In distant settlements, in the bounds of this church, the Lord has been gathering some into his fold by the power of his Spirit, and in such a way as to glorify his own name : and in this town, we have had a surprising and delightful Washingtonian triumph.

The overflowing eye, the half uttered groan of a full soul, and the delightful spirit of a christian fellowship, witnessed in our sanctuary and in our prayer meetings, has testified that God's refreshing, vivifying Spirit was still with He hath heard us in producing a pleasing civil reformation, which we trust confidently is making the paths straight for a still more delightful and radical moral reform. Our past revivals have prepared the way for the change which now rejoices this whole community, except those who deeply leel that the craft by which they have their wealth is in danger; and this change, we must believe, will be followed by a more extensive revival of pure religion than we have ever yet enjoyed.

We had for months desired a visit from some reformed mebriate, thinking then an impulse would be given to the cause of total abstinence, which we could not otherwise effect. But our solated situation prevented the gratifi-

<sup>\*</sup> This should not be confounded with the Platte River, West of the Museuri.

cation of that wish. At length, however, a the delightful reports that poured in upon us from abroad, in connexion with the prayers of the people of God here, set the ball in motion. At our first meetings this spring, few were present but the old, tried friends of temperance, and some of the converts of last winter. But in a few weeks, a band of men, of good minds and esteemed in the community, (except for their unfortunate thirst for poison.) men whose lovely families had almost despaired of earthly blus, marched manfully up to the secretary's table, and pledged themselves solemnly before a delighted audience. That was a joyful night to our church and community. The influence of that scene spread like electricity around us. Hope, to which many wives had been almost strangers, was lighted up in their Week after week, the work hearts. went on, until almost every man that had been intemperate, and who has any self-respect left, has joined the happy ranks of the reformed. Our immediate. influence has been more directly over the Protestant population; though many Catholics have joined our society. Now, the Catholic priest, aided by the Bisbop, at present here, is presenting the cause before his subjects, and on the Sabbath he expects them in a mass to take the pledge. I am confident that a majority will do it, and it will be a triumphant day for this frontier, where Alchohol's seat has so long been. The poor Indians around us, many of them yet remain his victums. But temperance shall triumph and they will be free.

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#### An incident.

An incident connected with our court, which was recently in session, will [ show something of the change in public opinion here. The grand jury imposed a fine upon its members for late! class. These four christian sisters, attendance. By this means a little sum ! with no minister to aid, them, assisted had accumulated at the close of its by a man of the Brothertown nation, sessions. The question then arose, What shall we do with it! Instead of expending it for wine and cigars, one member moved it should be given to the American Bible Society. The mothod was seconded, and passed unantion, thought of probably, because its agent in connection with the prayers of Christian and them, assisted by a man of the Brothertown nation, commenced a Sabbath school and regular meetings on the Sabbath, our church they have continued more than a year, thought of probably, because its agent.

in this territory had presented its claims to the united congregations in town on the previous Sabbath; on which occasion, about \$60 was collected for the cause.

#### The Indians spreading the Bible.

The Agent was delighted with his visit to the Stockbridge Indians, who subscribed \$20 to send the Bible to the destitute. The One das raised \$40 for the same object. How mach more tolerable it will be, in the day of judgment for these Indians, than for millions in our land, who, though they have the Bible, will not read it, nor send it abroad!

#### changed neighborhood.

Last week I returned from a visit of a few days at the Stockbridge Mission. I made an appointment as I passed up, to return and attend a meeting in one of the neighborhoods mentioned above, 15 miles from this place. A great and delightful change has been witnessed in that community since I first visited it twenty months ago. A tavern them was there kept by a gentleman **firmerly** from New-England, of much energy of mind and practical sense; but he called himself an atheist, and in consistency with that belief, he sold spirits in abundance to Americans, French and Indians. His aged father lived not far distant, and his mother was the only professing Christian, except Papists, in the region. A sister of his, however, had been hopefully converted, and united with our church. Soon another sister was apparently renewed and entered into coverant with us. the same time this landlord's wife and eldest daughter became decided as Christians, and joined the Methodist thought of probably, because its agent in connection with the prayers of Chris-

tians in town, who have endeavored to compared with many of our eastern sustain them, are these:—the tavern now sells no intoxicating drinks. The original owner, convinced of the truth though a handful, let your missionary of Christianity, now daily prays in his family, uniting with his beloved wife and daughter in praising God. aged father can now look upon four daughters and a daughter-in-law, one son and two sons-in-law, one granddaughter, and two grand-sons, as those who are hoping that their sins have been forgiven, besides others in the neighborhood.

#### Other trophics of grace.

In another neighborhood, 50 miles from town, where I visited last year a widowed mother of our church, the Lord has been hearing prayer. daughter of hers was joyfully converted on her dying bed two months since. By her dying exhortation a son and another daughter were convicted, and are now hoping in Christ; several others in the settlement are also giving evidence of recent conversion.

### From Rev. L. Rogers, Geneva, Wis.

#### Besults of a year.

Your missionary thinks he can truly! say, "Thus far the Lord hath led us on," and that his labor has not been in vain in the Lord. The word preached, we have reason to think, has been blessed. To some it has been made the power of God unto salvation, while to many it has been attended very evidently with conviction only; and to a goodly number, for this newly cultivated vineyard, we trust it has been the means of consolation and strength. The congregation has been gradually increasing; and our little house of worship, on some occasions, is becoming too strait for us. This little church has been brought to: act in view of its own responsibilities **28 a church of Christ, and to sustain its**: own public worship alone, while heretofore it has been connected with two other denominations. But the results of worshipping by ourselves have been Still, we are but a handful bappy. 10

churches—a few gathered together from different parts of the land. Yet, say, he doubts not God has cast in hither some of the salt of the earth. some who are willing to labor in his vineyard, some who are willing to bear the heat and burden of the day. May it be their happy privilege always to abound in the work of the Lord, in this rising population, where so much of the future interests of society depend upon its first moulding, and for the aiding of which, the benefactions of your Society so largely contribute. Lord continue to pour into that fountain the rich treasures of his grace, that the wilderness may be made to blossom!

From Rev. A. Gaston, Delavan, Wis.

#### No rum there.

The members of this church are generally regular and prompt in their attendance on public worship, and give good indications of being not only interested but profited by the preaching of the word. They appear amicably united in their endeavors to promote the divine kingdom. There is a perceptible change in the community since the revival of last winter. The moral state of things is much improved. There is less profanation of the Sabbath, and of the name of God, than had been witnessed for some time. This place and vicinity have never known much of the sin of intemperance. In fact, it is considered a temperance community, almost every individual belonging to the temperance society. The little village of Delaran never contained a rum lavern or slore, and there has never been a glass of intoxicating liquor either sold or drank in the place. The people are generally intelligent, and manifest a disposition to hear the truth.

Notwithstanding the favorable circumstances already mentioned, the Congregational church here finds it somewhat difficult to sustain itself. members are scattered at various distances of 4 to 7 miles. They have but

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just commenced their improvements. Houses are to be built, farms put under cultivation, and their own families sustained. All these are to be done with feeble resources, and in some cases without the least capital, except a pair

of hardy bands.

Our little church has at times been almost discouraged. I bave pointed them to the "Rock of Ages," and cheered them on. Though faint they are etill pursuing. Almost to an individual, the members assemble at the monthly church meeting. At every communion season some have united with us.

#### ILLINOIS.

From Rev. S. G. Wright, Rochester.

#### Good devised.

Our presbytery have just adopted a plan to promote the spiritual interests of both its members and churches. Monthly meetings of a portion of the ministers and elders, or other delegates, are to be holden—so arranged as to visit every church within our bounds during the year. The object is-1st, to promote the spiritual efficiency of the ministers and delegates; for, in this new country, we have no opportunity for forming acquaintances, and counselling and stirring up to increased effort, without some such a plan: 2d, to promote the spiritual interests of the people where we meet.

#### Fruits of neglect-Influence of laymen.

I found at —, a striking illustration of the fact, that " while men slept, the enemy came and sowed tares, and went his way." An individual holding infidel sentiments, had formerly been there, and had formed acquaintances, racter to that community. And who can any order, existing in the place. fully estimate the consequences! members of the session were known as -

When shall all the professed followers of Jesus awake to a just sense of the great work that lies before them, and engage in it with a becoming seal! Then will many a layman leave the loved land of his fathers, bend his course to some infant settlement at the West, where few or none are found to speak of the love of Jesus, and there plant the standard of the Cross, and nobly defend it from the shafts of infidelity, and the more blighting influence of worldliness, until the seed sown shall spring and ripen into a precious harvest. Many feeble churches here are languishing for want of one active layman to go forward and lead in social meetings, and watch over the spiritual interests, in the absence of the minister, who perhaps can visit them but once a month. I know of several places where all that seems wanting is one spiritually minded man, willing and accustomed to bear responsibility. Why do not such men, when they remove to the West, inquire for such places, instead of going where they are hardly needed? And why do not more such men come to this country? They are as much needed as the minister, for without them, a great share of his labor is thrown away. If judicious, they will not suffer in pecuniary interest by a removal; and if faithful, their treasure in heaven will be vastly augmented thereby. No one who has not been on the ground, can tell how much such men are worth here. I have no doubt such a man here, could effect more for advancing the Redeemer's kingdom, than a large share of ministers do at the East.

#### Something gained.

You have a right to ask, what is the apparent result of my labors here the but has since returned to the East past year? There has been a change.

While at \_\_\_\_\_, he zealously instilled The church see it, and the community his principles among the youth, and see it. It is true that but few attend. since his departure supplies them with worship. But the inovements of the infidel publications. The consequences church are watched. One year ago, an are deplorable. A little band of hardy intelligent man dwelling here, said . skeptics are on the ground, exerting publicly, that he did not know that there is their paleying influence in giving cha- was a church, or religious society of

such but by few. Now it is known children and children's children mingle that here is a church, and who are its members, and what is the stand they eve taken. And our enemies acknow**ledge** the paletys.

Entery of a notification which was ben without making provision for poblic worship.

The first farm was opened—or rather enclosed for it was in the prairie-come 27 years ago. In 1816 a gentleman came from New-York city to explore; and in consequence of his report, several substantial sea-captains and seafaring men removed with their families, during the succeeding year, and settled down as husbandmen in the new and almost vacant prairie. A very few farms had now been commenced on its margin, but the whole undulating plain lay untouched. The enterprising and energetic men who had plowed the ocean many years, (one of them told me that he had crossed the equator 44 times, in eleven voyages to China,) now commenced in samest to plow the rich soil of Illinois, and their farms soon spread over large portions of the prairie. Being joined in a few years by others from Philadelphia and New-York, the praine began to assume the form and emoy some of the advantages of reguiar society.

The inhabitants, being for the most part intelligent and enterprising percons, from the cities above named, or from Connecticut, Long Island, &c., and the leading men being extensively and favorably known, the neighborbood soon became a point of interest at In the autumn of 1833, a little church the East; and none, for many years, it [ is believed, attracted so much the attention of intelligent people in that that occasion. Removals of some of quarter. Speculation, of course, was the most efficient members have, from awakened, but the reverses of 1819–20, so similar to those under which we now labor, checked this spirit, and the improvements actually achieved are those of plodding industry, and of regular and gradual immigration aiding the natural nervase. The leading men, who gave the impress of character to the settlement, are all, or nearly all gone, or laid, attend to the public ministrations, and

with more recent inhabitants, from more extended and various regions, in form-

ing the present community.

It is to be regretted that, while there was some sense of the importance of the institutions of education and religion among the first settlers, so that schools were early opened, (but feebly sustained,) and a place of worship was erected, (but never finished, and long since disused,) there was too little vital, active piety to purify the social atmosphere, and keep up the worship of God and the observance of the Sabbath. This world seemed to bound the views of nearly all; so that, while a fair and even high reputation for good character was enjoyed, the claims of God were forgotten or neglected. For years, besides occasional and infrequent preaching, the only religious exercises of the neighborhood were in connection with a Sabbath school, which was sustained, amid the greatest discouragement, by two females, one of whom has years since gone to her reward. The Sabbath was spent in visits, and often in work, preparing for market, &c. About 12 years ago, a pious and able minister. of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, came to reside and teach a school among His influence was good, and would doubtless have been of great value, but he only remained a year, and then the ordinances of the Lord's house were, though somewhat regularly, far too seldom enjoyed. Soon after, it happened that by the visits of ministers residing round about the services of the sanctuary were more frequent, and about ten years ago, Rev. — visited the place, I believe, twice a month. was organized. A few souls were hopefully born again at the meeting held on time to time, weakened the church and its influence—and though regular preaching has been enjoyed some three or four years of the last eight, once a fortnight, and for one or two years, by the alternate labors of an Episcopalian and Presbyterian minister every Sabbath; yet it was only practicable to saide by the infirmities of age, and their no influence was or could be exerted

#### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

September.

came up to the solemn feasts.

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Such was the condition of the settlement-for no church of any other denomination exists here—when I came to the place 18 months ago.

The above is an outline of the history of a community which commenced in the West, under the best auspices except that of religion. But all the mischief resulting from this single omission cannot be detailed. It is will now cost many years of labor and much treasure, to gain for the Gospel a supremacy in that settlement, which, in the beginning, might have attained with the utmost case. Alas, in how many such settlements on the beautiful plams of the West, is the same foolish experiment in the process of being made!

#### Michigan.

#### Appeal for my able minister.

Rev. E. Child, of Calboun co., makes the following appeal in behalf of the destitute no prospect of a suitable response to the call | from the East, the Executive Committee are about making an arrangement to engage a pastor of one of the most important churches in the region referred to for this service. His place, which will thus be left vacant, ought to be filled without delay.

The churches in Marshall Presbytery are, many of them, without a minister. A committee was appointed to procure, if possible, a suitable man to be commisstoned by your Society to labor as a general missionary in these destitute and feeble churches. As a member of that com. the churches mittee, I ask, can you not send us a presbytery. man of some experience, good and true, commissioned to receive that part of his salary which the churches fail to raise, from your Society? One at least is greatly needed-I leave my people occasionally, and spend a Sabbath with some one of them. The never-failing in-

by the daily walk, and occasional visits, | We can do something for his supportof a pastor or his family. The church | we are willing to do all in our power." dwindled to a few females, and few | There is a Presbyterian church 14 miles N. E. of me, consisting of about 24 members,—intelligent, onterprising and pious, who greatly desire a minister. They could probably raise \$150 for his aupport. If a man could be sent out by your Society for that church, it would be very desirable. But if possible send us a general missionary to labor under the direction of our presbytery.

> From Rev. C. G. Clarke, Webster, Mich.

#### Blossed results of a revival.

The result of the revival has been most happy upon the Presbyterian church. It has healed the long breach existing there. Unbappy difficulties had existed, and a number had been suspended from the church. Hard feelings between them and the members of the church, distressed the usefulness of both. All of these individuals, who were in the place during the revival, have become reconciled, and are now connected with the church. and feeble churches in that vicinity. Seeing have united with us on profession, and a number by letter. Sixteen in all were received into the church at our communion two weeks since. church is now nearly doubled, and I think it never was in a more happy and prosperous state. The strength of the church has increased an hundred fold. We feel that we have abundant occasion to praise the name of the Lord. I trust the way is prepared to move forward with zeal and success.

God has visited a number of the churches in this region the past season, with the reviving influences of his Spirit. About 200 have united recently with connected with

From Rev. H. Root, Howell, Mich.

#### A year of trial and of blessing.

The past year, although a year of hard quary is, " Can't you send us a minister? trial, has been one of great success.

God has caused a mighty overturning | eternal life, most of whom are youth, in this place. While we still see much among us that should humble the people of God, and urge them to the prossecution of their labors, with untiring zeal, yet we see much that calls for devout thanksgiving to God, and that is calculated to inspire us with the greatest confidence for the future. With but one or two exceptions, the subjects of hopeful conversion appear well, and I trust will continue to adorn the doctrine of God their Savior. converted inebriates continue firm.

We have received into the church thirty-six; about thirty of them on profession of faith—as the fruits of the re-Among them are some of the most important members of our community. Our congregation is much enlarged. Our house is getting quite strait for us.

#### NEW-YORK.

From a Missionary in Western N. York.

#### A pretracted scason of united prayer.

A conference of the Presbyterian and ! Congregational churches in this county, beld at the close of September last, proposed that all the churches should with officers and bye-laws, meeting commence a ten days prayer meeting; every night at a grocery. There were the 26th of October. This church en- about 40 in number, principally young tered into the arrangement, and at that i men, influenced by men of middle age time commenced prayer meeting and who were avowed infidels. One of continued it every evening for about | their rules was, that no one of their two weeks, with encouraging results. | number should attend our prayer meet-Many of the church were revived, and ings. Two or three of the young men, we indulged the hope that some were connected with pious families, did at-converted to God. After this season of tend, and were consequently rejected prayer, preaching commenced here, by the club. Some of the men leading principally in the evening, sometimes in this matter had pious wives, by in the afternoon, neighboring ministers; whom prayer unceasing was made, as belping. When we did not have preach- also by the church, for them. When ing in the asternoon, we held meetings preaching began, they agreed that they for conversation and prayer. The Spi- would attend occasionally, without disrit of God came down. After two or three isolving the club. In the progress of weeks of this labor at the meeting- the meeting, two of them disturbed a bouse, preaching commenced in a prayer meeting, which had a good effect school-house, near where a few mem- to shame them; and shortly after, dubers of this church resided, and in the ring an evening meeting, they procured families of whom there had been some a small cannon and fired it at regular interesting conversions. About 30 in- intervals before the meeting-house, dudividuals in all have cherished hopes of ring service. We had taken but little

and some from the Sabbath school. An interesting class of young men and women have espoused the cause of the Redeemer, and some of them are very active in declaring what the Lord has done for them, from house to house, and warning sinners to flee from the wrath to come. I have never seen more decision among young converts, and promises of usefulness to the church of God. Their consecration to the service of God seemed to arise from a calm and intelligent conviction of their obligations to be on the Lord's side, and the injustice and guilt of withholding their love and obedience to him, who purchased their redemption at such a price. It was found that many of them had been under deep conviction. for months before the meeting, but had not expressed their feelings to any one. There has been generally but little animal excitement, and the work was very gradual.

#### Infidelity shamed.

I have informed you, I believe, that there are many infidels in this place (for its size) who reject the Bible; as well as many who profess a belief in it. As soon as our prayer meetings began, they organized themselves into a club;

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some of them are very much softened. Some of the young men are very active converts.

"The wrath of man shall praise thee,

"The wrath of man shall praise thee, and the remainder of wrath thou wilt restrain." Infidelity has received a blow in this place, from which we think it will not entirely recover.

It is also stated that the work of grace referred to in the foregoing report, was greatly promoted by a previous movement in the temperance cause.

#### THE BAST.

#### need of home missionaby reforts.

Never will Christians have the right spirit in reference to efforts for the conversion of souls, till they are as deeply affected with the condition of dying men in their own country as of those at a distance. That is the true philanthropy, which, while it does its duty to those who are afar off, does not leave undone that which it owes to the destitute at home.

In former numbers of the Home Mismonary, we have published accounts of the condition of neglected portions of the state of New-York. Below, we extract from their respective Missionary Reports, similar testimony concerning Verment, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts.

#### Vermout.

"There are in Vermont not far from slxty towns in which are no Congregational churches, and, so far as our denomination is concerned, are without the institutions of the Gospel. In most of these towns the regular administration of these institutions is needed, and should be had. To these should be added sixty towns in which are churches tions.

without ministers, permanently destitute. And the fact is, a church without a minister, is scarcely, at the best, more than no church, and in truth very soon ceases to be. Very many of those churches in Vermont which have been long destitute of the stated ministry, though they have a name to live, This calculation gives us are dead. one hundred and twenty towns. Probably it is a little within the truth. is no doubt safe to throw into this field one-half the State. All of half the territory of Vermont is, so far as our denomination is concerned, destitute of the goepel ministry; and one-half of this destitution is without church organization, while in the remaining molety a large proportion of the light that should be, is darkness. We wish to repeat the fact, that one-half the territory of Vermont is, so far as our denomination is concerned, destitute of gospel ordinances. The joyful sound does not, through this medium, reach the ears of those who dwell there."\*

#### New-Hampshire.

"Though the number of feeble churches has, of late, been considerably reduced, it is still true that the resources of the Society are insufficient to aid all that remain in sustaining the institutions of religion. There are about 15 churches of the more feeble class to which this Society does not, at present, stand pledged. Six or seven of these churches are supplied with preaching either the whole or a part of the time, and no one of them is able, without assistance, to raise the lowest sum adequate for the support of the ministry. And besides, there are not a few towns and places where no churches and no regular christian order exist, that present inviting fields of missionary labor. The obstacles to the success of the Gospel in these places, though peculiar and great, are not perceived to be more so, than those that have been encountered and overcome

<sup>\*</sup> The reader will, of course, it is supposed, observe that this is true of Vermont only geographically. Every one knows that more than helf of the population of Vermont are within the sound of the gospel. They can, if they will, apply themselves to its institutions.

in high time was and continued to recased the second in the latest

With region in the managery wernun i die Saie if diendiet to the Something measure of coml de semei i de dende l'idiae Names where the distant मोक्यक यक कालयात. श्रामांतर में जिल्हें क Designed with the Sectional of Southern is an lover of sufficient magnitude to just it the expenditure of their names. But a mis recommon grown with the Christian was tass green an autoself and le il i de lari uni mora lui. ls he to deliberate whether to without is there as in the electric expense of the personal administration records them on the permanes of God that they that he thanks the means of their he-Terance inter description

#### Manachanatio.

"Good med sometimes stages a doubt whether there he much beed of missonary where is the hid State of Massachasers. But what are the facts! One of which massionaires, located in the midel of a propulsi on of 1.400 souls. on more than 200 of which regularly attend any place of worship, thus writes: -- I have heard those who behere in the sanitity of the Sabbath. incredible when I say, that I hear as .. ble reason for preserving it here."

איני אב זוי השומצוני א אוו השותבים. ment by in the letter for the series DE ALL TIT ALABITUDE THE WORTH TO THE PAR the stalls interior items. The nen recomming to menter a saw net e the field and no the organism Partie of the series has deferred a course a then the me maintains and men is the na ina presidentalia. To pieco labora un inclino yan baah**ingta**an se metarah arawat were represent the ideal of the contract there has been been all being the prethe ment of the court-about served on advances where in other sections,

na is sect a secar tion in compose the largest part of the masocially field in this Common early the nor now are at sometime policies and attach tamina Durng ing ing mengthe years the main direct of this No. tierr has been to reture and strengthen and a biship in the second and the second as : ಬರ್ಚಿ ಬರಿಸಿದ ಬೆ.೫ ಚುನೆಯ ಕೀರ್ : to restore the discurded propagates or ikii kai mataes oa wiiti ide churches of New-England were founded to reentire the touch of truth in temples where its light has been put out—whjects as important as truth the M. Twotairds of the whole field now occupied by your missionaries, answer to this description. The operation is more defensive than aggressive; and if sucpublicly held up to ridicule, as persons cessia, will be not a new conquest to who were attempting to bring into use the cause of evangelical religion, but the obsolete institutions of the Jewish the recovery of what has been once ritual. It is a known fact that a man's possessed and lost. It is impossible to practice rarely rises above his belief; show a reason for propagating the regenerally it fails below it. The state- ligious faith of our fathers on any other ment will not, therefore, be deemed soil, without showing an equally forci-

Missionary Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S., (those appointed by Auxiliaries not included,) from July 1st to August 1st, 1812.

Not in commission last year. Rev. Horace Frazer, Branchport, N. Y. Rev. John Scott, Mayville, N. Y. Rev. B. Y. Messenger, Orwell, O. Rev. B. J. Lane, West Troy, N. Y. Rev. O. F. Curtis, Prairieville, Wis. Rev. C. R. Fisk, Tooleshoro', Iowa. Rev. Isaac I). Cornwall, Vacancies in Delaware ]. Presb., N. Y. Rev. Geo. Hall, Sydney Plains, N. Y. Rev. S. J. White, Yorktown, N. Y.

#### Re-appointed.

Rev. Rdswell Brooks, Chalmers and Pendleton, |. N. Y.

Rev. S. Griswold, Mumfordsville, N. Y. Bey. R. Dunning, Adams' Basin, N. Y.

Rov. F. E. Lord, Walworth, N. Y. Rev. B. Ladd, Rose, N. Y. Rev. A. Lilly, Bethel, N. Y. Rev. A. C. Dubois, S. Dansville, N. Y. Rev. L. Hamilton, Campbelltown, N. Y. Rov. L Hildreth, Haversteam, N. Y. Rev. D. Waldo, Victory, N. Y. Rev. H. Hyde, Saginaw, Mich. Rev. F. A. Deming, Rome, O. Rev. C. Osborn, Farmington Center, O. Rev. S. Woodbury, Manchester, Mich. Rev. J. L. Frary, Waterloo, Mo. Rev. J. M. Clark, Madison city, Wis. Rev. A. Turner, Missionary Agent in Iowa. Rev. J. A. Clark, Fort Madmon, lowa. Rev. L. S. Morgan, Cong. Ch., Busti, N. Y.

The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from July 1st to August 1st, 1842.

Conway, Cond., Soc., of Walca at a From Samuel Deham, to come Rev. E. Bandel Deham, to come Rev. E. Bandel Deham, to come Rev. E. Bandel St. Converted the Converted St. C	MASSACHUSETTS-	1	Donations of clothing, 4c.	
Baraes, of Washington, Ill., a L. M., and 30 is to const. Rev. Samuel Harris, of Conway at R. b., by Otta Child, Pitchburgh, Mrs. Lydia Boutelle, by Brithways, Mrs. Lydia Boutelle, by Brithwa	Conway, Cong. Soc., of which 31 is from Samuel Depham, to const. Rev. R.	ł		i <b>re.</b>
Conway a L. M., by Otte Child. Fitchburph. Mrs. Lydia Boustelle, by Revr. E. W. Bullard, Hadley, First Cong. Soc., Ladies H. M. S., by Mrs. March, to const. Augustus C. Thompson a L. M. West Springfield, in part of legracy of the late Rev. J. L. Pomarcy, by L. Sanose, Gliead, Cong. Soc., by Rev. R. Sanose, Gliead, Cong. Soc., by Rev. C. W. Perklas, Middistown. Fem. H. M. S. to const. Mrs. Arhur Granger a L. M., per Miss E. Cotton. New-Haven, Catter Ch. Bab. Sch., Miss. Assoc., New-Haven, Catter Ch. Bab. Sch., Miss. Assoc. Norwich, First Cong. Soc., by Rev. H. P. Aran, coll. 45; Ladies, 8 barrel.  Schools of the late acknowledges the receipt of the following remas in Illinois.  New-Jacet, Catter Ch. Bab. Sch., Miss. Assoc. Norwich, First Cong. Ch. Sew. Soc. Norwich, First Cong. Soc., by Rev. M. Boold a L. M. 30. A. Stead, for Freight, Schools, Ch. Freided, Party St. Ch. Brookley, Pirel Presb. Ch., by Rev. J. E. Edwards, Upper Middletown, Cong. Soc., by B. Warner, NEW-Y-VINE. Cortroll, by Rev. E. Taylor, Forrestville, by do Jamestown, by do Livingstowille, Presb. Ch., by Rev. E. G. Johnson, Newtown, L. I., Colored Ch., by Rev. J. Gliba, Carrioll, by Rev. E. Taylor, Spring St. Ch., Friend, Party St. Ch	Barnes, of Washington, Ill., a L. M.,	·		
Fitchburgh, Mrs. Lydia Boutelle, by Rav. E. W. Bullard, M. S., by Mrs. March, to const. Augustus C. Thompson a L. M. West Springfield, in part of legacy of the late Rev. J. L. Pomoroy, by L. Stone, Gilead, Cong. Soc., by Rev. R. S. Stone, Gilead, Cong. Soc., by Rev. R. S. Stone, Gilead, Cong. Soc., by Rev. C. Nichole, Marchae, Cong. Soc., by Rev. C. W. Perkins, Middistown, France Cong. Soc., by Rev. C. W. Perkins, Middistown, France Cong. Soc., by Rev. C. W. Perkins, Marchae, Cong. Soc., by Rev. C. W. Perkins, Middistown, France Cong. Soc., by Rev. G. W. Perkins, Marchae Cong. Soc., by Rev. C. W. Perkins, Middistown, France Cong. Soc., by Rev. G. W. Perkins, Marchae Cong. Soc., by Rev. G. Soc., by R		117 00	Newark, N. J., 2d Ch., a box, \$175.	•
Hadley, First Cong. Soc., Ladies H. M. S. by Mrs. Marsh, to const. Augustus C. Thompson a L. M. Weet Springfield, in part of legacy of the late Rev. J. L. Pomacroy, by L. Strong, Edg.  CONNECTICIT— Danbury, First Cong. Soc., by Rev. R. S. Gliead, Cong. Soc., by Rev. G. W. Parkins, Cong. Soc., by Rev. C. Nichela, Medictown, Fem. H. M. S. toconst. Mrs. Arthur Granger a L. M., por Miss E. Cotton, Mystlo Bridge, H. M. S., by Mrs. E. H. Palmer, in part to oesast. Mrs. Elins Mallory a L. M., Stead, for Freight, S. Standfor Freight, G. Stead, for Freight, S. Standfor Freight, G. Stead, for Freight, G. Stead, G. Stead, for Freight, G. Stead, G. S	Fitchburgh, Mrs. Lydia Boutelle, by			rel and
M. S. by Mrs. March, to const. Augustus C. Thosaposo a L. M. West Springfield, in part of legacy of the late Rev. J. L. Pouncry, by L. Strong, Eeq. Connectifut— Danbury, First Cong. Soc., by Rev. G. W. Ferkita, Meridon, Cong. Soc., by Rev. G. W. Ferkita, Meridon, Cong. Soc., by Rev. G. W. Ferkita, Mallory a L. M., por Miss E. Octon, Mystic Bridge, H. M. S., by Mrs. E. H. Falmer, in part to coast. Mrs. Eliza Mallory a L. M., New-Haven, Cauter Ch. Sab. Sch., Miss. Assoc., New-London, First Cong. Ch. Sew. Soc. IS, Assoc., New-London, First Cong. Ch. Sew. Soc. IS, Assoc., New-London, First Cong. Ch. Sew. Soc. IS, Assoc., Olitable, L. M. 20. South Britain, to coast. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M. 20. South Britain, to coast. N		10 00		
West Springfield, in part of legacy of the late Rev. J. L. Pomercy, by L. Strong, Ecq. CONNECTICIT— Danbury, First Cong. Soc., by Rev. R. S. Stone, Gilead, Cong. Soc., by Rev. C. Nichale, Moridon, Cong. Soc., by Rev. C. Nichale, Moridon, Cong. Soc., by Rev. G. W. Perkins, Middistown, Fem. H. M. S. to const. Mrs. Arthur Granger a L. M., por Miss E. Cotton, Mystic Bridge, H. M. S., by Mrs. E. H. Palmer, in part to coast. Mrs. Eliza Mallory a L. M., Morth, Palmer, in part to coast. Mrs. Eliza Mallory a L. M., S. Stoad, for Freight, Sharon, Cong. Soc., by D. Gould S; Mrs. M. Gould a L. M. 30. Surva Harvan, Canter Ch. Sab. Sch., Miss. Assoc., Stoad, for Freight, Sharon, Cong. Soc., by D. Gould S; Mrs. M. Gould at L. M. 30. Surva Harvan, Canter Ch. Sab. Soc., by Rev. J. E. Edwards, Upper Middistown, Cong. Soc., by B. Warser, Mrs. Charlotte, J. M. Stonington, 2d Cong. Soc., by B. Warser, Mrs. Charlotte, J. M. Stonington, 2d Cong. Soc., by Rev. J. E. Edwards, Upper Middistown, Cong. Soc., by B. Warser, Mrs. Charlotte, J. M. Sharon, Cong. Soc., by Rev. J. Carroll, by H. Haisey, J. Carroll, by H. Haisey, J. Carroll, by Rev. E. Taylor, Port city, viz: Cartad Ch., a Friend, Part of legacy of the following state of the Western Agency, Geneva, N. Y., Friendship, Cartad Ch., a Friend, Cartad				alasa a
Consectification of the face o		30 00		iciety, a
Gliead, Cong. Soc., by Rev. R. S. Stone, Gliead, Cong. Soc., by Rev. C. Nichola, Meridea, Cong. Soc., by Rev. G. W. Perkins, Midditown, Fem. H. M. S. toconst. Mrn. Arthur Granger a L. M., per Miss E. Cottoe, Mystic Bridge, H. M. S., by Mrs. E. H. Falmer, in part to const. Mrs. Elius Mallovy al. M., Associ, Cong. Soc., by Rev. B. Associ, New-London, First Cong. Ch. Sew. Soc. Now-London, First Cong. Soc., by Rev. B. Associ, First Cong. Soc., by Rev. J. Schington, 2d Cong. Soc., by Rev. J. E. Edwards, Upper Middietown, Cong. Soc., by B. Warner. Bridgehampton L. I., Miss Sophronia H. Topping, by H. Haisey, Brooklyn, First Fresb. Ch., by Rev. E. G. Johnson, Glieba, New-York city, viz: Central Ch., a Friend, Pearl' St. Ch., R. Aikman, Spring St. Ok., Friend by W. Fatton, Jr. Spring St. Ok., Friend by W. E. Shackford, St. J. J. M. Scoon, by Rev. Dr. Bullard, Bridge Shackford, by W. M. Shackford, St. J. J. M. Stonington, 2d Cong. Soc., by B. Warner.  Spring St. Ok., Friend by W. Fatton, Jr. Spring St. Ok., Friend by W. E. Shackford, St. J. J. M. Spring St. Ok., Friend by W. E. Shackford, St. J. J. M. Spring St. Ok., Friend by W. E. Shackford, St. J. J. M. Spring St. Ok., Friend by W. E. Shackford, St. J. J. M. Spring St. Ok., Friend by W. E. Shackford, St. J. J. M. Spring St. Ok., Friend by W. E. Shackford, St. J. J. M. Spring St. Ok., Friend by W. E. Shackford, St. J. J. M. Spring St. Ok., Friend by W. E. Shackford, St. J. J. Ok. Spring St. Ok., Friend by W. E. Shackford, St. J. J. Ok. Spring St. Ok., Friend by W. E. Shackford, St. J. J. Ok. Spring St. Ok., Friend by W. E. Shackford, St. J. J. Ok. Spring St. Ok., Friend by W. E. Shackford, St. J. J. Ok. Spring St. Ok., Friend by W. E. Shackford, St. J. J. Ok. Spring St. Ok., Friend by W. E. Shackford,	of the late Rev. J. L. Pomaroy, by L.	Ì	New-Haven, Ct., Chapel-st. Ch., Ladies, a b	arrel.
Dasbury, First Cong. Soc., by Rev. R. S. Stona. Gibad. Cong. Soc., by Rev. C. Nichola, Meriden, Cong. Soc., by Rev. G. W. Perkins, Arthur Granger a L. M., per Miss E. Cotton, Mystlo Bridge, H. M. S., by Mrs. E. H. Palmer, is part to const. Mrs. Eliza Mallory a L. M., New-London, First Cong. Ch. Sew. Soc., Now-London, First Cong. Ch. Sew. Soc. Now-London, First Cong. Ch. S	Strong, Esq.,	250.00		
Stone, Gilead, Cong. Soc., by Rev. C. Nichola, Meriden, Cong. Soc., by Rev. G. W. Perkins, Meriden, Cong. Soc., by Rev. G. W. Perkins, Meriden, Cong. Soc., by Rev. B. Cotton, Mystic Bridge, H. M. S., by Mra. E. H. Falmer, in part to const. Mrs. Elisa Mallory at. M., New-Haven, Center Ch. Sab. Sch., Miss. Assoc., Norwich, First Cong. Soc., by Rev. B. S. Sac., for Freight, G. Sharot, Freight, G. Sharot, Freight, G. Sharot, G. Cong. Soc., by Rev. J. E. Edwards, Upper Middletown, Cong. Soc., by Rev. J. E. Edwards, Upper Middletown, Cong. Soc., by B. Warner, Tropping, by H. Haisey, Brooklyn, First Presb. Ch., by R. Creed, Carroll, by Rev. E. Taylor, Forrestrille, by do Jamestown, by do Livingstowille, Presb. Ch., by Rev. J. Gibba, New York city, viz:  Central Ch. a Friend, Pearls C. A. R. A kikman, Spring St. Ok., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. Gibba, New York city, viz:  Central Ch. a Friend, Pearls C. A. R. A kikman, Spring St. Ok., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. Gibba, New York city, viz:  Cadverla Ch. a Friend, Pearls C. C. A. D. S. J. J. H. R. 10, Friend, by J. A. Activy, Sheridan by Rev. E. Taylor, Sheridan by Rev. E. Taylor, Friend, Pearls C. C. A. D. S. J. J. H. R. 10, Friend, by J. Provost, Elizabethport, Cong. Ch., by Rev. O. S. St. Johns, Land, by Rev. E. Taylor, Calver, Fresh. Ch. by Rev. O. S. St. Johns, in part of legacy of the late John Shackford, by W. M. Shackford, St. J. M. Renney, \$55 (100, Sheridan by Rev. E. Taylor, Sheridan by Rev. E. Taylor, Friend, Presb. Ch., Wm. Alling, \$100 (100, Sheridan by Rev. E. Taylor, Presb. Ch., Sheridan by Rev. E. Taylor, Sheridan, by Rev. E. Taylor, Sheridan, by Rev. E. Taylor, Presb. Ch., Sheridan by Rev. E. Taylor, Presb. Ch., Sheridan by Rev. Dr. Bullard, Sheridan by Rev. E. She		}	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Meriden, Cong. Soc., by Rev. G. W. Perkins. Perkins. Perkins. Perkins. Perkins. Perkins. Perkins. Middletown, Fens. H. M. S. toconst. Mrs. Arthur Granger a L. M., por Miss E. Cotton, Mystic Bridge, H. M. S., by Mrs. E. H. Palmer, in part to const. Mrs. Eliza Mallory a L. M., New-London, First Cong. Ch. Sew. Soc. New-London, First Cong. Soc., by Rev. J. E. Edwards, Upper Middletown, Cong. Soc., by Rev. J. E. Edwards, Upper Middletown, Cong. Soc., by B. Warner. New-York — Bridgehampton L. I., Miss Sophronia H. Topping, by H. Halsey, Rev. J. Rull M. \$10, Racsipts of the Western Agency, Geneva, N. Y., Frem. Airist Casemetacy of the Western Agency, Geneva, N. Y., Frem. Airist Casemetacy of the Western Agency, Geneva, N. Y., Frem. Airist Casemetacy of the Western Agency, Geneva, N. Y., Frem. Airist Casemetacy of the Western Agency, Geneva, N. Y., Frem. Airist Casemetacy of the Western Agency, Geneva, N. Y., Frem. Airist Casemetacy of the Western Agency, Geneva, N. Y., Frem. Airist Casemetacy of the Western Agency, Geneva, N. Y., Frem. Airist Casemetacy of the Western Agency, Geneva, N. Y., Frem. Airist Casemetacy of the Western Agency, Geneva, N. Y., Frem. Airist Casemetacy of the Western Agency, Geneva, N. Y., Frem. Airist Casemetacy of the Western Agency, Geneva, N. Y., Frem. Airist Casemetacy of the Western Agency, Geneva, N. Y., Frem. Airist Casemetacy of the Western Agency, Gene	Stone,			
Perkins, Middletown, Fem. H. M. S. toconst. Mrs. Arthur Granger a L. M., por Miss E. Cotton, Mystle Bridge, H. M. S., by Mrs. E. H. Palmer, in part to const. Mrs. Eliza Mallory a L. M., New-Haven, Canter Ch. Sab. Sch., Miss. Assoc., New-London, First Cong. Ch. Sew. Soc. 15, A. Stead, for Freight, Sharon, Cong. Soc., by Rev. H. P. Arms., coll. 45; Luddled' Sew. Soc. 15, A. Stead, for Freight, Sharon, Cong. Soc., by Rev. H. P. Arms., coll. 45; Luddled' Sew. Soc. 15, A. Stead, for Freight, Sharon, Cong. Soc., by Rev. J. E. Edwards. L. M. 30. South Britain, to const. Nascy P. Mitchell a.		10 18		the fol-
Arthur Granger a L. M., per Miss E. Cotton, Mystle Bridge, H. M. S., by Mrs. E. H. Palmer, in part to const. Mrs. Eliza Mallory a L. M., New-Haren, Canter Ch. Sab. Sch., Miss. Assoc., New-London, First Cong. Ch. Sew. Soc. 15, A. Stead, for Freight, Shron. Cong. Soc., by Rev. H. P. Arms. coll. 45; Ludder' Sew. Soc. 15, A. Stead, for Freight, Shron. Cong. Soc., by Rev. H. P. Arms. coll. 45; Ludder' Sew. Soc. 15, A. Stead, for Freight, Shron. Cong. Soc., by Rev. H. P. Arms. coll. 45; Ludder' Sew. Soc. 15, A. Stead, for Freight, Shron. Cong. Soc., by Rev. J. E. Edwards, Upper Middletown, Cong. Soc., by B. Warner. Mrs. Charts. Ludder' Sew. Soc. 16, 200 Martin Middletown, Cong. Soc., by B. Warner. New-York Chr., Bridgehampton L. L., Miss Sophronia H. Topping, by H. Halsey, Brooklyn, First Fresb. Ch., by Rev. E. G. Johnson, by do Livingstouville, Fresb. Ch., by Rev. J. Gibbs, New-York city, viz: Central Ch., a Friend, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Friend, by J. A. Ackley, St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Friend, by J. A. Ackley, St. John, Shrids, by Rev. E. Taylor, Sew. York city, viz: Central Ch., by Rev. C. S. St. John, LINIOS—Highland German Ch., by Rev. O. S. St. John, MissOUR!— Caldwell, Presb. Ch. bal., by J. Provost, Elizabethport, Cong. Ch., by Rev. O. S. St. John, MissOUR!— MissOUR!— Cavers, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner, T. 200 Stores, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner, T. 200 Stores, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner, T. 200 Stores, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner, T. 200 Stores, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner, T. 200 Stores, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner, T. 200 Stores, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner, T. 200 Stores, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner, T. 200 Stores, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner, T. 200 Stores, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner, T. 200 Stores, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner, T. 200 Stores, James Douglass, Esq., b	Perkins,	85 62	lowing sums in Illinois.	
Cotton, Mystic Bridge, H. M. S., by Mra. E. H. Palmer, in part to const. Mrs. Eliza Mallory a L. M., New-Haven, Center Ch. Sab. Sch., Miss. Assoc., New-London, First Cong. Ch. Sew. Soc. Norwich, First Cong. Soc., by Rev. H. P. Arms, coll. 45; Ladles' Sew. Soc. 15, A. Stesd, for Freight, Gould, to const. her son, Wm. M. Gould a L. M. 30. South Britalia, to const. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M. 30. South Britalia, to const. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M. 30. South Britalia, to const. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M. 30. South Britalia, to const. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M. 30. South Britalia, to const. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M. 30. South Britalia, to const. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M. 30. South Britalia, to const. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M. 30. South Britalia, to const. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M. 30. South Britalia, to const. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M. 30. South Britalia, to const. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M. 30. South Britalia, to const. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M. 30. South Britalia, to const. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M. 30. South Britalia, to const. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M. 30. South Britalia, to const. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M. 30. South Britalia, to const. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M. 30. South Britalia, to const. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M. 30. South Britalia, to const. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M. 30. Charleform A. A. Cong. Ch., by Rev. D. S. St. John, Briend Jam. 20. South Britalia, to const. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M. 30. South Dansville, ScortLaND— Cavers, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner,  40.  Missouri —  15.  16.  10.  10.  10.  10.  10.  10.  10		·		50 00
Mystic Bridge, H. M. S., by Mra. E. Hz. Palmer, in part to const. Miss. Assoc., New-London, First Cong. Ch. Sew. Soc. 15, A. Steed, for Freight, S. Soulde's Sew. Soc. 15, A. Steed, f	Cotton,	41 00		
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New-London, First Cong. Soc., by Rev. B. P. Arma, coil. 45; Ladies' Sew. Soc. 15, A. Steed, for Freight, Sharon, Cong. Soc., by D. Gould 5; Mrs. H. B. Gould, to conet her son, Wm. M. Gould a L. M. 30.   South Britain, to const. Nemey P. Mitchell a L. M. M. Stonington, 2d Cong. Soc., by Rev. J. E. Edwards, Upper Middletown, Cong. Soc., by B. Warner.   Warner.	New-Haven, Center Ch. Sab. Sch., Miss.	94 7%		<b>V</b>
Norwich, First Cong. Soc., by Rev. H. P. Arms, coll. 45; Ladies' Sew. Soc. 15, A. Stead, for Freight, Sharon, Cong. Soc., by D. Gould 5; Mrs. H. R. Gould, to const. Namoy P. Mitchell a. L. M. Gould a L. M. 30. Stonington, 2d Cong. Soc., by Rev. J. E. Edwards, Upper Middletown, Cong. Soc., by B. Warner. NEW-YORK—Bridgehampton L. L., Miss Sophronia H. Topping, by H. Haisey, Carroll, by Rev. E. Taylor, Carroll, by Rev. E. Taylor, Carroll, by Rev. E. Taylor, Gibbs, New-York city, viz: Central Ch., a Friend, p. Pearl St. Ch., R. Aikman, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. Ch. 5; J. H. R. 10, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 500 C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, J		-	Passints of the Wastern Agency General	N V
A. Stead, for Freight,  Sharon, Cong. Soc., by D. Gould 5; Mrs.  H. R. Gould a L. M. 30.  South Britain, to const. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M.  Stonington, 2d Cong. Soc., by B. Warner.  NEW-YORK— Bridgehampton L. I., Miss Sophronia H. Topping, by H. Haisey, Brooklyn, First Presb. Ch., by R. Creed, Carroll, by Rev. E. Taylor, Forrestville, by do Jamestown, by do Livingstonville, Presb. Ch., by Rev. E. G. Johnson, Newtown, L. I., Colored Ch., by Rev. E. G. Johnson, Newtown, L. I., Colored Ch., by Rev. J. Gibbs, Newtown, L. I., Colored Ch., by Rev. J. Gibbs, Newtown, L. I., Colored Ch., by Rev. J. Gibbs, New-York city, viz: Cestral Ch., a Friend, Priend, by J. A. Ackley, Sheridan, by Sev. E. Taylor, Sheridan, by Rev. E. Taylor, St. John, II.LINOIS— Caldwell, Presb. Ch., by Rev. O. S. St. John, II.LINOIS— Caldwell, Presb. Ch., by Rev. D. Bilizabethport, Cong. Ch	Norwich, First Cong. Soc., by Rev. H. P.	1	from April 26 to June 30, 1842. Rev. J.	1. Mur-
Sharon, Cong. Soc., by D. Gould 5; Mrs. H. B. Gould, to const. her son, Wm. M. Gould a L. M. 30.				
Gould a L. M. 30.   South Britain, to const. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M.   Stonington, 2d Cong. Soc., by Rev. J. E. Edwards,   Upper Middletown, Cong. Soc., by B. Warner,   Stonington, 2d Cong. Soc., by B. Warner,   Stonington, 2d Cong.	' Sharon, Cong. Soc., by D. Gould 5; Mrs.			
South Britain, to const. Namey P. Mitchell a L. M. Stonington, 2d Cong. Soc., by Rev. J. E. Edwards, Upper Middletown, Cong. Soc., by B. Warner, NEW-YORK— Bridgehampton L. L., Miss Sophronia H. Topping, by H. Halsey, Brooklyn, First Presb. Ch., by R. Creed, Carroll, by Rev. E. Taylor, Forrestville, by do Jamestown, by Jamestown, by Jamestown, by Jamestown, L. L., Colored Ch., by Rev. E. G. Johnson, New-York city, viz: Central Ck., a Friend, Pearl St. Ck., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. Spring St. Ck., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. Ck. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Friend, by J. A. Ackley, Sheridan, by Rev. E. Taylor, Cl. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Friend, by J. A. Ackley, Caldwell, Presb. Ch. bal., by J. Provost, Elizabethport, Cong. Ch., by Rev. O. S. St. John, Highland German Ch., by Rev. O. S. St. John, Highland German Ch., by Rev. J. Reiger, Lacon, by Rev. Dr. Bullard, MISSOURI— St. Louis, in part of legacy of the late John Shackford, by W. M. Shackford, SCOTLANU— Cavers, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner,  30 00 Cayuga, Churchil, East Bloomfield, Ellington, 11 19 Friendship, Genoa, First Presb. Ch., 41 10 Genoa, First Presb. Ch., Hector, Camp, \$5; Bl. John, Hector, 10 20 Mrs. Williams, \$25; Mrs. S. Miller, \$26; Wm. P. Luce, \$10; J. Esty, \$5; F. M. Camp, \$5; Bl. John, H. Walbridge, \$5; J. M. Kenney, \$5; H. Walbridge, \$5; J. M. Kenney, \$6; Horal Images and the congress of the late spin system of the congress of the congress of the late spin system of the congress of the		35 00		23 00
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Edwards, Upper Middletown, Cong. Soc., by B. Warner.  NEW-YORK—  Bridgehampton L. L., Miss Sophronia H. Topping, by H. Halsey, Brooklyn, First Presb. Ch., by R. Creed, Carroll, by Rev. E. Taylor, 70 Junson, Newtown, by do Junson, Newtown, L. L., Colored Ch., by Rev. J. Gibbs, New-York city, viz:  Central Ch., a Friend, 9. Friend, by J. A. Ackley, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Friend, by J. A. Ackley, Sheridan, by Rev. E. Taylor, Ch. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Friend, by J. A. Ackley, Sheridan, by Rev. E. Taylor, Caldwell, Presb. Ch. bal., by J. Provost, Elizabethport, Cong. Ch., by Rev. O. S. St. John, Highland German Ch., by Rev. J. Reiger, Lacon, by Rev. Dr. Bullard, SCOTLANU—  Cavers, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner, 71 24  24.433 68  Ellington, 17 50  Ellington, 19 219  20 73  Ellington, 11 10  Hector, [Haca, J. B. Williams, in part of legacy of Mrs. Williams, \$23; Mrs. S. Miller, \$20; Wm. P. Luce, \$10; J. Esty, \$5; F. Mc. Camp, \$5; B. L. Johnson, \$5; Mrs. Charlotte Herrick, \$5; Lucy Ann Beers, \$5; Thomas Downing, \$5; H. W. Sage, \$5; Chers, \$41 95, Knowleaville, Lockport, First Presb. Ch., 21 79  Cong. Ch., bal., 29 00  Miss. Oct. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, 15 00  Lyong service, Lyons, Ladies, \$30 66; coll. in part, \$24, 433 06  New-York city, viz: 25 00  Cong. Ch., bal., 29 00  Manne, Williams, \$23; Mrs. S. Miller, \$20; Wms. P. Luce, \$10; J. Esty, \$5; F. Mc. Camp, \$5; B. L. Johnson, \$5; Mrs. Charlotte Herrick, \$5; Lucy Ann Beers, \$5; Thomas Downing, \$5; H. W. Sage, \$5; J. M. Kenney, \$5; Thomas Downing, \$5; H. W. Sage, \$5; J. M. Kenney, \$5; Thomas Downing, \$5; H. W. Sage, \$5; J. M. Kenney, \$5; Thomas Downing, \$5; H. W. Sage, \$5; J. M. Kenney, \$5; Thomas Downing, \$5; H. W. Sage, \$5; J. M. Kenney, \$5; Thomas Downing, \$5; H. W. Sage, \$5; J. M. Kenney, \$5; Thomas Downing, \$5; H. W. Sage, \$5; J. M. Kenney, \$5; Thomas Downing, \$5; H. W. Sage, \$5; J. M. Kenney, \$5; Thomas Downing, \$5; H. W. Sage, \$5; J. M. Kenney, \$5; Thomas Downing, \$5; H. W. Sage, \$5; J. M. Kenney, \$5; Thomas	a L. M.	30 00	·	
Upper Middletown, Cong. Soc., by B.   Warner.   20   Triendship,   5   50   10   10   10   10   10   10		65 00		
NEW-YORK— Bridgehampton L. I., Miss Sophronia H. Topping, by H. Haisey, Brooklyn, First Presb. Ch., by R. Creed, Carroll, by Rev. E. Taylor, Forrestville, by do Jamestown, by do Livingstonville, Presb. Ch., by Rev. E. G. Johnson, Newtown, L. I., Colored Ch., by Rev. J. Gibbs, New-York city, viz: Central Ch., a Friend, Pearl St. Ch., R. Aikman, Springs St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Friend, by J. A. Ackley, Sheridan, by Rev. E. Taylor, Caldwell, Presb. Ch. bal., by J. Provost, Elizabethport, Cong. Ch., by Rev. O. S. St. John, ILLINOIS— Lacon, by Rev. Dr. Bullard, MISSOURI— St. Louis, in part of legacy of the late Johu Shackford, by W. M. Shackford, 3259 20 SCOTLANU— Cavers, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner,  Signature Canars, First Presb. Ch., Central Presb. Ch., Sev. Williams, in part of legacy of Mrs. S. Miller, \$25; Mrs. S. Miller, \$25; Mrs. S. Miller, \$25; Mrs. S. Miller, \$20; West Williams, in part of legacy of Mrs. Williams, in part of legacy of Mrs. Williams, in part of legacy of Mrs. S. Miller, \$20; Wrs. P. Luce, \$10; Letv, \$5; Mrs. S. Miller, \$20; Wrs. P. Luce, \$10; Letv, \$5; Mrs. S. Miller, \$20; Wrs. P. Luce, \$10; Letv, \$10; Mrs. S. Miller, \$20; Mrs.		on 🗪	Ellington,	
Bridgehampton L. L., Miss Sophronia H. Topping, by H. Halsey, Brooklyn, First Presb. Ch., by R. Creed, Carroll, by Rev. E. Taylor, Forrestville, by do 3 25 3 475		20 13		
Brooklyn, First Presb. Ch., by R. Creed, Carroll, by Rev. E. Taylor, 7 00	Bridgehampton L. I., Miss Sophronia H.	0.00	Hector,	
Carroll, by Rev. E. Taylor, Forrestville, by do Jamestown, by do Livingstonville, Presb. Ch., by Rev. E. G. Johnson, Newtown, L. L., Colored Ch., by Rev. J. Gibbe, New-York city, viz: Cextral Ch., a Friend, Pearl St. Ch., R. Aikman, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. Cf. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Friend, by J. A. Ackley, Sheridan, by Rev. E. Taylor, Sheridan, by Rev. E. Taylor, Elizabethport, Cong. Ch., by Rev. O. S. St. John, HLINOIS— Highland German Ch., by Rev. J. Reiger, Lacon, by Rev. Dr. Bullard, MISSOURI— St. Louis, in part of legacy of the late John Shackford, by W. M. Shackford, SCOTLANIO— Cavers, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner,  700 3 25 26 2038 Wm. P. Luce, \$10; J. Esty, \$5; F. M. Camp, \$2; Bl. Johnson, \$5; Mra. Charlotte, \$5; Lucy Ann Beers, \$5; H. Walbridge, \$5; J. M. Kenney, \$6; Thomas Downing, \$5; H. W. Sage, \$5; H. Walbridge, \$5; J. M. Kenney, \$6; Thomas Downing, \$5; H. W. Sage, \$5; Knowlesville, Lockport, First Presb. Ch., Cong. Ch., bal., Lower Town, Rev. W. C. Wisner, missionary service, Lyons, Ladies, \$30 66; coll. in part, \$24, Manne, Newark Valley, Mary Wilson, legacy, \$3; Fem. Miss. Soc., \$18 25; coll. \$30 16, 70 00d, Pen Yan, Richmond, Rochester, Brick Ch., Wm. Alling, \$100; Edmund Lyon, \$50; O. Hastings, \$25; others, bal., \$18, Rose, Rushville, South Dansville, Vienna, \$18 50; Fem. Miss. Soc., \$12 50; Weedsport, Youngstown, Avails of gold beads, 3 58				
Livingstonville, Presb. Ch., by Rev. E. G.	Carroll, by Rev. E. Taylor,	7 00	Wm. P. Luce, \$10; J. Esty, \$5; F. M.	
Livingstonville, Presb. Ch., by Rev. E. G. Johnson, Newtown, L. I., Colored Ch., by Rev. J. Gibbs, New-York city, viz: Cestral Ch., a Friend, Pearl St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Friend, by J. A. Ackley, Sheridan, by Rev. E. Taylor, Caldwell, Presb. Ch. bal., by J. Provost, Elizabethport, Cong. Ch., by Rev. O. S. St. John, H.LINOIS— Highland German Ch., by Rev. J. Reiger, Lacon, by Rev. Dr. Bullard, St. Louis, in part of legacy of the late John Shackford, by W. M. Shackford, SCOTLANU— Cavers, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner,  20 38  H. Walbridge, \$5; J. M. Kenney, \$6; Thomas Downing, \$5; H. W. Sage, \$3; others, \$41 95, Knowleaville, Lockport, First Presb. Ch., Cog. Ch., bal., Lower Town, Rev. W. C. Wisner, missionary service, Lyons, Ladies, \$30 66; coll. in part, \$24, Maine, Newark Valley, Mary Wilson, legacy, \$3; Fem. Miss. Soc., \$18 25; coll. \$30 16, Ogden, Pen Yan, Richmond, Rochester. Brick Ch., Wm. Alling, \$100; Edmund Lyon, \$50; O. Hastings, \$25; others, \$41 95, Knowleaville, Lockport, First Presb. Ch., Cog. Ch., bal., Newer Town, Rev. W. C. Wisner, missionary service, Lyons, Ladies, \$30 66; coll. in part, \$24, Maine, Newark Valley, Mary Wilson, legacy, \$3; Fem. Miss. Soc., \$18 25; coll. \$30 16, Ogden, Pen Yan, Schmund Lyon, \$50; O. Hastings, \$25; others, \$41 95, Knowleaville, Lockport, First Presb. Ch., Cog. Ch., bal., Newer Town, Rev. W. C. Wisner, missionary service, Lyons, Ladies, \$30 66; coll. in part, \$24, Maine, Newark Valley, Mary Wilson, legacy, \$3; Fem. Miss. Soc., \$18 25; coll. \$30 16, Ogden, Pen Yan, Schmund Lyon, \$50; O. Hastings, \$25; others, \$41 95, Knowleaville, Lockport, First Presb. Ch., Cog. Ch., bal., Newer Town, Rev. W. C. Wisner, Scotlandary Scotlandar			Camp, \$5; B. L. Johnson, \$5; Mrs. Char- lotte Herrick, \$5; Lucy Ann Beers, \$5;	
Newtown, L. I., Colored Ch., by Rev. J. Gibbs, New-York city, viz: Central Ch., a Friend, Pearl St. Ch., R. Aikman, Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10, Friend, by J. A. Ackley, Sheridan, by Rev. E. Taylor, Caldwell, Presb. Ch. bal., by J. Provost, Elizabethport, Cong. Ch., by Rev. O. S. St. John, HLINOIS— Highland German Ch., by Rev. J. Reiger, Highland German Ch., by Rev. J. Reiger, John Shackford, by W. M. Shackford, SCOTLANO— Cavers, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner,  Others, \$41 95, Knowlesville, Lockport, First Presb. Ch., 21 79 Cong. Ch., bal., 12 00 Lockport, First Presb. Ch., 21 79 Cong. Ch., bal., 12 00 Lockport, First Presb. Ch., 21 79 Cong. Ch., bal., 12 00 Lower Town, Rev. W. C. Wisner, missionary service, Lyons, Ladies, \$30 66; coll. in part, \$24, Manne, Newark Valley, Mary Wilson, legacy, \$3; Fem. Miss. Soc., \$18 25; coll. \$30 16, Ogden, Pen Yan, 10 95 Comment Ch., by Rev. D. 12 00 Lockport, First Presb. Ch., 21 79 Cong. Ch., bal., 22 00 Lyons, Ladies, \$30 66; coll. in part, \$24, Manne, Newark Valley, Mary Wilson, legacy, \$3; Fem. Miss. Soc., \$18 25; coll. \$30 16, Ogden, Pen Yan, 26 00 Richmond, Rochester, Brick Ch., Wm. Alling, \$100; Edmund Lyon, \$50; O. Hastings, \$25; others, bal., \$18, Rose, South Dansville, Vienna, \$18 50; Fem. Miss. Soc., \$12 50, Weedsport, Youngstown, Avails of gold beads,			H. Walbridge, \$5; J. M. Kenney, \$5;	
Solution		20 38		130 05
Cong. Ch., bal.,   25 00   10 00   1	Gibbs,	<b>9</b> 50		19 00
Pearl St. Ch., R. Aikman,       10 00         Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr.       5 00         C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10,       15 00         Friend, by J. A. Ackley,       10 00         Sheridan, by Rev. E. Taylor,       10 00         Sheridan, by Rev. E. Taylor,       12 00         NEW-JERSEY—       Caldwell, Presb. Ch. bal., by J. Provost,       12 00         Elizabethport, Cong. Ch., by Rev. O. S.       12 00         Elizabethport, Cong. Ch., by Rev. J. Reiger,       12 00         Highland German Ch., by Rev. J. Reiger,       5 00         Lacon, by Rev. Dr. Bullard,       3 00         MISSOURI—       3 00         Bt. Louis, in part of legacy of the late John Shackford, by W. M. Shackford,       3 00         SCOTLAND—       Cavers, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev.       71 24		95 AA		
Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, Jr. 5.00   C. A. D. 5; J. H. R. 10,	Pearl St. Ch., R. Aikman,	10 00	Lower Town, Rev. W. C. Wisner, mis-	
Friend, by J. A. Ackley, Sheridan, by Rev. E. Taylor,  NEW-JERSEY— Caldwell, Presb. Ch. bal., by J. Provost, Elizabethport, Cong. Ch., by Rev. O. S. St. John, HLINOIS— Highland German Ch., by Rev. J. Reiger, Lacon, by Rev. Dr. Bullard, St. Louis, in part of legacy of the late John Shackford, by W. M. Shackford, SCOTLAND— Cavers, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner,  100 Maine, Newark Valley, Mary Wilson, legacy, \$3; Fem. Miss. Soc., \$18 25; coll. \$30 16, Ogden, Pen Yan, Richmond, Rochester, Brick Ch., Wm. Alling, \$100; Edmund Lyon, \$50; O. Hastings, \$25; others, bal., \$18, Rose, Rushville, South Dansville, Vienna, \$18 50; Fem. Miss. Soc., \$12 50; Weedsport, Youngstown, Avails of gold beads,  3 60  Maine, Newark Valley, Mary Wilson, legacy, \$3; Fem. Miss. Soc., \$13 01, St. 41  Caldwell, Presb. Ch. bal., by J. Provost, St. John, S	Spring St. Ch., Friend by W. Patton, J.		sionary service,	
Sheridan, by Rev. E. Taylor, NEW-JERSEY—   Caldwell, Presb. Ch. bal., by J. Provost, Elizabethport, Cong. Ch., by Rev. O. S. St. John,   12 00   MISSOURI—   Highland German Ch., by Rev. J. Reiger, Lacon, by Rev. Dr. Bullard,   38 00   MISSOURI—   St. Louis, in part of legacy of the late John Shackford, by W. M. Shackford, 3252 20   SCOTLANU—   Cavers, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner,   71 24   24,433 08   Newark Valley, Mary Wilson, legacy, \$3;   Fem. Miss. Soc., \$18 25; coll. \$30 16, Ogden, Pen Yan, Richmond, Rochester. Brick Ch., Wm. Alling, \$100; Edmund Lyon, \$50; O. Hastings, \$25; others, bal., \$18, Ogden, Pen Yan, Richmond, Rochester. Brick Ch., Wm. Alling, \$100; Edmund Lyon, \$50; O. Hastings, \$25; others, bal., \$18, Ogden, Pen Yan, Richmond, Rochester. Brick Ch., Wm. Alling, \$100; Edmund Lyon, \$50; O. Hastings, \$25; others, bal., \$18, Ogden, Pen Yan, Richmond, Rochester. Brick Ch., Wm. Alling, \$100; Edmund Lyon, \$50; O. Hastings, \$25; others, bal., \$18, Ogden, Pen Yan, Richmond, Rochester. Brick Ch., Wm. Alling, \$100; Edmund Lyon, \$50; O. Hastings, \$25; others, bal., \$18, Ogden, Pen Yan, Richmond, Rochester. Brick Ch., Wm. Alling, \$100; Edmund Lyon, \$50; O. Hastings, \$25; others, bal., \$18, Ogden, Pen Yan, Richmond, Rochester. Brick Ch., Wm. Alling, \$100; Edmund Lyon, \$50; O. Hastings, \$25; others, bal., \$18, Ogden, Pen Yan, Richmond, Rochester. Brick Ch., Wm. Alling, \$100; Edmund Lyon, \$50; O. Hastings, \$25; others, bal., \$18, Ogden, Pen Yan, Richmond, Rochester. Brick Ch., Wm. Alling, \$100; Edmund Lyon, \$50; O. Hastings, \$25; others, bal., \$18, Ogden, Pen Yan, Richmond, Rochester. Brick Ch., Wm. Alling, \$100; Edmund Lyon, \$50; O. Hastings, \$25; others, bal., \$18, Ogden, Pen Yan, Richmond, Rochester. Brick Ch., Wm. Alling, \$100; Edmund Lyon, \$50; O. Hastings, \$25; others, bal., \$18, Ogden, Pen Yan, Richmond, Rochester. Brick Ch., Wm. Alling, \$100; D. Yang, St. Yang				
Caldwell, Presb. Ch. bal., by J. Provost, Elizabethport, Cong. Ch., by Rev. O. S. St. John, ILLINOIS— Highland German Ch., by Rev. J. Reiger, Lacon, by Rev. Dr. Bullard, MISSOURI— St. Louis, in part of legacy of the late John Shackford, by W. M. Shackford, 3252 20 SCOTLAND— Cavers, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner,  71 24  24.433 06	Sheridan, by Rev. E. Taylor,		Newark Valley, Mary Wilson, legacy, \$3;	
Elizabethport, Cong. Ch., by Rev. O. S. St. John,  Highland German Ch., by Rev. J. Reiger, Highland German Ch., by Rev. J. Reiger, Lacon, by Rev. Dr. Bullard,  MISSOURI— St. Louis, in part of legacy of the late John Shackford, by W. M. Shackford, 3252 20  SCOTLANU— Cavers, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner,  Pen Yan, Richmond, Rochester. Brick Ch., Wm. Alling, \$100; Edmund Lyon, \$50; O. Hastings, \$25; others, bal., \$18, Rose, Rushville, South Dansville, Vienna, \$18 50; Fem. Miss. Soc., \$12 50; Youngstown, Avails of gold beads,  3 58		12 00		
Highland German Ch., by Rev. J. Reiger, 5 00 Lacon, by Rev. Dr. Bullard, 38 00 MISSOURI— St. Louis, in part of legacy of the late John Shackford, by W. M. Shackford, 3252 20 SCOTLAND— Cavers, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner, 71 24  \$4.433 08  Rochester, Brick Ch., Wm. Alling, \$100; Edmund Lyon, \$50; O. Hastings, \$25; others, bal., \$18, Rose, St. Louis, in part of legacy of the late John Shackford, by W. M. Shackford, 3252 20 SCOTLAND— Vienna, \$18 50; Fem. Miss. Soc., \$12 50; Vienna, \$18 50; Fem. Miss. Soc., \$12 50; Vienna, \$18 50; Fem. Miss. Soc., \$12 50; Avails of gold beads,  3 58	Elizabethport, Cong. Ch., by Rev. O. S.		Pen Yan,	10 25
Highland German Ch., by Rev. J. Reiger, 5 00 Lacon, by Rev. Dr. Bullard, 38 00 MISSOURI— St. Louis, in part of legacy of the late John Shackford, by W. M. Shackford, 3252 20 SCOTLAND— Cavers, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner, 71 24  44.433 08  Edmund Lyon, \$50; O. Hastings, \$25; others, bal., \$18, Rose, Rushville, South Dansville, Vienna, \$18 50; Fem. Miss. Soc., \$12 50; Weedsport, Youngstown, Avails of gold beads,  3 58		2 20		355 UÜ
MISSOURI— St. Louis, in part of legacy of the late John Shackford, by W. M. Shackford, 3252 20  SCOTLAND— Cavers, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner,  71 24  44.433 06  Rose, Rushville, South Dansville, Vienna, \$18 50; Fem. Miss. Soc., \$12 50; Weedsport, Youngstown, Avails of gold beads,  3 58	Highland German Ch., by Rev. J. Reiger,		Edmund Lyon, \$50; O. Hastings, \$25;	445.55
St. Louis, in part of legacy of the late John Shackford, by W. M. Shackford, 3252 20 SCOTLAND— Cavers, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner,  71 24  44.433 06  Rushville, South Dansville, Vienna, \$18 50; Fem. Miss. Soc., \$12 50; Weedsport, Youngstown, Avails of gold beads,  31 17  9 00  Needsport, Youngstown, 31 00  Avails of gold beads, 358		38 00		
SCOTLANU— Cavers, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Skinner,  71 24  24.433 08  Vienna, \$18 50; Fem. Miss. Soc., \$12 50; 5 00  Youngstown, Avails of gold beads,  31 00  5 00  5 00  7 24	St. Louis, in part of legacy of the late		Rushville,	31 17
Cavers, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev.  Dr. Skinner,  71 24  Avails of gold beads,  5 00  Youngstown,  Avails of gold beads,  5 00  Avails of gold beads,		3252 20		
Dr. Skinner, 71 24 Youngstown, 21 00 Avails of gold beads, 3 58				5 00
94,433 08		71 24	Youngstown,	
JASPER CORNING, Treasures \$940 58				J 35
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# THE PASTOR'S JOURNAL,

OR,

SKETCHES OF REAL CHARACTERS, CONVERSATIONS, AND STRIKING FACTS, FURNISHED CHIEFLY BY CLERGYMEN.

### Alone with God.

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[For the Pastor's Journal]

WE are always with God, and he is always with us. But there are some circumstances in which this truth is apprehended by the soul with unwented clearness; when we not only feel ourselves to be in his presence, but also that we are, as it were, alone with him.

Some years since, a scientific gentleman returning from Europe, when in mid ocean, had the following experi-After a day of gentle breezes, evening came placidly on, unspotted by a cloud, unstirred by a breath of air. The winds seemed to have died on the shores of distant continents. ocean lay in a profound slumber, and the helpless ship slept also on its bosom. As the night advanced, all sounds were husbed on board, and the repose of universal nature became so intense as to be actually oppressive to the solitary passenger who gazed from the bulwarks upon the scene. smooth was the water, that the whole canopy of heaven was perfectly reflected in the mirror below; the line of the horizon was invisible, and the concave above and that beneath, were ioined in one continuous, illimitable sphere. The earth and the ocean were annihilated; and the ship, like an atom in the centre of the universe, was hung up in space, with nothing between her and the stars, which beamed with equal clearness from the Zenith and from the Nor eye nor ear gave evidence of any nearer object; and the gazer felt himself to be Alone WITH God, in his vast pavilion. All intrusive things find yourself Alone with God. Not that engross the senses, and through them the thoughts, were gone; and a worldly business to go and meet him

feeling of the Infinite lay vast, absorbing, irresistible upon the soul. Even to breathe, was a thing of awe. How dreadful to be so surrounded with God. to have such an apprehension of being shut up in direct contact with pure hoh-

ness, and almighty power!

But our traveller was a Christian. He was no stranger to communion with his Maker, though never before had he been so impressed with the majesty of God and the littleness of man. From the depths of his awed and entranced spirit there went up such praise, such rejoicing confidence, that stretching forth his hands into the midnight air, as if he could take hold on the Divinity, his whole soul poured itself out in the feeling, (words would have seemed profane) " ABBA, FATHER !"

The writer knows not the subsequent experience of this man; but it seems hardly possible that he can ever have any serious doubts of his being a child To be so separated from all earthly dependence, to be carried, as it were, so far away into eternity, and have such an intelligent, distinct, and full apprehension of God, in his natural awfulness and his moral glory, and to feel no recoil; but, on the contrary, to have the soul leap up with transport towards God as her chosen portion and her rest—this, methinks, is an evidence of grace second only to that blessed consciousness of complete salvation, which will be enjoyed by the saint, beyond the grave, when he gets home to the bosom of his God and Savior.

The time is coming—nay, it is even

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but you will also have to give up your I God is, to see him as he is," to be so friends, your companion, the dearest person on earth, without whose presence and sympathy you now think you can hardly live. You will bid farewell to all your personal habits, the cares of the mind and labors of the hands, that have made up your being. You will part even with that most intimate, most cherished of all your associates, your own body, and go away from all the places which you ever knew, to a strange world, of which you have no conception. And there, in that world, you will have a new apprehension, such as you never have had on earth, of the pervading Godbead. You will meet your Maker alone. The idea of God will not be that of a being external to yourself, to be forgotten and recalled at intervals; but it will be ever present, like the consciousness of your own existence; and you can no more get rid of his being, even in thought, than of your own. His presence will be within and without, filling you, enrounding you, upholding you, imprisoning you. He can make the idea of himself so incomparably engreesing, that all other beings may swarm about you, without) your being aware of their presence, any more than the prisoner listening to the decision which gives him life or death, notices the motes which float in the air around him. When that hour shall come, how will you feel towards God! Will you shrink within yourself, and long to find in the lowest depth a lower deep, where you may hide from the dread of his holy majesty? Or will you feel that what your spirit has so long sought in darkness and tears, in a weary and desponding pilgrimage, [ ahe hath found at last? As God comes [ mearer, will his divine nature draw you! sorrow upon sorrow—a broken-hearted more strongly, till, like a wandering wife and weeping daughters. Public star returning to the sun, you are confidence was now restored. Seeing attracted to him and loss yourself in his reformation, when the time of his

his immensity? Methinks, this must be heaven, even the very heaven of heavens; to realize! not only that God is, but that, in comparison, nothing else is, and he is ALL: not only to exteem him "the FIRST good and the FIRST fair," but to see all goodness and beauty to be his alone; and to feel that our own souls are assimilated to his image. Yes, "to be where | bowed the knee and heart to God.

impressed with his being and perfections as to feel alone with him, and "to be like him—that is beaven!"

### Just in time.

[For the Paster's Journal.]

When I came to C, my nearest neighbor, Mr. F-, a man aged 58 years, was a drunkard, and had been for years; was bound over for trial in the county court for an attempt to kill two of his neighbors, while under the

influence of liquor.

In January last, after an illusor of two or three days, when sober, I went to his room, laid the subject of temperance before him, and the consequences of his course. After considerable effect to convince him, with a trembling hand and tears in his eyes, he signed the total abstinence pledge. He was the first drunkard who signed in this town. He remained firm, and being a man of decision, although of very few words, he led others to the pledge.

During the rovival, which followed, he became interested for his soulattended the meeting—rose for prayer, and afterward went, in the crowded assembly, and took his eldest daughter by the hand, (his only unconverted child,) and came to the anxious seat, where I have reason to believe they both consecrated themselves to God, and became savingly acquainted with He intended to unite their Savior. with the church when an opportunity should offer. He had now become a blessing to that family, where had been trial came, the complainants did not ap-pear against him. Thus he stood by the grace of God, a man and a Christian.

Here the Lord took him. O, what mercy that He took him not before ! About aix weeks after he obtained a hope in Christ, after a distressing illness of five days, I preached his funeral sermon in the same bouse where he first

### Oh, that they were wise!

[For the Pestor's Journal]

Were I to see a building in flames, and a poor infatuated mortal enter it, and sit down to eat and drink and repose, I should deem him presumptuous, if not insane. Should I see a reckless adventurer floating in a boat just above the rapids of the Niagara, and suffering himself to be drifted towards the dreadful precipios, and yet plying no oar, nor uttering a cry for help, I should not fail: to regard him as bereft of reason, or, at icest, desirous of death. But O, where shall we find a name for the conduct of him who suspends the interests of a certain eternity, on the possible continuance of an uncertain life! who risks the endurance of a death-bed without hope, and a bell without end, in order that he may be at ease a little longer in his business, in his pleasures, and in i hia aiza !

I stood by the death-bed of one who had no hope. No fond expectation of recovery soothed his pains, and beguiled the tedious hours of languishing. That "flattering unction" he could not apply to his smarting conscience: he knew he must now die. Nor could he procure a temporary solace by resorting to unbelief. In the few intervals of his pain, when his mind could act connectedly, and he could be brought to look at the subject, there was an awful clearness in his convictions of christian truth. Here, then, he lay, all eucompassed with horror. Behind, was the wreck of hopes and resolutions, covering all the stream of the past. Before him, the dark curtain of eternity hid all from his view, except as it occasionally seemed to lift itself up, and disclose terrific acenes in waiting for his soul.

die, there seemed to come a kind of and business talent. desperate abandoning of himself to his much abroad in the community, and toom. any effort for salvation. Even the and things, which rendered him a sound of prayer, which was offered at fluant and adroit disputant, on almost his side, and the instruction that was every topic of common discussion, and given him, he appeared to regard as few of the common people cared to nurusions as it he would have said, get into an argument with him. He could be have spoken out, "hast thou was, however, entirely ignorant of re-come to torment me before the time?" ligion, so far as I have been able to

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All efforts to benefit this dying soul proved fruitless. While he acknowledged the truth and importance of every thing that was said, he turned away from the last offer of salvation, as he had turned away from every previoue offer.

As I left his couch, and the gazing relatives, who were half persuaded not to imitate his procrastination, I exclaimed to myself, "O, that they were wise; O, that they were wise !"

### Neglected opportunities.

[For the Pastor's Journal.]

It is now twenty-five years since, as I think, the Lord appeared in mercy to my soul, by speaking pardon through the blood of Jesus. O, miracle of grace, if ever so faithless and unprofitable a servant as I have been, shall attain to the mansions of the saved! the first summer after I entertained the hope of pardon, my mind was much exercised in behalf of the unconverted. I felt that I could persuade almost any man to be a Christian, if he would only listen to me, till I could have time to communicate my views. In this belief, I wrote many letters to acquaintances abroad, as well as held numerous conversations with individuals in my immediate neighborhood. But also! soon I began to find that my efforts were unavailing. Probably my seal was not according to knowledge, or I was working in my own atrength; for I have never learned that much fruit resulted from my labors. I sunk down into a state of despondency and inaction, during which the following circumstances

occurred. There lived near me an intelligent With the conviction that he must | negro, of more than usual cultivation This man was There was no disposition to bud acquired a familiarity with men



THE PASTUR'S JOURNAL

September, 1842.

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trut the man was. none, nees where I in his gain access, sessered myself with → Perhaps be may · can no one has warned .. : R' wrath to come. Suprace the first op-Mart him to take care still I neglected to weekution immediately. et in seportunity, instead of Wat was my surprise 100 could a con or mind, when at the a tree days, I learned that he was carried off by a violent dis-..... www. word of instruction A server having been offered at his No sees and that he had gone into Section all the deep pollution of his then, how did my bleeding " have beat painfully within me, at the thought, that the blood of that soul megat be found in my skirts! And how often, in the street and in the crowd, as we'll as in the secret retirement of my closes, has that negro's form appeared to stand before me, and upbraid me with my guilt, in not saying, at least one word of warning! I trust I have repented, and that God has forgiven me; but I can nover forgive myself that croue.

I have penned this brief account, because I would have my christian brethren wood the stings that I have suffered. Since then, I have tried to be taithful to sunners, though alas, I have done but little, after all. Still, no other case of neglect haunts my conscience like the one I have detailed. And yet, reader, you are exposed to just such neglect and compunction, unless you "watch and pray" against the journal evil of procrastination.

### A temperance fact.

(From a missionary.)

The temperance movement with us was immediately occasioned by the following providential circumstance. The most abandoned drunkard in the place, in a fit of intoxication, threatened the life of his unoffending wife, and turned her out of his house in a most brittal manner. She went before a magistrate, made oath against him as a dangerous man, and had him imprisoned. Here, in the lonelmess of his confinement, he caine to himself-expressed sorrow for the course of life he had led, and formed the determination to abandon wholly the use of all intoxicating liquors. An opportunity was given him, and he took the Washingtonian pledge. A friend appearing to give him bail, he was released, and went home to his desolate log-cabin. His deeply injured wife did not see fit to return to him immediately. She wanted to be convinced that he was a thoroughly reformed man. He saw her passing his house, and desired to epeak to her-confessed that he had disgraced and ruined her and her children. and desired her to do some sewing for him that he might leave the place. She told him he had better not go, he might retrieve his character, &c. He burst into tears, and desired her to pray for him, (for she was a praying woman.) She went in, and he knelt by her side, which he had not done before for years, if ever. It was now understood that he wished to join a temperance society, and we felt called upon to act. meeting was called. He addressed us in a few humble and affecting words, and put his name, by invitation, first to the pledge. Since this he has constantly attended meeting and the Sabbath school. Before his reformation he had not been seen in the house of God for 15 years, as we have been informed. There is an appearance of sincerity and subriety about him, which makes us hope it will be permanent. An excellent sister often mentioned his unhappy case before his reformation, and since has said, that he was often before her mud in her closet, and she was led to pray that he might be saved from

## THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Go, . . . . . . . . PREACH the GOSPEL . . . . . . . . Mark xvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be SEST? . . . . . . . . Rom. x. 15.

Vol. XV.

OCTOBER, 1849.

No. 6

### A Few words in time of need.

A REFERENCE to the monthly acknowledgment of receipts by the A. H. M. S., will show the friends of this cause, that the time has arrived which puts their attachment to a practical test. To meet the drafts of missionaries, who have well earned and greatly need the amount pledged to them, and to send out and sustain other missionaries in a few of the many fields where they are desired, requires the liberal and prompt beneficence of those, who believe in the indispensableness of the Gospel to save our beloved country.

It is but too well known, that the ability of the churches to sustain the cause of benevolence, is greatly abridged. Hundreds of the most liberal contributors to Home Missions are completely prostrated, and hundreds more deem themselves able to give but little. Must the cause therefore suffer! Must the needful efforts to supply the land with the Gospel be prosecuted on a narrower scale! This result would be indeed deplorable. To retrench missionary operations, when all depraying influences are in full and increasing action, is not to be thought of by the disciples of Christ. But it is inevitable, unless each of his followers assume a personal share of the burden of expense.

We would recall to the minds of our readers the present state of the Home Missionary cause. For five years it has been laboring under great pecuniary embarrassments; and yet it has advanced, because the providence of God evidently called it to do so. The population of the new states has during that time increased fifty per cent, in the very period when those states were least able to support the Gospel without aid. Of course, they ought to have had additional assistance in the same proportion; but this it has been impracticable for the Committee to grant. The whole of the claim from lowa and Wisconsin, and much of that from northern Illinois and Missouri, has arisen during this period.

Again—Foreign influences have recently become more threatening. Emigrants are pouring into our country in unwonted numbers, filling up our towns and most frequented thoroughfares, with a population but little under the control of our institutions, and greatly increasing the numerical and moral hindrances to the success of the Gospel among us.

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Papal Missions are liberally supported, especially in the West, by foreign societies; and are enabled to erect institutions of learning, and churches, in places where all Protestant interests are struggling with embarrassment. During the present season, a distinguished Catholic prelate from Austria, visited our country and spent some months in exploring it, with reference to the interests of the Papal Missions.

The political aspects of our country admonish us, that now, if ever, we need to have the principles of the Gospel universally held up to public view. This is no time to withhold the only agency that can govern the excited selfishness and ambition of men.

Such are some of the causes that concur to make the present a critical period. To meet these exigencies, immediate action is required—action which cannot be deferred. No other time will answer; if the needful work be not done now, incalculable loss will ensue. Souls will perish that might have been saved; Infidels, Romanists, heretics of every grade, will overrun regions that might have been filled with churches walking in the order of the Gospel. Fountains of learning will be poisoned with corrupt principles and vicious associations, where science might have been made the handmaid to virtue and piety.

Must these sad results occur? Shall the present auspicious moment, when the public ear is open, when the Spirit of God is moving on the hearts of men in the new states, pass away unimproved?

We appeal to the people of God, to every friend of our country, to all who care whether their children shall dwell in a christian or in an infidel land, to come forward, and to give to this cause immediate assistance—to give, not mere temporary aid, but a permanent liberality, that shall grow with the claims of the object it aims to accomplish.

Is it said in reply, that the community is crippled and cannot give? Shall this be the answer which the churches will return to that God who has delivered them from the horrors of war with one of the strongest and proudest nations of the earth? Who has kept our whole land from pestilence, and given us a year of unwonted plenty?

Inquire, reader, within the circle of your own domestic regards. Have you not received this year some great good at the hand of your Heavenly Father, on account of which a thank-offering is due to him?—no restoration of impaired health—no deliverance of a bosom friend from imminent danger—no child converted—no associate snatched from the drunkard's doom? Have you prospered in no labors—reaped no fruitful fields? And if no striking occurrence arises to your view, as you glance over the events of the year, have you not, at least, been permitted to dwell in peace and safety, your days coming and going with an even flow, and your Sabbaths still bringing their rich spiritual repasts? Think, all ye who can afford nothing for the cause of God, that if he had laid upon you his afflicting hand, how much you would have been compelled to afford, which now has been spared to you. And have you nothing, then, for the poor, who are famishing for the bread of life?

We would especially urge on the churches and pastors such inquiries as these— Have you, this year, done your duty to the cause of Home Missions? If not, have you any definite arrangement as to the time and mode of bringing it before the people, and collecting their contributions? Can you not raise the standard of intelligence and feeling, in reference to the moral interests of our own country ? Can you not do it now? Wait not till a more convenient season; for while you wait, great interests, both for time and eternity, are in peril; the feeble churches become feebler; and the laborers faint for want of your sympathy and aid.

## American Home Missionary Society.

USEFUL IN THE WEST.

We have had occasion to say much, respecting the want of missionaries for the promising and neglected fields in the new states, and have expressed our sorrow, that so few are disposed to go to them. Under the persuasion, that some statements are required also, concerning the qualifications for the western field, we subjoin a few remarks on that subject.

Various misapprehensions prevail at the East, respecting the western character-Some persons, leaving out of view the vast extent of the Mississippi valley, and the diverse origin of the people there, conceive of the West as they do of one of the eastern states—as a unit, having a population, homogeneous in its origin, associations, and character. With the idea of this population, they have connected the uncivilized habits, and the uncouth phrases which abound in anecdotes of the early backwoodsmen, trappers and boatmen who inhabited the vicinity of the western rivers. Hence they suppose, that to be acceptable, the preacher needs coarseness rather than refinement; with a stentorian voice and boisterous manner, instead of logic and learning.

That there are, here and there, portions of the West to which this character may apply, may be admitted; still, it is not true, of the whole. It should be remembered, that some of the most intelligent and enterprising sons of New-England are there. From the overcrowded communities on the sea-board, the churches, the professions of medicine and law, and the arts, have sent thither their several representatives. There is so much of cultivation in the community, that many, even of those who have it not, "to such a community, needs to be a well

WHAT KIND OF MINISTERS WILL BE || affect it, and strive for it for themselves and their children, and will not tolerate the preacher who treats them as destitute of it. The very circumstances of the country excite mental activity, and compel men to inquiry and discussion. Conflicting land claims are to be settled, towns and counties to be organized, and all the details of highways, schools, &c. to be adjusted—requiring the collision of intellect, and affording occasions for seeking and exerting influence. Accordingly, there results a shrewdness and wakefulness of mind, and an earnest directness in intercourse with each other. When a man has occasion to address his fellow citizens, it is on some matter on which they are all interested and all informed, and he can hope to succeed only by getting the mastery over them, either by the superiority of his logic, the attractions of his manner, or the evident fervor of his feelings. To gain the attention and inspire the respect of a western audience, a speaker must show them some sufficient occasion for it. must go about his work in such a style as shall leave no question as to his own interest in it. He must show that it has claims on them, either by the power of his arguments or by the depth of his pathos. In older communities, the great doctrines of religion are generally admitted, and the preacher may merely allude to them as things well established. But in the new states, every thing has to be ascertained anew: even elementary truths are liable to be called in question. Every shade of sectarianism and unbelief has its advocates, and each one gains a hearing. In this competition for public attention and for proselytes, these men acquire great tact in arresting and controlling the western mind. The missionary

farnished man—a man who can think on his a feet, and if necessary, out most a new card not set down in the books, from the ready resources of his own mind, without going to his study.

The only exception to the indepensableness of this positive style of qualifications, is that, where a deficiency in mental strangth is compensated by extraordinary party and industry. There are cases of a high degree of unefulness, where the logical powers and the graces of manner would not have gained attention, but where it has been commanded by the swe which attends a boly and blameless life, crowded full of acts of love and mercy.

Thus, the successful preacher in the West, must exhibit some soop reason, why his bearers should attend to him rather than any body else. He must excel in reasoning. or in illustration, or in person and manner. or in his reputation for piety and sincerity, or in some other quality. Preaching from notes is an obstacle only so far as it hinders the minister from bringing his own soul in contact with the soul of the hearer. If the sermon have that in it, which is really worthy of attention, and is preached-not rend-it will be well' received in most portions of the West. At the same time, it is not to be concealed, that on all other aubjects then religion, those who address public assemblies are so direct and so practical, so full of popular, off-band illustrations, that the preacher who shall succeed well with written discourses, should be able to realize in their composition, Dr. Beecher's definition of eloquence-" logic set on fire."

That we do not overrate the kind and degree of qualifications for western missionsries, we might prove by many testimonies. One or two may suffice. The Ray. A. Bullard, D. D., of St. Louis, has recently made an appeal to eastern ministers, in behalf of the state of Missouri. Among other statements, are the following:-

If you were to send us 100 good, pious, efficient ministers to-day, our wants would not be supplied. Ten or twelve men, with talents and piety above mediocrity, can at once be settled in important towns with a salary

such places we want no man that cannot be settled in the best country congregations in Massachusetts. The towns of which I speak, are settled with some of the most enterprising and talented men in the land. In some of them, there are eight or ten physicians, and as many lawyers, with strong and The merhighly cultivated minds. chants and mechanics, too, are equal in intelligence to those you will find in the best congregations in your state. Such men can never be benefitted by infe-We do not ask for rior preachers. We greatly need men who have been in the ministry four or five years, that shall be thus qualified to come among us and lay the foundations of To such men, with many generations. the offered aid of the American Home Mussionary Society, we promise a support, not weelth, and as much mann work, and as large and important a field as they can desire. We will give them as good an opportunity to be useful as they can find upon the broad face of the earth. But if they would be successful they must be strong, diligent, hely

Agein, we quote the language of a mis-MODRET !--

The West must have men of piety and talents. But men may come here bringing all the classics of the college. and all the theology of the seminary, and yet not be able to move western I remember to have beard a mind. man preach, just from an eastern seminary. I pitied him. His sermons were good ; but in preaching, when he raised his eyes from his notes, they were fixed on the floor before him. Few wished to hear him the second time. you to send ever so many men of this kind, the Free Will Baptists, Christians, and other sects who have never seen the inside of a seminary of learning, but who are self-taught, and have the tact to seize and manage the western people, would draw their congregations from them.

But it is not emply in piety and popular talent that a minister's adaptedness to the West consists. A certain resoluteness of of from \$400 to \$600 a year. But for | soul-a superiority to circumstances, is easen-

ini. There are many changes in the new states, and trials cannot be avoided; in one shape or another, in person or in feeling, or in both, they are almost certain to come. The minister, then, a' ould be one who can and his solace chiefly in his religion and in his work. They who, from natural softness of disposition, rely on others for their happiness, and take the hue of their feelings from those around them, are unsuited for public life in the West. Men of too great tenmtiveness, who must receive attentions, whose convenience and feelings must be studied by their associates, will find themselves out of their element. Those, too, who have been eccustomed to abundant pecuniary resources, who have been nursed into their profession, will find themselves subjected to a rigid economy, and the absence of many things, which long habit has rendered seeen-

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Says a missionary in Wisconsin :-

As much as we need ministers, don't send us faint-hearted men, who are afraid of a log house, or scorn to lodge in a garret. I want to see men-and women too-who are at home where there is labor to be performed for the cause of Christ; who neither fear to speak their own minds, nor are offended if others differ from them in opinion: men who are willing to make eacrifices for the cause of the Savior-for sacrifices must be made, both of personal comfort and of pecuniary means. And if either, or both of these be of more consequence to a man than the salvation of souls, and the establishment of truth in this new territory, let him stay in the East. We want not such here; nor do we envy them their happiness. The substantial means of comfort are plenty; the gewgaws will be, for a time, wanting.

### Correspondence.

#### IOWA.

From the Rev. F. Gaylord, Hartford, Іоюа.

#### Onword.

I have divided my time between Mount Pleasant and this place for the last quarter. My congregations in both ing stronger, brethren dwell in unity places, this season, have thus far been and become more and more capable of larger than ever before. attention is paid to the preaching of the salvation. A minister serving those word. The state of things seems to be whose parents were served by his father, assuming form and shape, and prospects may not conceive of diversity so great are encouraging. The truth seems to as that which here exists. Our members be silently working its way to the hearts (not over twenty in number,) come from of men. Quite flourishing Sabbath Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, schools are in progress, in both places. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois The temperance reformation has taken and Kentucky. In one family of three hold at Mount Pleasant, and the results individuals, the father is from Pennsyl-have been gratifying. Here we have vania, and the mother from Ohio; nothing to do in that line. Since the year while the son is an Illinoian. commenced, there have been added to the On temperance, something may be church at Mount Pleasant 5 by letter, added to my last report. No intoxicating and 2 to the church here. We hold a | drink is now sold within a circumferattendance is tolerably good.

#### ILLINOIS.

From Rev. J. H. Buffington, Chill, Hancock Co., Ill.

#### Bleady progress.

In our church old things are becom-Excellent acting together in the great cause of

weekly prayer meeting at which the ence of one hundred miles. The Lord behold in mercy the children of sorrow



#### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

October,

who are now the sons of hope! their invocation be,

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"Teach my best reason, reason! My best will.
Teach rectitude; and fix my firm resolve,
Wiedom to wed and pay her long arreas."

#### The sting removed.

Miss Stephens, who died in this place in April last, was a follower of the Savior from her youth up, she sbrank with matinctive dread from the first approach of death; but the Lord; removed the sting thereof; and notes; of praise were on her tongue. At her funeral I addressed the people from the words "Father, I will that they also whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am." There were present Campbellites, Infidels, and Mormons.

### The Means Missionary cause pre-

To-morrow, if the Lord permit, I shall present to this people your highly interesting *Report* for the past year; we are poor, very poor! and yet if we open our hearts an offering may be found in our hand acceptable to the Lord our Redeemer.

And why should not every feeble church make a contribution to this cause? In what Society should such churches feel a greater interest, than in this, which forms the great link between them and the sympathics of the abler communities? And yet, although the congregations aided by the A. H. M. S , pay more than 40 per cent on the amount granted them, into various channels of public charity, a very inconsiderable portion of this amount is given to Home Missions. We venture to say that this is not merely wrong, it is unnatural and ungrateful. The Society that fosters them deserves at least its proportion of their charitable gifts. Lifevery missionary were to adopt the course proposed by the Writer above, and bring the leading facts in the Annual Report of the Society before his people, they would not only to erve a valuable accession of information concerning the destiny of this great nation, and the share it eaght to have in the salvation of the whole world, but an amount of pecuniary aid would be elicited, which would do much good while many a church would be led to have a museionary society,

May a change the relation of a beneficiary for that of a benefactor.

From Rev. L. Spencer, Canion, Ill.

#### Dilapidations Rebailt.

I came here in October, 1841, and commenced my labors under most disheartening circumstances. The people told me, if I would remain with them through the winter, they would feed me and my family, and do what more they could. They did so. I succeeded, after some time, in getting a portion of them formed into a Congregational church; and from that time former members and old backsliders have been coming in, until there are now over 80 who identify themselves with the church, about 22 male members, most of them in very moderate circumstances. My congregation has been gradually increasing.

#### Temperance and Revival.

During the winter we shared richly in the blessings which temperance has been showering upon our land with such a liberal hand. Drunkenness prevailed when I came here to an alarming extent—now there is scarcely any. Although we had no "Washingtonians" from abroad, the Lord blessed such means as we used abundantly.

The temperance reformation was followed by an interesting revival of religion, in which all the christian churchés shared more or less. It was not confined to the town, but extended to neighboring settlements around. Many tall cedars of Lebanon were brought low. Everlanting praise to God for being permitted to share in such a glorious work! How rich a reward for toil and privation! What lover of Jesus and the souls of men would not count it all joy if he could win souls to the Savior?

There have united with us ten-five by letter, and five by profession. We have two weekly prayer meetings, a temale prayer meeting, and others occasionally. We observe the first and last Monday of each month as concerts for my time in C.; but preach in destitute places around, Subbaths and week days, as my health and circumstances will; permit, and yet I can supply but few of the number who are calling for the Goepel. Error is coming in upon every hand, and in every form; and but few are here to hold up the Cross, before which it will shrink gway.

We are at present dependent upon the Methodists for a house for worship. They accommodate us half of the time. We are building a house 40 by 56 feet; but shall not be able to finish this year on account of the pressure of the times.

From the Rev. H. Bergen, Sugar Grove, Щ.

#### Enstalletion.

I was installed pastor of the church on Rock Creek between three and four weeks ago. This church is in its infancy, but I bless God that I am able to state that it has increased nearly one half since I commenced laboring here, mostly by profession. It now numbers thirty. They have been able to do but little as yet towards my support, but will be able to do much more, I trust, next

Here is a wide extent of country, quite thickly settled, most of whose inhabitants would be destitute of preaching if I should confine my labors to one point. The people here are like the people in most places. There are but few who are willing to go any great distance to bear preaching. The Gospel must, therefore, be carried near their doors: but the place will be crowded with men, women, and children, if the meeting is in their own neighborhood, and in many places it makes lattle difference who the preacher is, or what his sentiments are. The people feel anxious to have preaching in their settlement, or village; some, no doubt, [ from no better motive than a conviction that it is for the interest of the place. Such men, who cannot discern spiritual things, will listen to whoever comes to preach to them. We sometimes speak of places being destatute of preach-

sewing society, &c. I preach but half of || ing, but the truth is, there are very few places in the West but what have preaching of some sort. Better, far better, would it be for the cause of Christ and the souls of men, in many places here, if they were entirely des-titute of preaching. But some one will preach to them; if the servants of Christ do not, the servants of the ad-

versary will.

All kinds of error are preached to the people here, and not without success. These false teachers are every where watching for an opportunity to lead the people; and, strange to tell, some of them are far more laborious in scattering their seeds of error, than many of the servants of Christ are to sow "the good seed." False teachers here are bold, and not afraid to go any where if there is any prospect of success. They will come into our very doors, and meeting houses! " wolves in sheep's clothing." Last winter, while I was laboring at - during the revival there, two Arian preachers got permission, and preached in the house of one of my good old deacons, and one, too, who had been a soldier of the Cross about 40 years! They preached on the necessity of regeneration, and almost deceived "the very elect."

#### Diversity of sects-

C. contains about 800 souls; and as in many other western towns, they are thrown together from various portions of the land and of the world, and conesquently differ greatly in their education and habits. None perhaps understand the difficulties arising from this fact better than the missionary. There are eight different denominations in this community, four of whom have houses for public worship. Among others, we have Universalists and Swedenborgians.

It is useless to say, as is frequently done, that if the people in the western villages were united, they could abundantly sustain the Gospel. It is a fact that they are not united, and we must take things as we find them. They differ from each other conscientiously, and none of them can be expected

to abandon has sincere preferences for the There is then, no way for those feeble communities to be built up, excont for each denomination to obtain the assistance of their friends in the older states. The A. H. M. S., however is careful in such i cases, to inquire if there be no prospect of an adequate supply of the means of grace without its aid, and to be governed by this prospect in deciding its own action.

#### From Rev. D. J. Perry, Sycamore, Ill.

Owing to the fewness of our numbers and our poverty, our efforts at extending the influences of the Gospel have been much more circumscribed than desirable. And still the Lord has owned and blessed us.

On the second Sabbath in July, we had an interesting communion season. We received an addition of six to the church—five of them by letter and one on profession. The sacrament of baptism was administered to two households, and the season was spoken of by the church as one of deep colemnity.

Instead of the 11 members that I found here a year ago, the church now numbers 29. They feel encouraged and are disposed to do, or to promise to do, all, and even more, than they are able, to sustain me.

The ecclesiastical body with which this church is connected, have recoinmended to their churches to secure, as soon as possible, a settled ministry, and from the reception which that recommendation meets, I hope by another year to witness the very desirable object of a settled pastor over this people.

#### From Rev. R. Stewart, Greenville, Ill.

#### Progress in hard times.

Since the time of my regular employment by this church, lst of April, I tlement are now zealous members of I have done little else, than trying to the society. As soon as they became

Now the flooring is an done, and laid the plastering to be finished next week. The slips and pulpit are under contract to be done by 20th September next. This work had principally to be done without money, and in the poverty of thus church, it has been done, as Nehemuch and his people repaired and built Jerusalem—" the people had a mind to work." But hitherto the Lord hath helped us. In the temperance cause, we have shared a great blessing in the great Washingtonian enterprize.

We sustain a good Sabbath school in our church. Our Bible society have undertaken to supply the county with the Bible where they are destitute. At present, however, where money is necessary, I am almost in despair of effecting any thing, for really, money cannot be obtained for any article to be sold. What used to be effected by thousands of dollars, must now be done by the widow's mite. If it is possible for the eastern churches to sustain your Board, in the present crisis, may the Lord direct them to do it; for surely, without such aid, I do not see how we can get along here in many of our feeble churches. feel, too, we must not learn to lean too much on the eastern churches. Oh, that the Lord may lead us all to profit by thus state of things!

From Rev. W. Chamberlin, Missionary to destitute Churches in the Alton Presbytery.

Happy results of the temperance paformation.

Madison is a populous settlement on the American Bottom, half way between Alton and St. Louis. It has always been a very dissipated place, until within a few months past. The temperance reform has accomplished wonders there. Almost the whole setget ready to work. The great object temperate, they were desirous to have has been, the completion of the house, which was a frame 60 by 44 feet, merely enclosed with part of the principal floor. Sabbath in March, and continue to preach there every fourth Sabbath. The other Sabbaths are occupied by our Methodist and Baptist brethren.

I was there on the fourth of July, and was highly gratified with the manner in which they celebrated that day. They had a long table spread in a grove, and an excellent dinner prepared. The exercises were opened by prayer. An appropriate oration was then delivered; after which, we listened to a few temperance speeches, marched a little distance in procession, and then sat down to our sumptuous collation. The blessing of God was craved on the food before we partook of it. No guns were fired, no ardent spirits used, not even any toasts drank, and no oaths were heard. All was conducted in perfect order, and with the stillness and decorum of a religious meeting. And I believe, all retired not only satisfied, but highly pleased, with what they had witnessed. There were over five hundred persons present. When we look back, and see what this people were, one year ago, and think what kind of a celebration they would then have had, and then see what they are now, we cannot but exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" Surely the temperance cause is the cause of God. I cannot but hope that many of that people will soon come into the spiritual fold of our blessed Redeemer.

#### A standard bearer fallen.

Notices of the late Rev. Robert Blake, Missionary at Woodburne, Macoupin Co., Ill., by an Elder in the Church.

Mr. Blake was born in England, and erdained to the ministry in 1799. He was a very acceptable preacher in his swn country. In 1819 he came to America, and was a settled pastor of the Congregational church in Piermont, N. H., till 1835, with the exception of one year that he supplied the Mariner's church in Portland.

Having a large family, of 10 children, all pious, and thinking it would be for their interest to settle in a new country, and at the same time place himself in loss. God has removed our candlestick; a situation where his labors were much loss. God has removed our candlestick;

needed, he emigrated to Illinois in 1835, and immediately came under the patronage of the A. H. M. S. The first year he preached to the churches at Collinsville and Marine, both places being 30 miles from Woodburne, which had selected for a place of residence; and although 66 years of age, he traversed the prairies through the storms and bleak winds of winter, with a perseverance uncommon even in a young man. He was never prevented by storms from meeting his appointments. In May, 1838, he collected in this place 15 individuals, by taking in a territory of about 10 miles, and formed them into a Congregational church, and preached to us half the time. God blessed his efforts. His preaching soon attracted attention, and we found at the end of the first year, that there was not room for the congregations in any apartment in a private dwelling, and that we needed a church; and by his efforts, a small, but very comfortable, and for this country, a neat meeting-house was erected, finished, and paid for, by the church.

We soon had quite an increase to the church. The congregation then gave Mr. Blake a call to become our settled pastor; and although we were so poor that we could not offer him near as much as he could get in other places, yet his desire to do good, and for the prosperity of the little vine he had been instrumental in planting in his old age, overcame all pecuniary obstacles. He became the pastor, and has proved himself a faithful laborer in the Lord's vineyard. There are now 92 members in the church. He was a sound reasoner, very original in his thoughts and illustrations, and in short, but few men surpassed him in ardent piety and every qualification necessary to make a good minister. He died on the 21st March, aged 71, of the bilious fever, was sick only five days, and from his first attack, did not expect, nor wish to recover. His senses were perfect to the last; his confidence increased; he expired in the full assurance of meeting that blessed Savior, for whom he had been laboring so many years, in peace. As a church, we feel our

complain, for he was spared to us long, | From Rev. G. C. Wood, Manchester, Ill. and we will now trust in God. church is well united, and we have made arrangements to be supplied with preaching for the present; but we want a pastor, a devoted, active minister to lead us, and such an one as we can There are some in the country that we can get, but none that suit; we do not mean to be difficult, nor do we expect to find perfection.

Had Mr. Blake lived, we had thought of trying to get along without calling on you for further aid, but we fear that as things now are, and the embarrass-. ment of the country so great, that we shall be under the necessity of applying to your Society again. We feel the importance of sustaining ourselves as soon as possible, and think we are willing to do all we can to accomplish it. We know, too, that it will be gratifying to your Society to know that their benevolent labors have not been thrown away upon this church.

# The East interested in the character of the West.

Notwithstanding all the reports of missionaries, and the intelligence which is published monthly in the Home Missionary, there are multitudes of Christians at the East, who have a very defective knowledge of the situation and · wants of the West. It seems to me that every patriot, philanthropist, and Christian in this country, has not only something, but much to do in shaping, moulding, and building up the moral institutions of the West, for it needs not a prophet's ken, to tell that the balance of power and influence will in a few years be on this side of the Allegany mountains. Let our population continue to roll its annual tide over the immense regions of the South and West, and this mass of mind be left without the controlling influence of pure moral principles, and soon all the blessings of our freedom will be things that were; and anarchy and misrule will take their place. Whatever, therefore, is done to create a correct standard, must be done soon, for now the foundations are being laid for future generations to build upon.

### Bovival at Whitchall.

In my last report I stated that we had received a few mercy drops, that afforded us great encouragement to go forward, trusting in God for a more abundant shower. Since that time the Lord has appeared among us, and, as we humbly trust, glorified himself in the salvation of many precious souls. About the middle of May we commenced a protracted meeting at Whitehall, which we continued for near two weeks, and although it was a very busy season of the year with the farmers, our meetings were well attended, and a deep and solemn interest seemed to pervade the whole community. As the result of this meeting, 45 were added to our church, which, together with four others who were received a few days before the meeting commenced, makes

### Interesting facts.

A very interesting feature in this blessed work is that its influence was felt in so many families. These 49 converts belonged to 26 different families; and thus salvation came to many houses. Another interesting fact is that 23 of the number were heads of families, being either the husband or wife, and, in six cases, both husband and wife stood up together, and publicly professed their faith in Christ, and covenanted to be the Lord's. In one family, where before there was no professor of religion, the father, mother, son, two daughters, a daughter-in-law, and two other members of the household, were all hopefully converted, and are now members of the church. Temperance and Sabbath schools have been greatly promoted by this precious revival, and I feel greatly eucouraged as it respects the future prosperity of that church.

### wisconsin.

From Rev. C. C. Cadwell, Rochester, W. T.

### Beview of a year.

Although in this village we have not

Spirit, yet we have reason to believe ousness are manifested under the that the Lord has not left us.

Our Sabbath school, which commenced under discouraging circumstances, has become quite interesting. We have between 40 and 50 in attendance, and the number will increase. The children, by their own efforts, have replenished their library from about 30 to a 130 volumes. Many of the books, however, are small. Our congregation has so increased that our large and commodious school-house is at times too strait for us. On the whole, we have reason to be encouraged, and look for better days.

#### Bevival.

In my last report, you were informed that we were about commencing a protracted meeting in Caldwell's Prairie. We commenced on a Thursday, and soon found those who were anxiously inquiring the way to Zion, and it was evident that God was with us. But still the way of the Lord was not fully prepared. It was found at length that a difficulty, which was supposed to be settled, was exerting a bad effect, so much so, that a part of the inhabitants would not attend the meeting. This was amicably settled, and immediately the whole community were moved as by a mighty impulse. Every man appeared to be under the power of the Holy! Ghost. Our anxious seats were crowded, and most of the inhabitants of the neighborhood, which is small, were hopefully converted. The change here is great, and a harmonious state of things among the different denominations still exists.

# From Rev. J. M. Clark, Madison, Wis.

### Progress.

Although I have no wonderful or special changes in the moral aspect of this community to record, still I confidently believe that our prospects are decidedly more encouraging than they were a few months ago. The Sabbath is better regarded; our congregation, Sabbath school, and Bible class, are

larger; better attention and more seriousness are manifested under the preaching of the Gospel. These, I hope, are tokens for good which may be soon followed by a glorious revival of religion among us.

### MICHIGAN.

From Rev. J. Marsh, Augusta, Mich.

The first Sabbath in April, thirteen were received into this church on profession, several of them heads of families, and others from our most interesting and beloved youth. You may think the number small—it would seem so in some places, but we thank God for it. Never before had this church such an Three others addition at one time. were examined and approved, but for as may different reasons did not unite at that time. One of these is a man of influence, a magistrate, and supervisor of the town. Several others were expected to unite with the church the next Sabbath.

I have been installed pastor of this church and congregation. The vote for the call was full, and without a dissenting voice. The services of installation were all solenin, and interesting, and listened to with attention, by a very respectable congregation.

### A beautiful sight.

We think there are not many congregations in the most favored parts of our land, that can present a more interesting spectacle, on the Lord's day, than the one exhibited in this missionary church as described below.

Our Sabbath school is increasing in interest. This is especially the case with the adult classes, belonging to it. The elderly men have a large class, taught by an elder in the church. The elderly women also have one, taught by Mrs. Marsh, or by one of their own number; while I have under my care at the same time a Bible class, of from 20 to 30 of the youth, who are, I trust, studying the Holy Scriptures with interest and profit. Other youth still, who do not come into the class, come

so near as to hear all that is said. large portion of my congregation on the Sabbath are youth, a few of whom have of late made profession of religion, and a few others have entertained hope.

# A lemb brought in from the wilder

The following is one of the many cases in which persons seem to have been led from the privileges of the East, to feel their lost condition and find mercy in a new country.

Two have entertained hope in Christ. since my last report, both of whom are mothers. The husband of one is a member of a church in New-York city. His wife is from Long Island. Here she had suffered much by sickness, and distress of mind. She had been under conviction for three years, and gone into a state of religious melancholy bordering on despair. On account of the distance, badness of the road, and feebleness of her health, she had not attended meeting. Her husband sent a request, that I would call and visit her; I did so, and appointed a time when I would preach in the neighborhood. She was able to attend, and feels that after the meeting, that evening, she gave her heart to Jesus Christ.

Yesterday I preached in a neighborbood, where are a few professors of religion, four and half unles distant on a road that can be travelled on foot; but | nine miles, on the one that we must take to go on horseback. It is an old eettlement, but a sermon had not, I think, | been preached there, except by Mormons, until two or three months ago I commenced. Some of the people are from New-England, and were accustomed innie, when their calls alarmed two to hear preaching. They appear very earnest to have me come and preach into the road before the horse, and seizto them, expressed much feeling for their ing him by the halter, stopped him, families, and said, as soon as the roads; and then in a moment rescued them got so that they could bring them over, from their perilous condition. Mrs. M. they calculated to attend our meetings, was seen, when she fell, by a member of they calculated to attend our meetings, 'was seen, when she tell, by a member of Sabbath schoole, &c. One of these, a the church, who was about one hundred post-master, an influential man, has a rods distant raking hay, who hastened father and brothers in New-England, to the spot, took her up for dead, and all said to be devoted members of the church. They frequently write to hun, kind care of his wife, she was soon par-and I find he has considerable anxiety trally restored. He then mounted a about his soul.

I friends in the new cottlements, take a kint from the foregoing, and affectionately write to them on the concerns of their souls. Let them press the duty of attaching themselves to some evangelical congregation, and of combining with the friends of temperance and the Sabbath, to promote good order in the community around them.

#### Providential preservation from Peach.

Home missionaries have the prayers of many of God's people in their behalf, in unewer to which he preserves them and their families, and blesses their labors. We unite m the themkfulness of our brother for the matcy recorded below.

Among the other things, for which we praise Almighty God, is the providential preservation of my wife and two children, a girl of ten and a boy of five years of age. They were riding in a carriage, with a horse which she and other women had frequently driven. By some means the headstall failed, so that the bit came out of his mouth, and he became unmanageable. When he had ran nearly half a mile, up and down several bad hills, ascending one he slackened to a trot. She undertook to get out, and take him by the halter. The undertaking is the last that she can remember of that occasion. She fell, leaving the two children alone in the carriage. The horse ran with them over several rough places, and making a turn in the road, describing an acute angle. They called for help at every house they passed, but none could come in season until they had gone about a young ladies, who succeeded in getting carried her to his house, where, by the kind care of his wife, she was soon parhorse, and rode with all possible speed after the children, but did not overtake Let all Christians at the East, who have I them until they were rescued. Under

the kind providence of God, and the prompt and constant exertions of an affectionate people, the health of my write is now restored. The interest that was manifested by every part of our congregation, by their kind attentions, coming season after my installation, has greatly endeared all our people to ms. May God bless them in the Gospel which we peach.

From Rev. C. Kellogg, Richmond, Mich.

#### Good results.

The beneficial influence of the revival of the last winter atill continues to is falt. Several, who refer to that revival as the time when the Holy Spirit brought them to the Cross, are expectmg to connect themselves with the church on the first Sabbath in August. And it gives me great pleasure to say that those of my own congregation, who at that time took hold of the Gospel plough, have manifested no disposition to look back to the world. As they began, they continue. They came to the feet of Jesus, to all appearance, intelligently, and without animal excitement. They have accordingly remained equable, stedfast, and faithful.

My attention has recently been given mainly to the organization of a Sabbath school. In order to interest my people the more in the enterprize, I preached on the subject a few Sabbaths since. The school has commenced under very favorable auspices, and its prospects for usefulness are very good. My people have taken hold of it with a good deal of interest, and in order to help it forward I have taken a Bible class in it eif, although my other labors on the Sabbath are about as much as is best for my physical constitution. A library, which I procured from the American Sunday School Union, through the benescence of Paul Beck, jr, the late esteemed Treasurer of that valuable institation, is contributing not a little to the prosperity and usefulness of the school.

There are upwards of 50 scholars in the school, and 9 or 10 teachers.

YOL. IV.

12

### INDIANA.

# From a Missionary.

### Want of Holpers.

So numerous are the calls, and of so pressing a character, that I cannot refrain from frequent and exhausting labors, beyond the ability of my enfeebled constitution to sustain. And it is inexpressibly painful and mortifying often to see the almost entire fruitlessness of these efforts, owing manifestly to the want of sufficient strength to carry them out to a successful result. Sometimes I rejoice in seeing a whole neighborhood waked up and moved, some hopefully converted, and many inquiring, In this condition I have to leave them because my time is out, or my strength is out ; and before I can see them again, some adverse influence has come along, and when I return I find them very far from the hopeful condition in which T left them. Some in perplexity about some ordinance; some with their fears or suspicions excited; some gathered into other churches, where the chief influence is to drill them as partizans, and make them the subjects of a narrowsouled sectarianism; others hardened by means of the uncharitableness of professors of religion, &c., &c. This is not fancy, dear brother, it is just what we realize every month—what we must become familiarized with as a part of our daily trials.

### From Rev. Asa Johnson, Peru, Ind.

I think I may be justified, in reporting to you, that the cause of truth and righteoueness is advancing on this field, under the labors of your missionary. More than a common interest, in religious things, has been felt by us for several months past. In May, the Presbytery of Logansport met in Peru. We had preaching twice a day, for nearly a week. One little church seems to have had ever since, more of a spirit of prayer. Our Sabbath school has been growing in interest during the aummer. On the fourth of July, about 500 Sabbath school children, teachers

and parents, from this place and vicinity, i went to Logansport, and united with the friends of the Sabbath school cause in a proper manner. A year ago, the Sabbath schools united with us at Peru in a semular celebration of that day. These celebrations have done much for the Sabbath school cause in Mami county. The one that we had in Peru a year ago, led to the formation of several schools in the north part of this county. These schools had a celebration on the fourth, by themselves. was present and delivered an address. Those in attendance could not have been less than 400. This was a great assembly for the woods. All seemed pleased, and much good, I cannot but think, will be the result.

#### Berivale.

The church in Pleasant Township, Wabash co., has had a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit since my This commenced soon lest report. after the meeting of Presbytery at Several were hopefully con-In the verted early in the summer. family of one of the elders, four obtained hopes. Brother Carnahan and myself, have just closed a sacramental meeting with this church. It was one of very great interest. Eighteen were received to the church by profession of their faith, and two by letter. Many obtained hopes during our meeting. Several of these will unite with the Presbyterian church; others with the Methodist and Baptist churches.

To the church in Franklin township. since my last report, two have united on profession of their faith. One of them has since died, rejoicing in her She had a great desire to make a public profession of religion before she died, and to partake of the Lord's Supper. Though sick with the dropsy, and confined to her bed, at the time, I did not feel at liberty to deny her request. Accordingly, I convened a few of the brethren and sisters together in her log cabin, and received her to the church, and administered to her the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. She said it was a precious season to her. She died too days after, aged 18 years. Inver of life flow out "to make glad," 🚎 It is a great pleasure to me, to minister | I trust, in due time, "the city of our la

to the people of God in this new

We wish our able ministers—strong men, and men of experience—to note those concluding words. "It is a great pleasure to me, to minister to the people of God in this new country." Yes, it is a luxury to give a cup of cold water to the pilgrim in the desert, dying from thirst. It is a privilege to put food to the lips that are famished; to pour oil and balm into the swollen and fevered wounds of those ready to perish-"The whole need not a physician, but they that are sick" feel their need, and blessed in it to minister to their relief.

Are there no able pastors so situated, that without injustice to their families, or to their existing connexions, they can go and become sharers in the privilege of the minsignary who makes the foregoing report? Like him, they would probably have to make sacrifices, and to endure hardness; but if those sacrifices were made in the spirit which we trust has actuated him, they too might taste that hidden manna, might drink of those sweet waters that spring up in the soul of such, and only such, as follow Christ in bearing the Cross.

### OHIO.

### Instruction in the Word.

A number of the church members are "praying souls," who are living for Zion, in all the ways of family religion and education, and in the various arrangements of christian beneficence. Some of our young men are quite promising. In a Bible class and prayer meeting, at my house on Sabbath evening at 5 o'clock, they investigate the word like ministers. Every one pro sent, (about 25, mainly young people,) reads a verse, and asks such questions as he pleases; and when he is through with his questions, the field is open for others to ask additional ones. Maps, Commentaries, and Bible Dictionaries, are on hand, distributed around amount The interest thus awakened, is = sometimes great, and streams from the us God." I discipline my own family in the same way at our morning and evening devotions, and have found no method of Bible class instruction equal to this, to secure attention, awaken interest, develope the intellectual powers, or impress the heart with truth.

This exercise is in advance of the Sabbath school lessons, and covers the same ground. So that, although I am not indulged with that greatest of all blessings, the special outpouring of the Spirit, yet I am quite sure that seed is sowing here that will spring up and bear fruit for God, as it is not after His manner, to wield His two edged sword, by an instrumentality, however humble and unworthy, without a corresponding effect. One of our young men is in a course of collegiate study; and will not, I am persuaded, stop short of the sacred ministry as a post of usefulness. Another is making his plans, to commence the same course in the fall; and a third will do it, as soon as providence shall permit. We have a very good church library, though not large, and one of the same character for the Sabbath school.

### Becoming all things to all men.

I have visited the little church in —, in this county, made up of a Scottish population, and received by letter and profession 12 persons, making the number in the church now twenty-three; and baptized 13 children. I also administered the Lord's Supper to them, for the first time, since they were constituted a church. I was "hardly matched" in bringing myself to: They were bend to their notions. dissenters from the Scottish establishment, from the neighborhood of Edinborough, though strait Presbyterians. They must have a "table," and yet they had none, and so they sat on benches facing each other, as if a table! were between. I must take a large: slice of bread and break it in two, and give half to the person at the head of the table on one side, and the other half to the other on the opposite side, while the elders stood at the foot of the table to receive what was left.

In haptizing a child of a believing mainly among Germans—Deacon Enwife, they would not suffer the husband sign and Judge Parker of the Farmer

to assist the wife in presenting it. I began to feel that persons might be orthodox and yet not be very liberal. I was encouraged to gather this church, from the instruction given me by Dr. Woods, in the sermon he preached at my ordination from Paul's conscio ad Clerum. "I have become all things to all men, that I might by all means save some." I tried with all my might to infuse spiritual life into their dead One of the elders remarked, after meeting, that he never before in all his life, heard instructions fastening obligation on the parents baptizing their children, to train them for God-or to that effect—that is, obligation flowing from the ordinance. So you may perceive they are under a new influence. And where will not the Puritan influence finally extend, and leave a blessing.

APPEAL FOR MINISTERS TO N. W. OHIO.

From Rev. B. Woodbury, Bowling Green, O.

Williams, Henry, Lucas and Wood counties are already considerably settled. Comparatively few, however, will respond at once to an educated thou devout ministry. The wandering Levites have got the start of God's people, and the people are fond of religious teachers whose characteristics are the nearest assimilated to themselves. Rev. Mr. Tucker is in Defiance, the southeast corner of Williams co., at the junetion of the Maumee and Anglaise rivers. From this place the county seat has been recently moved to Bryan, a central town, where an enterprising community is rising up, without a ministry of the word, such as, according to our standard, they ought to have. The Farmer church is about five miles from this; and then there is little St. Joseph. Fayetteville, and other places of some interest, as embracing, more or less, a dense population. The whole county is open to your Society, except the corner occupied by Brother Tucker, and a German Reformed Presbyterian, mainly among Germans—Deacon Enchuch, offer board to a missionary one year. The Farmer church would be his home for the present. He should

reconnoitre the county.

Henry county is also a wide and interesting field open to your missionaries. We have no hold there except a Sabbath school, furnished by me with a library. At Napoleon, there are a few eastern Christians, mainly women; but numbers there (it is a county seat) would hail an educated man of almost any denomination, with much cordiality. country is fine on both sides of the river. Lucas county is better supplied, the population greater, and furnishing important localities. The supply is composed of Mr. Haswell of Toledo, Mr. Johnson of Amboy, and myself, one fourth of the time at Waterville. Maumee city is now destitute; Manhattan a desolation; and other considerable places, where other denominations have "flashed out," are destitute and wishing a minister. They wish a minister to settle with them in Waterville. preaching there one half of the time and the other half elsewhere. I think they could raise in such a case, in provisions and labor, for a minister's support \$200 a year, and perhaps more. Something could be raised elsewhere. They earnestly request you to help them to a mininter, in that case I could devote my whole time to Wood county. Freedom church have \$70 raised for a man one fourth of the time, and are urgent for a minister.

### "Important just new."

How important to get on a number of men here just now of the proper stamp! the field is completely open. Perrysburgh is destitute, a devout, able laboring man is needed there—besides other interior towns, spoken of in my former letters. Let men be sent here and be seen, and they will be caught up. Pray respond to the call of our little association, and send AT LEAST YOUR.

The great difficulty has been in this valley, that there has not been ministerial help enough to carry out general quite measures, or to create a body of influence, at given points on particular occasions. Half a dozen permanent ministers of the year.

right stamp, moving in harmony, would move this whole community, and erect standards that would not only attract attention, but gain the confidence of the people. Men of piety, active, laboring men, are rather especially required, the people think they must have the greatest and best. But men of good common sense, of wisdom, and enterprise will fill their eye; "off hand," men as to preaching, will suit best, but good sermons delivered easily, and with dignity and earnestness, will be well received though written out.

## Indications of Progress.

I have gratifying evidence of the acceptableness of my labors to my people, and hope that I labor not altogether in vain in the Lord. The congregation fills our small house from Sabbath to Sabbath.

Infidelity, which has formerly flourished here, is visibly declining. A prominent, and indeed the leading infidel, (an Abner Kneeland atheist,) has subscribed \$3 for my support this year; and in reply to a hint from me a few days ago, touching his inconsistency therein, he said he had come to the conclusion that "a bad system is better than none." Another, an apostate and an atheist, confesses that he prays and cannot help it.

The Sabbath is gaining outward respect, if not reverence. Our reformed inebriates, among whom are backsliders and infidels, generally hold out. The Sabbath school comprises about one-third of the congregation, and is interesting. One of the cases of hopeful conversion alluded to is of a member of a class of young ladies.

One fact indicative of progress among us is, that measures are being taken to build a good meeting-house, and another, that the Society have contributed, beside other things, some \$400 during the last year towards a parsonage, and another, that the subscription for the expenses of preaching, &c., is nearly or quite \$75 more this year than it was last, and we hope that we shall be able to do without your aid after this year.

From Rev. J. W. M. Cormick, Greenland, Ross Co., O.

### Extension of Vocfulness.

My labors during the summer have been a little more arduous than usual, inasmuch as I have been attempting to extend my sphere of labor. Frankfort is a village four miles distant from my residence, containing about five hundred inhabitants. It is the oldest town in Ross county, and, though there have been Presbyterian churches and ministers in the vicinity for years, yet there never has been any effort made by our denomination to build up the Redeemer's kingdom there until this summer. Two benevolent and able men, living in the neighborhood, formed the plan some two or three years ago of building a meeting-house in Frankfort. The resolution was carried into execution, and now there stands in that village a neat and commodious Presbyterian church. I was invited early in the spring to make that one of my preaching places. cordingly I have been during the summer preaching there, about once in two weeks on Sabbath afternoons. tendance has been unexpectedly large, and I regard it as a field where some good may be done. As the incipient results of my labors in that place, at our last communion here, eight or ten from Frankfort and the vicinity united with the church at Greenland. Most of them were heads of families, and had been in connexion with churches in other places. It is probable that a church may be organized in that place at some time not far distant; and it is hoped that Frankfort and Greenland may be able before long to sustain the preached Gospel themselves.

Although the policy of the Society is to concentrate the labors of its missionaries as much as possible, yet in circumstances like the foregoing, every missionary should regard himself as charged with the responsibility of nursing into a healthful state the serrounding communities. In this much good may be done, not only by saving individual souls, but by laying foundations of fature churches.

### Difficulties arising from an inadequate Ministry.

The fatigue, the sacrifices to be made, and the patience to be exercised in this region for the upbuilding of Christ's kingdom, is not fully realized by any but those who bear the burden and heat of the day. Never was there more beresy affoat than at the present. Infidelity in its varied forms is showing itself without a blush. Fanaticism cries aloud for union. This union, with the great mass, is to be effected by discarding the principles of Christianity, and virtually renouncing the Cross of Christ. Campbellites, Arians, Universalians, are so filled with a spirit of proselyting that they compass sea and land. Added to these are the Arminians, so zealous for numbers that they encourage all, without regard to character, to join them, and often influence many by saying, "In the church is the best place in the world to get religion!" Now, owing to this looseness among professed christians, together with infidel tactics, the public mind has become poisoned, and what but the Gospel of Christ can ward off the distruction with which it threatens the church!

# NEW-YORK.

From Rev. P. Barbour, Fort Ann, N. Y.

### Light through the clouds.

In looking back upon the past, as I close my last quarter of my second year's labor with this people, I see much cause for humility and gratitude. Humility, that I have done so little and done it so poorly, and gratitude that God has done so much as he has for us, and done it so freely. The Lord has been better to us than our fears or our hopes.

While the temperance cause has more than sustained the ground it occupied last year, (which was somewhat doubtful, it being considerably in advance of any thing it had done before,) and the society has exerted a wholesome influence all through the town, we have also been permitted to enjoy a most precious revival of religion in a part of it, which almost all christians had agreed in considering hopeless. The Universalist had nearly occupied

the ground. Seventeen have united with the Presbyterian church, as the fruit of the protracted meeting held early in this spring. Two of the number were admitted at our last communion, some two weeks since; two more have been examined, and with others are waiting. A number have united with other churches.

A Sabbath school has been organized in the neighborhood with over 50 scholars, which is kept up with spirit. We have obtained a new library of about 70 volumes. I meet with them frequently for their encouragement. A weekly prayer-meeting is sustained, which has not been done before for years. A weekly female prayer-meeting is also held among them. I have preached with them a fourth of the time through the spring and summer season.

I have organized schools in two neighborhoods besides the one named above, and we are now making arrangements for a celebration of all the schools in

town.

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### Pasteral incidents.

I have spent considerable time in visiting from house to house; and also in visiting the sick. There is a street on the Lake shore which is thickly inhabited, which seems to belong to no parish of any denomination. I find there three sick persons lingering upon their beds. One of them four and half miles from me, is very near her end. She was trained up in a wicked family, (her father hung himself in a drunken fit two years since,) and expresses a strong hope, and a willingness to seave the world. Another is a very intelligent woman, and able to converse freely, though her disease is pronounced incurable. She has a deep sense of sin and deprayity, and of the vanity of this world's goods, and is cheerfully patient, but does not feel that confidence which is desirable. The third is an old lady who has joined no church, but I think gives some evidence of having been pious for some time. I have visited these as if they belouged to my people. Some from that quarter occasionally attending meetings.

My meetings on the Sabbath are altogether more orderly than what they

Seventeen have united were. And I have four times as many byterian church, as the hearers as there were when I first came tracted meeting held early here.

[For the Home Missionery.]

GRATUITOUS SUPPLY

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# LIBRARIES FOR THE WEST.

Special Notice.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Officers and Managers of the American Sunday-school Union, held on the 20th of June, 1842, the following pinn of carrying out the resolution of the Society, adopted at the late annual meeting, was laid before the Board, and approved and ordered to be published.

Attest: FRED. A. PACKARD, Rec. Sec.

In furtherance of the wishes expressed by the Society at its late annual meeting, the Board of Officers and Managers of the American Sunday-school Union, would respoctfully present to the churches and the benevolent people of our country, the following plan of operation for supplying destitute schools with libraries.

Ist. It is not understood to be the wish of the Society, that the Board should at all relax its efforts, for the catablishment of Sunday-achools, by missionaries employed for that purpose, as this ever has been, and should always be, an object of chief concern.

2nd. In someting donations from the public, our agents will make the supply of books to destitute schools a prominent object; and they will be prepared with statements, furnished with unquestionable authority, to sustain their appeal.

3rd Notice to be given in the Sundayschool Journal (and, if necessary, in other papers) of the wish of the Board, to necestain what schools require aid, and such nonce plainly to set forth the particular items of information which are desired.

4th. The Beard will be glad to receive applications, not only from destitute schools and districts, and through pastors, and private persons, but from missionaries of any religious denomination, to whom our publications would be acceptable.

5th. The Societies employing missionaries (PAID) must set forth the name of the place. in the West to be informed of our wish to avail ourselves of their kindness, not only to give us information of destitute places and schools, but to receive and supply the books when granted.

ALEXANDER HENRY, Pres. FRED. W. PORTER, Cor. Sec.

# Notice to Sunday-echeels.

American Sanday-echool Union. Philadelphia, July 1, 1842.

In accordance with the above resolution, the Board give notice that it is their intention to supply destitute Sunday-schools with libraries at half or quarter price, or gratuitously as far as they may have the means; and they invite applications from ministers, superintendents, or teachers connected with such schools, or acquainted with the circumstances of destitute places.

The application (WHICH SHOULD BE POST-

county, and state, the date of its settlement: the number of children of a suitable age to attend Sunday-school; the number actually attending and capable of reading; the means of week-day instruction in reading: the time when the Sunday-school was established, and whether they have had a donation of Sunday-school books from the American Sunday-school Union, or from any other source.

This statement to be certified by the minister (where there is one) of the church with which the school is connected, and when there is none, by some neighboring minister. or other respectable individual, accompanied with the remittance of as much money as the friends of the measure in the place will contribute towards the library, and with specific directions as to the way the books. should be sent. If the school has a library and the object is to increase it, the titles of the books should be sent with the applica-. tions, to avoid having duplicates.

FRED. W. PURTER, Cor. Sec.

Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S., from August 1st to September 1st, 1842.

Not in commission last year. Rev. O. Catlin, Newstead, N. Y. Rev. J G. L. Haskins, the Witts Valley, N. Y. Rev. J. P. Stryker, Reading Ch., N. Y. Rev. W. Roosevelt, 2d Presb. Ca., Lockport, N. Y. Rev. M. Spaulding, vacant districts in Tompkins Ca. N. Y. Rev. H. Kellogg, Rochester, O. Rev. J D. Stevens. Prairie Du Chien, Wis. Rev. W. E. Boardman, in the Mining region of Wisconsin. Rev. W. Whitaker. New Lebanon, N Y. Rev. L. Poots Cong. Ch., St. Charles Ill. Rev. John Howes, Welch Ch., Remsen, N. Y. Rev. A. D. Holister, New Lisbou, N Y. Rev. W. L. Wilson, Newpo L. N. Y. Rev. t.benezer Colman, Cong. Ch., Sherman, N. Y. Rev. Thomas Cole, Knox-ille, Ill. Rev. David Weir, Arator and vicinity, Pettisco., Mo. Rev. Calvin Waterbury, to go to Illinois. Re appointed. Rev. Joseph Underwood, Millport, N. Y.

Rev. Joel Byington, Lewiston. N. Y. Rev. W m. Waith. Kutledge, N. Y. Rev. Hervey Chapiu. Aklen, N. Y. Rev. A. W. Gray, Portland, N. Y. Kov. J. K. Ware, Wast Dresdon, N. Y. Rev. Jonathan Cochran, Charleston, O. Rev. A. M. Dixou. in the Mining region of Wisconsin. Rev. E. Taylor, in bounds of Cong'l Assoc. of Westeru New-York. Rev. Daniel Rockwell, Sharon, Ill. Key J. Harrison, New-York. Rev. L. M. S. Smith, Ionus Co., Mich. Rev Jeremiah Porter, Green Bay, Wis. Rev. N. Kingabury, Presb. Ch., Prairieville, Wis. Rev. C. Nicho:s, pring and Gardner's Prairies, Wis. Rev. G. G. Pouge, Prest. Churches Kidge and Cherokee, U Rev. A. D. Chapman, Kingston, O. Rev. E Evans, Leyden, N. Y. Rev. A. C. Tuttle Liverpool, N. Y. Rev J. D. Baker, Harford, N. Y.

Key. J. G. Porter, Lockport, Ill. Rev. S. G. Lowry, Rockville and Receville, Ind. Rev. Chas. Crocker, 1st Cong. Ch., Friendship, N. Y. | Rev. L. Bridgeman, Astalan, Wis.

The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from August 1st to September 1st, 1842.

the journing came, j. c.			
MASSACHUSETTS-	N	Racine, Wis., Timothy Wells, to const.	30 00
Hampshire, Miss. Soc., of which \$17 is	11	Rev. L. Hall a L. M., South Prairieville, Presb. Ch., in part to	<b>35</b> W
from the South Farms Benev. Soc., by	200 00	const. Rev. N. Kingsbury a L. M.,	14 50
E. Williams, Trea., Williamstown, Fem. Char. Soc., by Mrs.			
M. Smedley, Trea.,	16 00		168 81
CONNECTICUT—	Į.	mi. Massaumen of the Massachusette Miss	ionery
Brooklyn, Cong. Soc., by Rev. G. J. Till-	1	The Treasurer of the Massachusetts Miss Society acknowledges the receipt of the fol	lowing
lotson, Mrs. E. Smith, \$10; V. Robin-		sums, from May 21st to September 1st, 186	2
son, \$8; H. Almy, \$6; Deec, Newbury, \$3; Rev. G. J. Tillotson, \$3; P. Dyer,	1	Andover, Rev. Mr. Page's Soc.,	14 00
\$3; H. Dyer, \$2; Mrs. M. Gallup, \$2;	1	Sherburne, Evan. Soc.,	95 00
E. Baker, \$2; Sarah Hyde, \$2; others,	Ī	Rutland, Rev. Mr. Clark's Soc.,	65 00
\$50 75, in full to const. Rev. G. J. Til-	04 775	Northboro', Evan. Cong. Soc.,	48 50
loteos a L. M.,	91 75 38 00	Chariton, Calvinistic Soc.,	30 09 18 8 <b>3</b>
Cheshire, Cong. Soc., by J. Allen, Darien, Cong. Soc., by Rev. E. D. Kinney,	25 00	Marshfield, Rev. Mr. Tappan's Soc., Templeton, Ladies' Char. Soc.,	18 00
East Avon, Cong. Soc., by Rev. Mr. Hub-		Methuen, 1st Cong. Ch. and Soc.	82 00
bell,	27 25	Chilmark, Rev. L. A. Spofford, \$1; Desc.	
Hartford, Friend.	10 00	J. Allen, \$1,	2 00
Madison, a Lady, \$2; T. Hotchkiss, \$5;	10 00	Woodstock, Rev. Mr. Obear's Soc.	22 00 5 00
A. U. Wilcox, \$3; by Rev. M. Budger, New-Haven, First Cong. Soc., Sab. Sch.,	10 00	South Weymouth, Rev. Mr. Holbrook's Soc.	100 00
by C. Robinson,	31 50	Waltham, legacy of Miss Abiguil Warren, Cambridge, Shepard Ch. and Soc.,	59 95
Norfolk, Cong. Soc., by Rev. J. Eldridge,	78 97	Mansfield, Rev. Mr. Blake's Soc.,	13 96
Stanwich, Cong. Soc., by Rev. D. B. Butta,	19 00	Tisbury, Rev. Mr. Chase's Soc.,	27 18
Monington, Fem. Aux., by Miss L. A.		Haverhill, legacy of Mrs. Lydia Boardman,	E0 00
Sheffield, to const. Miss Serah W.	30 00	late of Topuleid.	50 00 5. 00
Photps, of Vicksburgh, Miss., a i., M.,	. 26 00	A Friend from the country,	2.00
Westfold, Cong. Soc., by John Smith, NEW-YORK—		Norfolk Conference, 1st Parish, North	50 75
Brooklyn, 2d Presb. Ch., Ladies' Assoc.,		Bridgewater, A F send in Worcester County,	1475 00
by Mrs. E. Carrington, Tres.,	90 91	A Lasty do. do.	<b>25</b> 00
Franklinville, L. L., by Rev. C. E. Rosen-	17 10	Medway, Rev. Dr. Ide's Sec., Mon. Con. coll.	, 17 56
krans,	15 13	Haverhill, Centre Cong. Ch. and Noc.,	48 31
Hoosick Falls, Presb. Ch., coll., by T.	10 00	Hampden Co., H. M. Sec., H. Brewer, jr.,	800 00
Gordon, La Grange, Presb. Ch., by Rev. S. Manda-		Trea., Roxbury, Spring St. Ch. and Sec.,	10 00
ville,	4 87	Oxford, Ladies' New. 800.	13 00
New York city, viz:	-0.00	Chelmsford, Rev. Mr. Clark's Soc.,	50 00
Pearl St. Ch., H. Aikman,	12 00	Weston, Mrs. M. T. Bigelow,	30 00
Providence Chapel, Fom. Miss. Soc.,	14 00	Halifax, First Cong. Soc.,	23 00 9 23
by Rev. J. Harrison, Schenectady, Presb. Ch., by Rev. J. T.		Newbury port, Ludies' Gleaning Circle, Walpole, Orthodox Cong. Soc.,	18 75
Backus,	34 57	Carver, Rev. Mr. King's Soc.,	10 50
NRW-JERSEY—		Barre, Evan. Noc.,	36 00
Newark, legacy of the late Wm. Camp,	229 69	Newton, East Parish, Ladies,	22 00
by J. N. Tuttle. Trustee,	223 05	Southboro, Lacies D. M. S.,	30 75 69 <b>66</b>
DISTRICT COLUMBIA— Washington City, 4th Press. Ch., Ladies'		Medford, Rev. Mr. Baker's Soc.,	10 00
H. M. S., by Mrs. M. A. Denham,	120 00	Braintree, Mrs. Lilly Field, Brighton, Evan. Soc.,	100 00
ORIO—		Brook field Assoc for Mutual Assistance.	
Cleaveland, a Lady, by Rev. M. Badger,	5 00	liy Rev. Mr. Stone, Trea.,	212 42
MICHIGAN—	10 00	Mariboro, Fem. Benev. Soc.,	15 00
Detroit, a Millenarian, by Rev. G. Duffield,	, 10 00	II MATOMICK, COUR, CIE AUG GOC.,	54 00
Danville, by Rev. R. Gaylord,	10 00	Amherst, South Parish, Ladies' Work. and Read. Soc.,	43 58
CHOCTAW NATION—		Surem Let Ch. and Soc. of which 251 40	
Pine Ridge, by Rev. C. Linesury,	49, 95	is from Ladies' Benev. Soc	91 35
Widow's offering,	5 00 5 00	Middle Granville, Mrs. Lucy Parsons,	20 00
Mountain Maid,		Boston, Mrs. C. A. Green,	2 00 27 24
. 4	1,945 19	General Assoc. at Westboro, cont.,	20 28
JASPER CORNING, Tree		Marlhoro, Union Ch., Charlestown, 1st Cong. Soc.,	105 39
فسنبينه		Il it - team Mine Should	6 00
Rev. S. Peet acknowledges the receipt of	us joi	Bridgewater, Fem. Henev. Soc.,	8 60
lowing sums previous to August 1st, 1869	•	Gloucester. West Parish, Mon. Con. coll.,	13 00 30 00
Beloit, Wis., Ladies to const. Rev. D. Clary.		Boston, J. W. Kimball,	20 00
a L. M., \$30; H. Hobart, L. M., in part,		Plymouth, 2d Cong Ch. and Soc., Kingston, Rev. Mr. Hammond's Soc.,	9 43
· \$10: cell \$1%	53 00 25 00		
Galena, Ill., rent of Missionary house,	18 U	Talbot.	3U U
Madsson, Wie., Cong. Ch., Milwaukie, Wie., Mrs. Ann G. Miller, \$5;		Framiugham, Hollis Ch. and Soc.,	90 00
Rev. S. Peet, \$5,	10 00	Medfield, legacy of the late Artemas Wood-	100 00
Pracie du Chien, Wis., H. M'Neil,	1 50		1 00
Prairieville, Wis., Cong. Ch., in part to	) ••••••••	Boston, Friend, Attleboro, Fem. Cent Soc.,	41 00
const How O. F. Curtis a L. M.	#1 G	I II WHEELOO A T AND A COMP DOOR	

# THE PASTOR'S JOURNAL.

OR,

mexicines of real characters, conversations, and striking facts, furnishes CRIEFLY BY CLRECYMER.

# A missionary record of trials | the Sabbath, within six rods of where and deliverances.

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Water contrasted with the state of things five years since, when I commenced my labors here, the state of things is indeed delightful to my own feelings, and I trust to the feelings of many others.

When I first extered the field, it was forbidding, seven only could I find of our trier, even pretenders to religion. My ant sermon was the second or third preached by our denomination here-

Almost the only place of concourse was the public house; no church had, been erected. The Sabbath was the day of recort to the Willage centre, Where, commencing with drinking, and closing with wrangling and tumultuous fighting, games of almost every description were the order of the day, for the Babbath. I have often been assailed by the foulest language, my life threatened if I did not cease from exposing the wickedness of the place, and at the midnight hour, the lives of my little family have been pended by a shower of stones from more than thirty desperadoes, surrounding my dwelling after a temperance meeting, and because of it. On another occasion, I had to flee from the village with my family, on a Saturday night, before an infuriated rabble of more than two hundred, convened to cheer on and sustain a town board in licensing rum-selling establishments. Magistrates have been known to spend the Sabbath at the gambling board, and name loss and number less other immoral). ties have been committed both at midnight and at moon day. To crown the whole, a master builder with his assembled multitude, convened on the morning of would tar and feather old -----, (moun-

I was at the time engaged in public worship with my church, to raise a church edifice for all denominations who wished to participate; but were dispersed by the entreaties of some of my afflicted weeping people.

And you will not wonder that God should interpose to vindicate his injured honor, in repeated signal instances. Once in a still and solemn revival. when arrangements were making to trample us down on the fourth of July, just at hand, one of the chief opposers was amitten lifeless to the earth by a shaft of lightning, and a fellow railer by his side, was blistered, and scorched to his fingers' end, in the act of profame and vulgar ecoffs at religion. Again on the 3d of July, at evening, a ring-leader with his inebriate crew, bearing their jug along, erecting a liberty pole on either side of the river, ascended the last to show his dexterity. It gave way and crushed him in its fall; he lingered a day or two, and expired upbraiding every Christian that approached him. On the afternoon of the same day, an adopted daughter of the selected marshal, a niece, 9 years old, was laid in the grave. No Sabbath evening, that has ever rolled over us, was more solemn than the ensuing 4th.

In the year following, during a season of uncommon interest, when opposition was rife, a hail-storm so dreadful fell upon our village, that desperate ones were heard in their terror to cry for

And on the occasion of licensing dram shops, referred to above, a leader of the mob closed a harangue to the giddy rabble with the shocking imprecation, that in one week from that hour he ing myself,) or he would be in hell. It [ smount required. One alternative only was from that very bour a week, when fa convulsive agonies he was drowned in the presence of a number who seemed spell-bound, and unable to relieve him.

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With many of the wicked themselves, it was at the time a proverb, that to oppose religion was to peril life. I think, ear brother, I am not superstitions, but I have stood, and I have at times deaply felt it, in the presence of an awful God, who esemed wonderfully revealed.

But the contrast, to witness now the solomn stillness of the Sabbath, the general peace and good order that to a great extent prevails; to be received with respect he a minister of the Gospel in every circle, and to reflect, that during the five years of my residence in this place, the Spirit has been poured ttron us in repeated refreshing showers, and that many, very many, we trust have been converted to God (though many have passed away with the floating population of this region,) these things are gladdening to my lookings, and makes the remembrance even of trials **dolightful**.

# The Corner Stone.

In one of those new settlements on **cur** frontier, so often destitute, not only of the stated means of grace, but of a place for public worship, a few pions individuals, with their families, were acenstomed to assemble on the Sabbath, in the most commodicus room that could be obtained in a private house, and there read the word of God, and unite in singing his praises, and in prayer. . As these meetings continued, their numhere so increased that they had no room which could contain them. They now felt their need of a place for public orabip; but, like mo

remained, and that appeared hopeless. In the centre of the town was a man of wealth, and influence, by whose assistance, the object might be accomplished -and not without it. But he was a man of the world. They again went to God in prayer, and arose from their kness to appoint a committee to call on the gentleman, and request his assistance, while the remainder still continued to becauch God to aid them with his presence and bleesing. The committee immediately attended to the duties of their appointment. The gentleman received them courteously, and inquired their business.
They answered, "We want to build a place of public worship." "Then why do you not build one?" "We are not able." "Have you made any offerts ?" "You we have opened a subscription, and find we cannot raise one fourth as much as the expense." "Let me see your subscription." He took it, and renaing his eyes over it, inquired, "Will you give all you have subscribed?" They answered they would. "Then give me your subscription list, and I will build you a church."

He forthwith selected a suitable spot on his own land, collected the stone and the timber, and the boards, and the chingles, and deposited them near the building spot. All things being now ready, the time draw near for laying the foundation; and all eyes were tarned to the benevolent donor, to lay the cornor stone. The day arrived—the whole neighborhood were assembled to witness the ceremony, and in solemn prayerful silence, encircled the spot. The gentleman descended to the stone, but, as he lifted the hummer to perform the office, a thought, sharper than a barbed dart, pierced his bosom !—" What am I doing! laying the corner stone of a church for the worship of that God whom I never worshipped! Here will they were too poor to do much to ac- the Gospel of Jesus Christ be preached; complish the object. In their extremi- here the voice of prayer, and of praint, ty, they went to God for direction and and thanksgiving, will ascend to God; assistance; and, as a certain result of and here will souls be borne to immorhumble and importunate prayer, they tal life and glory; while I—have neither resolved to make a strong effort them—let new portion in this matter?" Having selves. A subscription was opened, with great agitation performed the coand although each subscribed to the full | remony be withdrew from the crowd, a extent of his ability, also t the whole | " stricken deer," and enjoyed not a modid not equal the one fourth of the mont's peace, nor rest, till the Great

Physician, passing by, gently withdrew the dart, healed all his wounds, and bade him live! It scarce need be added, that the building was speedily erected and **inished**, and that he became a pillar in that spiritual Church, of which Jesus Christ is the CRIEF CORNER STORE.

# "Who maketh thee to differ!"

I have recently been called to look back to the days of my early youth, with reference to the habits then prevalent in the use of ardent spirits in families. I am amazed, when I recal facts of the most painful character, that the true cause of the evil, and its only adsquate cure was so little understood.

I can almost fancy I see, as in those days I saw, the play ground attached to the village school, and the pond in the meadow, on whose glassy surface, our wintry sports were held. But where are the ruddy and buoyant youth who made the landscape ring with their shouts of mirth ! Alas! there were but few of them whose parents did not keep in their bouses, and freely dispense to their inmates the deadly poison; and this fact is a key to the subsequent history of the children. Some have passed heyond my knowledge; but of others the following are some brief notices. One graw up a tipler; at eighteen he was a bully, and was held in bonds to a large amount for a violent personal attack on a worthy citizen. Soon after in a weetern state, after a short career of profiigacy, he ended his days by cutting his own throat. A brother of colder blood, indulged in no scenes of open profligacy, but drank in secret, and in secret wasted away, till be dropped neglected into an anhonored grave. A third, died of a brain-fever, brought on by "a spree," on the 4th of July. A fifth, the son of wealthy parents, his mother a professor of religion, learned by sipping toddy mingled by that mother's hand, to drink full bowls ere the blush of childhood had When last I faded from his cheek. heard of him, he drove a lumber wagon e his daily bread, on the same road where his father's neat two-horse car-riage used to roll to the neighboring vil-lage. My most intimate associate, ran away from his parents, and after various advance of our fellow travellers.

fortunes by land and sea, became a confirmed inebriate, and is supposed to have perished in some of the civil broth at that time frequent in Bolivia. Another still, of noble frame and a daring soul, headed a mutiny on board a ship, was shot through the body, and thrown into the sea.

All these, except the last, were the children of the church; and I know of no reason why I am made to differ from them, except that my parents never allowed the deadly possen a place in their dwelling; while the parents of my unhappy associates gave it a cordial welcome and a conspicious place; and by their example taught their children io regard it as an underpensable good.

# Pleasure in doing good.

It is very natural to suppose that a Being who has uniformly connected pleasure with the exercise of our physical powers, in their appropriate functions, would annex a degree of gratification to the discharge of those moral duties which he has made binding on This is found to be the fact by all who set themselves zealously to fulfil those duties. When the Lord Jesus commanded his followers to "go and teach all nations," he did not impose upon them a galling yoke and an oppressive burden. Whoever in sincerity attempts to obey this command, by endeavoring to do good to souls, finds that he has not to wait for his reward till "the end," but often enjoys, in the progrees of his work, a luxury which far outweighs all the self-denial he endures.

It was a fine star-light evening in August, when my friend and I left the. conveyance, in which we wore travelling, to enjoy a walk in advance, and to distribute tracts to the footmen whom we occasionally met, or to the immates of the few houses which stood at intervals on our way. It was a somewhat broken and hilly country. This circumstance gave no leigure to call at the

As we were pursuing our way, and had just entered on a region which seemed peculiarly lonely and uncultivated, we perceived a light glimmering through the leaves a little before us, on the left. Here, we observed to each other, probably resided some candidates for eternity, ignorant of the way of sal-As we were turning our steps vation. towards the house whence the light proceeded, a man met us, to whom my companion tendered a tract and addressed some solemn counsels, while I proceeded to the door, and after knocking, was admitted with an air of reluctance and surprise on the part of the inmates. I immediately perceived that it was the abode of poverty, and probably of ig-"Madam," said I, in a tone norance. of kindness, designed to conciliate her feelings, which I saw were those of distrust, "I am passing through this region, and I thought probably you would be glad to have some good books which I have with me, and —" "We have no money to buy them with," said she, interrupting me; "the times are hard for poor folks, and we live so out of the way here." "I do not wish you to pay for them, but freely give them to you, if you will read them and lay to heart their contents." I then laid on the table the "Dairyman's Daughter," and one or two other narrative tracts. and also that entitled, "To Mothers." My friend coming in at this moment, we joined in urging upon her the importance of attending to her soul's concerns. Soon, the downcast look and attentive air, showed that she was not destitute of sensibility, and needed only faithful instruction to be deeply interested on the subject.

We journeyed on, repeating our calls, and made our brief appeals till late in the evening, with various success, but with a deep impression of the value of truth and thankfulness to God, that we had been brought up in a land of light. In one small house, stuck under a cliff discern the scroll in the hand of the rethat towered to a great height above it, we found a pious woman, surrounded by her little flock. Shut out from the privileges of religious worship and intercourse, and even from an opportunity of sending her children to school,

counsel and sympathy which we offered, thanked us for our visit, and begged us to speak to her husband, who was busy at the door, if peradventure he might be induced to think of his soul. We did so, and were listened to with respect, and apparent interest. A few brief moments ended our interview, and we departed.

In this manner did we endeavor to leave some small testimony for the Lord behind us, as we pursued our journey. And although the little we did was performed with such imperfect motives, and with so little holy zeal, yet we then felt, and the writer still feels, that there was a luxury in the employment which has been seldom equalled by any enjoyment of his whole life.

# Ministerial Zeal.

The minister of God must DIE. Does True. Why then is he he know it? not always " zealously affected?" The honest hour that overtakes the man of humble occupation, arrests the official dignitary; the iron-nerved hand has hold upon his heart-strings, and while he bows to the "common leveller," what shall sustain his departing spirit? Will the retrospect of his domestic enjoyments, his literary progress, his hardearned honors, his influence on the passing morality of the world, the applause of his congregation, the esteem of the learned and the great, or the incense of flattery, that has burned on a thousand altars, console him then?

O! that death-bed scene l earth there is nothing like it. Whether the monarch or the philosopher die, there is no thrill of agony or delight felt in other worlds like that created by the departure of the minister of God from the scene of his mighty responsi-Almost can the eye of sense cording angel, bearing on its flaming page the deeds of the summoned spirit and the forth coming sentence, " Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!"—or, "Bind him hand and foot, and cast him her soul mourned over the prospects of into outer darkness, where is weeping her family. She drank in the words of and gnashing of teeth!"—Dr. Storrs.

# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Go, . . . . . . . PREACH the GOSPEL . . . . . . . . Mark xvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be sENT? . . . . . . . . . Rom. x. 15.

Vol. XV.

NOVEMBER, 1842.

No. 7.

# Grand Scheme for planting Irish Catholic Colonies in the Western States.

As the organs of a large portion of the American churches, in the work of spreading the Gospel throughout our land, the conductors of the American Home Missionary Society feel bound to observe, and to make known, those signs of the times which portend any important results to the moral interests of our beloved country. Accordingly, they have, from time to time, held up to public view those great considerations, which are adapted to move the philanthropic heart; such as the extent of our territory, the magnitude and rapid increase of our population, the comparative supply of the means of religious instruction, and the bearing which political changes are likely to have on the progress of evangelical principles. Among other important causes of good or of evil, the immigration of Romanists, and their growing institutions and influence, especially in the West, have been repeatedly adverted to.

While these exhibitions of facts and arguments have not been without effect, we regret to say that the great mass of American Christians are in a most profound slumber as to the importance of the heritage which God has given them, and to the danger of its being wrested from their hands. We have repeatedly said, that we have no fear of Romanism in our country, provided Protestant Christians are true to their trust. But we are firmly persuaded, that the only condition on which we can hold our institutions free from the control of the Papacy, is unceasing vigilance, and the most strenuous efforts to make the Gospel light so intense in our land, that error shall find no corner so dark that it may securely abide there.

That there is a formal conspiracy of the crowned heads of Europe, to bring our republic under Papal control, as has sometimes been asserted, may be, or may not be true. But there can be no doubt that many of the potentates and grandees of Catholic Europe greatly desire such a result. In this desire, of course, the whole Romish Church sympathizes. The nobility, and political economists, who regard with amazement and terror the accumulation of masses of population, in the overcrowded states of the old world, without instruction, without em-

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ployment and without bread, have a powerful reason for pushing off these masses upon our comparatively vacant territory. Hence, even if no such foreign conspiracy against our Protestantism and liberty exists, there is, unquestionably, throughout the length and breadth of Europe, a general sympathy in just such views and measures, as such a conspiracy would employ. Witness, the stimulus applied in all Catholic countries, to induce emigration to America, and the rapid increase of that emigration during the last year;\* witness, the immense expenditure of Papal Societies, for the purpose of planting Romanism in the Western states;† witness, also, the visit, during the present season, of the Canon of Vienna, with a commission from Prince Metternich, to attend to the interests of the German Papists in this country.†

Accustomed, as American Christians are, to be prompted to their religious enterprises only by spiritual motives, they can hardly conceive of the combination of incentives, which urge the Catholic powers of Europe to throw their population and their principles into this republic; nor rightly appreciate the degree of zeal with which the object is pursued. The following statements will, in part, disclose these motives.

During the past Summer, a pamphlet was issued in London and in Dublin, entitled a "Proposed New Flan of a General Emperation Society; By a Catholic Gentleman," containing a project for colonizing the Irish por, by sending them to America. As watchmen on the walls of our American Zion, we deem it our duty to give some account of this Society. The pamphlet is written with clearness and earnestness, and although it falls into some errors as to American affairs, it exhibits a good degree of information

<sup>\*</sup>Up to July 30th, no less than 36,127 emigrants arrived at Quebec, the present season, which is 12,878 more than came in the same period last year. Many others arrived also at Halifax and St. Johns. Large portions of these find their way to the United States. The papers speak of crowds of emigrants in the streets of Philadelphia, New-Orleans, &c. In New-York, from the 1st of April to the 1st of July, the number of emigrant arrivals was 41,712,—being more than 25,000 greater than in the same months last year. Of these, 8,498 landed in five days. Between August 1st and September 23d, there arrived at the same port, from Liverpool, 6,747; London, 1,835; Havre, 1,790; Bremen, 1,222; Antwerp, 1,920; Bristol, 190; Glasgow, 593; Gottenberg, 258; Belfast, 138; St. Johns, 148; Rotterdam, 20; Hamburg, 141; Norway, 115; Aberdeen, 70; Newcastle, 98; Gibraitar, 31; in all, 14,560. It will be observed that a large portion of these are from Catholic regions.

<sup>†</sup> The principal Societies for promoting Romanism in foreign countries, are the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, at Lyons, in France; and the Leopold Society, at Vienna, in Austria. The amount expended by the Society at Lyons, for missions in North America, was, in 1839, \$65,438. Of this sum, \$52,425, or nearly five-sixths, was devoted to missions in the Mississippi Valley. The next year, 1840, the appropriations of this Society to its North American missions was increased to \$163,000, being an advance of about one hundred and fifty per cent. in one year. Should later accounts show a still further increase, there cannot remain a doubt as to the policy of Rome towards the West.

<sup>‡ &</sup>quot;The Catholic," a London newspaper of Aug. 6th, quotes from an American authority as follows:

<sup>&</sup>quot;The RIGHT REV. JOSEPH SALTERERCHER, Canon of Vienna, Austria, has been here on a visit to the German Catholics. His stay was brief. We learn he intends to visit the principal cities in the Union, to look into the religious condition of his countrymen in the United States."

concerning our country. Besides other claims to attention, we are assured, on respectable authority, that in England its authorship is ascribed to a gentleman well known in the business circles, and possessing a species of influence that is likely to gain for the project a large amount of pecuniary and ecclesiastical support.

In a general view, the scheme proposed, is that of the "Centralization system" of Wakefield, exemplified in Australia. The leading objects presented by the plan, are the following: First, to dispose of the excess of population. Second, so to dispose of it, as to create a larger demand for British manufactures. Third, to render the Catholic religion predominant in the United States. In carrying out these objects, the process to be employed is the colonizing of the Irish Catholic poor in the Western states. Fourth, a pecuniary profit on the capital invested. Fifth, preparing an agreeable asylum for a large class of persons, whose present situation is uncomfortable, such as the younger sons of the nobility and gentry; gentlemen of decayed fortune; and those who now hang upon the army or navy, or overstock the learned professions and find no employment, &c., &c.

This plan of an emigrant society, is illustrated by a MAP of the United States and part of Canada, portions of which are colored to designate the district where the scheme is to be carried out. We have copied this map with sufficient accuracy to show the spirit of the original, so that our countrymen may see how the longing eyes of our trans-atlantic neighbors are fixed on some of the fairest portions of our domain.

We proceed to give extracts which will sufficiently set forth the principal considerations, which the writer employs to stir up the zeal of all classes, and especially of Catholics, to this undertaking.

### The Necessity for colonizing the surplus population,

And the expediency of sending it to America, is thus set forth:--

In offering a new plan of emigration to the British public, it is almost unnecessary to premise, that such is now the rapid increase of population in the United Kingdom—such increase averaging, it is conceived, about one thousand a day -that the excess can no longer be supported but by an extended and extensive SYSTEM OF EMIGRATION.

Australia and New Zealand, though offering daily improving fields for this surpose, are in themselves insufficient to absorb the excess. Independent of the objectionable length of the voyage, the expense of transit, amounting to about twenty pounds a-head, imposes a limit to extended operations in these regions; since to convey 100,000 emigrants there, would require no less a sum than two millions sterling; even one half of which amount it would be | immediately after their arrival from

difficult, if not impossible, to keep in a state of annual renewal.—p. 3.

Against sending out the British poor to the South Sea and Australian colonies, it is further urged, that those possessions should be kept as asylums for the redundant population of the East Indies and China.

In searching for some other field now open to emigration, which may be reached without the objectionable cost of such a passage as that to Australia, and in which the system there acted upon, but made more perfect, might be carried out, British America would first suggest itself. But, unfortunately, that country is so situate as to present an insurmountable obstacle, for centralization can never long be maintained where higher wages and a more fertile soil can be procured within a few days journey. Thence it is that masses of emigrants, sent out at a great cost by the Government and individuals, pass over,

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these Colonies to the United States. p. 4.

This sort of emigrants affords no inducements to capitalists to aid in sending them out. Hence, it is proposed to centralize them—to plant them, in masses, in definite districts, subject to certain conditions, which shall make it an object for them to go, and for the Society to send them.

For the want of means to defray such tried; with what result is well knows expenses, thousands, to whom change would be the greatest of human blessings, are now existing in misery and want; or, driven to extremity for lack of employment, submit even to part | brought into the highest and most prewith the last few shillings they possess; ductive state of cultivation; or, as befor a passage in an American vessel, ing likely, from position, to become the there to be crowded together in hundreds, under circumstances of nearly as great discomfort and privation as former- Government at one dollar and a quarter ly attended the negroes from the Afri- per acre.—p. 5. can coast. They arrive penniless in the United States; more frequently than not, they are disappointed in finding work at the port of landing; hearing they can secure it in the West, they at-1 tempt this long journey on foot, relying solely for support by begging on the way; and it is known that many fall victims to fatigue, hunger or disouse, and never reach that home sought for under every degree of uncertainty. —pp. 4, 5.

To obviate these unhappy circumstances of the lower classes, the following course is prononed.

The object in view being to provide a remedy for these evils, it is conceived! the means of doing so are of ready application; and that this centralization system may be carried out to its fullest extent by locating the Irish Catholic poor in the Western States of America, already so much frequented by their countrymen and relatives. The blanks thus created by the export of considerable numbers of these people, from all parts of the kingdom, would materially tend to afford immediate relief under the existing pressure; while it is believed that the wealthy capitalist and experienced farmer, of ANY CREED, will not hesitate to avail themselves of the ever enduring toil of these poor people,

when, as under the contemplated system, their labor can be secured on a sel, perhaps the most productive in the world

It is not proposed to force nature by cultivating lands where the profitable results may be doubtful; or to more polize large tracts of country, and the lock up the funds of the Society in wwieldly purchases, leaving little or no means for the development of the syr-Such experiments have been

It is proposed, in the first instance, to purchase primitive, or other tracts of land, in the United States, of moderate extent, and selected as being most readily sites hereafter of towns and cities.-Such land may be obtained from the

# The Mississippi Valley.

The portion of our country which is so lected for the fulfilment of the scheme, is thus described.

The first settlements should be made in those fertile prairie districts situated on the southern sides of the Canadian Lakes, where slavery is unknown; and the elevation and temperament of which will, in all seasons, insure the health of They would be the European settler. comprised in the rich and productive states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, or Iowa, forming a large portion of the northwestern valley of the Mississippi, of which M. De Tocqueville emphatically says, "If a paradise is to be found on carth, it is there!"

Capt. Marryatt, in his mpartial and interesting "Diary" in America, says (vol. ii. p. 73), "This beautiful and fer-" tile region appears as if Nature had so "arranged it, that man should have all "the difficulties cleared from before him, "and have little to do but to take posses-"sion and enjoy. There is no clearing of "timber requisite; on the contrary, you "have just as much as you can desire " whether for use or ornament."

"Prairies of fine rich grass, upon which "the cattle fatten in three or four months, Ë

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"in so fertile, that you have but to turn "it up to make it yield grain to any exfunt, and the climate is healthy, and at •the same time, there is more than suf-"Scient sun in the summer and autumn "to bring every crop to perfection."

 Land carriage is hardly required, \*from the numerous rivers and streams which pour their waters in every direc-"tion into the Mississippi. Add to all "this, that the western lands present an "inexhaustible supply of all minerals, on-"ly a few feet under the surface of their "rich soil;—a singular and wonderful "provision, as, in general, where mine-"rais are found below, the soil is usually "wid and ungrateful."

Of these mineral products, cosl, the most penful of all, is inarkoustible; while no portion of the globe can vie with these regions in the united production (wherever their cultivation has been tried,) of tobacco, flax, hemp, wool, silk. grain, fruits, and all those animals most generally used or consumed by man; and cotton abounds in the adjoining districts.--p. G.

Other research for selecting the Northern part of the Winters States, see frund in the

### Pacilities for reaching the field.

The facilities for conveying emigrants to these localities are now rendered most cary and economical; for, indemediant of those afforded by the St. Lawrence to Quebec, daily opportunities occur of obtaining passage in well-appointed vessels to New-York, Philaphia, or New-Orleans, from which laces, ready means of transit are at hand weither of the three main routes. To much those districts in which the Soci- most important tributary.-p. 6. sty first contemplate to settle, easy and mly conveyance, during the proper seamen, is to be found from New-York, by to Hudson River and Erie Canal to lake Erie, to which point (from New- rations of the Society than that which York direct) a railway is now, also, in tonese of rapid formation. From thence, by means of steamboats on the lakes, equal facilities are afforded to those, departing from either shore, to make their point of destination.

the opinion of Capt. Marryatt, on the show the contemplated field in the United.

\*lie streed in every direction. The soil | importance to both countries of the steem communication on these lakes (" Diary," page 174, vol. i.):---

> "How little are they aware in Eu-"rope, of the vartness and extent of com-"merce carried on in these inland seas, "whose coasts are now lined with flour-"isbing towns and cities, and whose wa-"tors are ploughed by magnificent steam-"bosts, and bundreds of vessels laden "with merchandise. Even the Ameri-"cane themselves are not fully aware-" of the rising importance of these lakes, " as connected with the west."-p. 7.

> In the South and South-Eastern direction, still greater numbers pass to these States (which are now becoming the reat point of attraction), by way of Philadelphia; whence reaching Pittaburgh by canal, the Ohio, with its countless steamboats, affords instant conveyance to all who are intent on seaching these lands of promises

> There is a third route, and one which at no distant day, will, in all probability, be more usually adopted than any other ; viz., by the numerous vessels which, having landed their cotton cargoes in Europe, return to New-Orleans: thencesteamers daily ascend the Mississipps, which, as far as its junction with the Ohio, is navigable at all seasons, being Cunlike some of the waters above that oint) uninfluenced by drought or frost. No vessel enters the great commercial port of New-Orleans, which could not he towed by steam-tuga to the last named nort. Indeed the Mississippi, up to the junction of this vast stream with the Ohio, might be more properly termed an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, without its storms, than a river; for steam hasnow given it the same facilities in navigation as the ocean of which it is the-

Facts are here adduced of sufficient weight to convince every impartial reader, that no part of the United States could be better chosen for the first openatives, as well as strangers, are alike eager to possess. Enough has also been said in favor of the Society's choice of location, and a glance at the accompanying skeleton map will clearly demonstrate the judgment displayed It may not be improper here to notice in its selection. The parts colored blue

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an lake shores.9

The writer goes on to argue in favor of the sions in America, but concludes by mying that " when and where fair prospects present. themselves, and adequate capital is provided, . the Society will readily devote its carnest attention to British America, or any other colony, however distant."

#### Monne of carrying out the plan.

These appear to be, briefly, as follows: The Society bears the expense of transportng the emigrant, and meets his first wants on 🖡 the field , and in return, he pledges himself to  $\P$ labor for a period not less than three years, at reduced wages, for the Society, and under the direction of his priest. The improvements thus made are the property of the Society, and are to be made profitable in a way specified.

How are emigrants to be obtained, and their co-operation secured?

It has become a fact, now notorious to all, what wonderful, not to say miraculous results, the Temperance Plenge, administered by the Reverend Father Mathew and the Irish clergy, has wrought upon the peasantry of that country. All witness with wonder, and are lost in admiration of its efficacy.

That country, where it was almost considered unmanly, and certainly unsocial, to be habitually sober, is now, by the extraordinary power of the pledge thus administered, become as admirable i for the industry and sobriety of its inhabitants, as it was previously noted for their irregular and riotous habits.

A solemn pledge given to his parish priest, has had influence sufficient to clergyman. make an Irish peasant forego the enjoy- Who shall doubt that those who have

States; those red, its field on the Canadi- I the relinquishment of which must, certainly, at first, have been one of the greatest privations he could submit to. Is it for a moment to be believed that United States rather than the British Posses- this man would less rigidly observe a pledge to serve the same pastor, diligently and faithfully, for a given period, who should promise to lead him and his family from a land of misery and want, to one where, with fair remuneration for his labor, he would be insured wholesome and abundant food,—a comfortable babitation,—and that which is most dear to the heart of every Irishman, however uncultivated, the uninterrupted and peaceful enjoyment of the religion of his forefathers, with the same facalities he enjoyed in his native land?

And what would be required of him in return, for these unlooked-for blessings! That he should place his labor, and that of his family, at the disposal of the contemplated Society for a period in no instance exceeding three years, at a rate of wages below those of America, but probably double what he would receive at home under the most fortunate circumstances; and on a spot, too, where the same amount of money would purchase him double the quantity of the necessaries of life. Less could not be expected by the Society in return for a free passage and transit to the location first assigned to these emigrants, and where a comfortable and austable dwelling would be provided for them.

Several of the most distinguished of the Irish clergy have consented to administer this pledge as a reward to such as have strictly observed that of tempsrance; fully believing that, in so doing, they would be consulting the best interests of their people, provided it was arranged that a Catholic pastor should aiways accompany each body of emigrants, unless the intended location already possessed a Catholic church and resident

ment of a pleasure which, according to | observed one pleage to forego an enjoyhis estimate of human happiness, per- ment with such scrupulous exactitude, haps ranked as its chief ingredient, and will not as religiously adhere to the other with its evident advantages?

Little difficulty can attend the working of such a system where the wants, \* In our copy of this map only one color is dispositions, and inclinations of their employed, the field in the United States being | flocks are so well known to their pastor, as is the case in Ireland. He has been

a shade darker than that in Canada.

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constantly habituated to watch over swarm, on leaving the hive (alike the perthose committed to his care, with the most patient and unremitting attention; to minister to their necessities; arrange their differences; and in the hour of affliction, sickness and death, to be the bearer of that consolation which comes only from Him who said—"I know my sheep, and my sheep know me." pledge made to him will be as surely kept in the distant land, as if it were only to be observed at home. Self-interest alone (setting aside the ties of conscience and gratitude) would secure the strict observance of the pledge required; for, as stated before, nature would in no instance be forced, and the principle of the Society would be to place the emigrant on a soil which he would never be anxious to quit, by making choice of such only as accord with the foregoing descriptions, where little remains to be done but to take possession and enjoy.— The profitable results of this system to the Society would be very great, and it would bring increase of wealth and numberless advantages to the country of their adoption; and, III what is still more gratifying, would, whilst providing for the temporal wants of thousands, introduce religion and instruction into a country where both are sure to meet with the most liberal encouragement.

Bolations of this cuterprize to Ho-

The promotion of the interests of Romanism is guarantied by the provisions of the plan :--

It must be distinctly understood that no pledge would be given by the poorest Irish to locate in spots unprovided with chapels and clergy of their own religion, and without which their labor would be unattainable; therefore the requisite funds for the maintenance and ducation of priests, and the support of churches, must be provided out of the resources of the Society. Without this arrangement the scheme would prove abortive, and it would be highly repre**bensible and dishonest to administer the** pledge.

fect emblem of industry and colonization) in which they were generated, moving from place to place in restless confusion, till, arrested by some cause not apparent, the mass of settlers clings to some distant bough, unprepared with, and unable to provide, a new home.— The cottager, with anxious care to secure the services of these industrious laborers—perhaps the main support of his family—has prepared a new habitation for them; but old experience has taught him that without securing the centre of attraction (the roaming queen), his efforts to retain her followers must be in vain. When she is placed in the new dwelling, then, and not till then, does this young colony settle in a state of tranquillity, and betake itself cheerfully to its useful labors, creating a fresh store of wealth; while the parent hive. to all appearance, has suffered no diminution of its strength and powers of production.

The religion of his forefathers and his parish priest are the Irishman's centre of attraction, and his queen bec. The cottager's success is in increasing the number of his hives, and thus his wealth depends on their possession. In like manner you may locate the lrish; you may pledge them to temperance, to residence in a fixed spot, to give their labor at a fixed price, and entirely to carry out the Society's plan; but if you expect those pledges to be rigidly and strictly adhered to, you must provide them with a place of worship, and a pastor; you must afford them the peaceful and uninterrupted enjoyment of the practices of religion, according to their ancient creed. Without resident pastors they cannot be retained to give that labor, on a fixed location, which would otherwise be so cheerfully bestowed.—pp. 14, 15.

There is no small share of philosophy in the project to propagate Romanism by means of the Catholic poor. The result in Glasgow illustrates the process.

The Irishman's first care was then, Those who have watched the move- what it is now and ever will be, to dements of the bee have seen the young | vote what little surplus remained after



### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

November.

the fragal wants of nature were stillfied, voluntarily to aid in the support of his pastor, and to assurt him is the construction of a temple dedicated to the worship of the God who had thus conferred on him means exceeding what his necessities required.—p. 15.

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Glasgow has been adduced as an example of this position; for, like most of the rising cities of America, it owes its advancement to an excellent commercial location—one that would amply repay the labor and capital laid out on its design, in the construction of docks, wharfs, factories, and all other necessary establishments of commerce. The demand for labor, in its various works and improvements, exceeded the means of supply afforded even by Scotland, populous and industrious as she in allowed to be; and the employment of the redundant population of Ireland was absolutely necessary to complete those great opprations, which could not have bean otherwise accomplished.

The followers of John Knox had certainly no natural predilection for the raligion of the Irish; but their labor mas indispensable; and the scale of internet weighing down that of religious projudice, enabled the enterprising inhabitants of Glasgow to reap the profits of their well-arranged calculations. Wagne beyond expenditure, and constant employment for a given period, wern the incorrary consequences.

The number has now increased to more than 80,000 in this city and its vicinity, and other Catholic churches and pastors have been, and still will be, the inturni commquence.

Thus has Heavon, in its own time, onco more made the poor its instrumonts for again introducing into our large towns and cities that religion: which the first humble apostics were instructed to trach to all nations and to all people, and, in this particular instance, restoring those alture to the original faith, the very momery of which the destructive spirit of Puritamen in former days conceived it had obliterated for over.

We here see how the interests of commorce and the pursuit of wealth, essing through the filtration of Irish ignorant attribute alone to a rich priestgood and a wealthy aristocracy.

In like manner, to the pence of these poor Irish are mainly attributable the splendid Catholic churches which have rasen up sa Liverpool, Manchester, Bermingham, and our other great mannfacturing cities, to any nothing of how their multiplied mites contributed to the erection of the Catholic cathedral in Moorfields; and the progress now making in rearing the magnificent church in the Borough, (notwithstanding the awful distress at present so severely pressing on the poor) is greatly attributable to the same cause.—pp. 16,

But a grave question in reference to this enterprise, is, " How will this grand undertaking be received in America?" Are the note of the Pilgrims, Haguenote and Covenanters, who fied from the vicinity of the Pepacy in Europe, likely to endure its presence in their asylum, on so large a scale? We quote the statements of the pumphlet on this subjuct, not because use believe them well grounded, but in order to show our readers how well adopted this scheme is to enlist the seal of Romanists in Europe.

The following extracts go, partly, to show that Americans will not greatly dislike to have the Pope for their near neighbor; but principally, they go to prove that they cannot help it if they would. Indeed, Catholica no longer dugnise their confidence of obtaining the supremacy in this country.

By the method and regulations contemplated by this Society, (as the prospectus which is to guide its operation will fully detail,) all direct contribations for such object from any class of society will be avoided; and it is expected that the fertile soil of America will, with the aid of Irish labor, produce a combination of results highly remunerating to subscribers, much gratificution to the friends and supporters of the Catholic religion, and no more regret with those whom prejudice may perchance have biassed against its introduction, than is now falt by those in labor, have produced effects which the this country who, in making Irish

Catholic labor a stepping-stone to wealth, have simultaneously introduced the knowledge of the true principles which govern its religion, and which will naturally be the more appreciated as it becomes more generally diffused.

That they will be viewed without alarm, nay, even held in estimation, in the western parts of the United States, cannot be doubted, on reading the annexed extracts from Captain Marryatt's interesting "Diary:"—(See vol. iii., pp.

157—164.)

"If the Protestant cause is growing "weaker every day from disunion and indifference, there is one creed which is as rapidly gaining strength. I re"fer to the Catholic church, which is silently, but surely, advancing.
"Though it is not forty years since the first Roman Catholic see was created, there is now in the United States a "Catholic population of 800,000 souls, under the government of the Pope, an archbishop, twelve bishops, and 433 priests.\*

"Its great field is in the West, where,
"in some states, almost all are Catho"lics; or, from neglect and ignorance,
"altogether indifferent as to religion.
"The Catholic priests are diligent, and
"make a large number of converts
"every year; and the Catholic popu"lation is added to by the number of
"Irish and German emigrants to the
"West, who are almost all of them of
"the Catholic persuasion.—p. 17.

Miss Martineau is quoted, as saying,

"The Catholics of the country, thinking themselves now sufficiently numerous to be an American Catholic church, a great stimulus has been given to proselytism; this has awakened fear and persecution, which last has been favorable to the increase of the sect.

"While the Presbyterians preach a harsh, ascetic, persecuting religion, the Catholics dispense a mild and in-

\*This was true several years since; the Catholic population of the United States is now estimated at 1,400,000; and the number of priests at 560.—Ed. Home Miss.

"dulgent one; and the prodigious in"crease of their numbers is a necessary
"consequence. It has been so impossi"ble to supply the demand for priests,
"that the term of education has been
"shortened by two years."

The author of "The Voice from America," remarks, "The Protestant "cause in America is weak, from the "evil effects of the voluntary system; "particularly from its division into so "many sects. A house divided against "itself cannot stand long; and every " year it will be found that the Catholic church will increase its power; and " it is a question, whether a hierarchy "may not eventually be raised, which, "so far from advocating the principles "of equality, may serve as a check to "the spirit of democracy becoming more " powerful than the government, curb-"ing public opinion, and reducing to "better order the present chaotic state " of society."

Judge Halliburton asserts, that all America will be a Catholic country.

"That all America, west of the Al"leghanies, will eventually be a Catho"lic country, I have little doubt, as the
"Catholics are already in the majority;
"and there is nothing, as Mr. Cooper
"observes, to prevent any state from
"establishing that, or any other reli"gion, as the religion of the state; and
"this is one of the dark clouds which
"hang over the destiny of the western
"hemisphere."

Again, Judge Halliburton is quoted as saying of the Catholics in this country—

"They gain constantly;—they gain "more by emigration, more by natural "increase in proportion to their num-"bers, more by intermarriages, adop-"tion, and conversion, than the Protes-With their exclusive views of " tants. "salvation, and peculiar tenets, as soon "as they have the majority, this be-"comes a Catholic country, with a Ca-"tholic government, with the Catholic " religion established by law. "great change? A greater change has "taken place among the British—the " Medes and Persians of Europe—the " nolumus leges mutari people. What, "then, will the natural order and pro"grees of events now in train here not. " produce ? I only speck of this—I don't "dread it. I hope and trust and pray " that it may be so; not because I think "them right, for I don't, but because "they are a Christian church, an old "church, a consistent church, and because it is a church, and any sect is better than the substitution of a cold, \*\* speculative philosophy for religion, as \* we see too frequently among us. We "are too greedy to be moral, too self-"sufficient to be pious, and too inde-" pendent to be religious. United under oze head, and obedient to that "head, with the countenance and aid " of the whole Catholic world, what can "they not achieve? Yes, it is the only " cure that time and a kind and merci-"ful Providence has in store for us. \* We shall be a Catholic country."-p. **91**.

That the spiritual dominion of Romagian is not all that is promised, as an inducement for the wealthy Catholics of Europe to engage in this Society, is significantly hinted in the following sentences, a part of which we place in italics to secure the attention of the reader. First a remark of Dr. Reed is quoted:—

"The West will become the beart of the country, and ultimately determine the character of the whole."

In a note it is added—

"Losing sight of spiritual considerations, how clearly in a temporal point of view, does this observation bespeak the district chosen by this Society, as the most certain to realize all anticipated results."—p. 16.

What other "enticipated results" the writer has in view, may be inferred from his remark, that the Catholic religion—

Cannot fail, in its influence, to soften the manners of society, and to curb the spirit of pride which denies respect to superior authority, or tends to a belief that we were created to be independent of each other,—ideas unfortunately too common in the early stages of democtacy.

We need not repeat that, we do not believe with the Papists, that such is to be the dectiny of our country. We do not believe Ged will abandon to the dominion of Anticheist, our schools, our republicanies, and the living churches of this land—the revival churches the churches which are conding missions to all the world. But, we do believe, this most disentrous result one be avoided only by great endeavors to provide our own people with the Gospel, and also to evangelize the benighted followers of Rome, as fact as they arrive among us. We must imbus our population, our institutions, even the very air of our country, so theroughly with evengelism, that they shall impart to all who come among us the same character of free, intelligent, Bible morality. It is while men alcop, that the anamy soweth tares. We have no apprehension for our country, provided American Christians will be faithful to the duty devolved on them by that Providence, which has given them such a rikin. But if they neglect Home Missions, if they keep back the laborer from the Western field, or starve him into impotency while there, how can we expect, that the sagacious and insidious spirit of error, that walketh to and fro through the earth, blighting every Paradise into which it enters, will pass us by unbarmed !

In the remainder of the pumphlet, the expediency of extending the same plan of amigration to other countries, especially to Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, is farther discussed; but the conclusion is that—

The unceded and uncultivated lands in these provinces, as well as in the Canadas, are more or less covered with timber; and where the cultivation of land must, from necessity, follow its clearance, the progress of agriculture will be slow in the propertion of at least fifty to one to what it would be in a prairie country, (such as characterizes the provinces already described in the United States,) and thus prevent the quick re-sale of land brought into the first stages of culture, from which source the profits of this Bociety will be entirely derived. The Association will not fail, however, in conjunction with these provinces, to have all British America carefully surveyed.—pp. 22, 23.

Of the Canadas, a more favorable opinion is expressed, and several writers, and particularly the despatches of the late Lord Durham, are quoted to show that this too is a desirable object of Catholic ambition.

# Various arguments for the plan-

# Profitableness and Safety of investments.

It has been already stated that, by the leading principles governing the investments of this Society, it will, in no instance, whether in our own Colonies, or in the United States, purchase larger tracts of land in any one district than its financial resources can bring into the first stages of cultivation, nor will it invite over emigrants, until employment and a home await their arrival.

By this method it will not only return quick profits, but also avoid the jealousy, naturally to be expected in a foreign country, of any attempt to mo-

nopolize large tracts of land.

It is therefore proposed to effect sales at periods probably never exceeding three years from the date of the original purchase, or, in fine, when the advancement made in improvement may warrant a handsome profit, merely retaining within each township the land on which the temporary Catholic church shall have been erected, the house of its minister, the school-house, and such a quantity of glebe land as the Society may hereafter determine.—p. 26.

This scheme is also to help our insolvent States to pay their debts, and complete their public works! The reader will notice the provision for the priesthood.

In the United States, at this period, no system hitherto devised could produce so rapid and systematic a revival of national wealth, or more effectually enable each State to acquit those debts which the vast resources of their country warranted them in contracting, in anticipation of large annual returns from railways, canals, and great public works, now left incomplete and profitless, solely from a want of more capital.

After paying to the proprietors a dimaking any greater division of profits, ter education and refined

but that it should re-invest all its surplus in further augmentation of capital. By these means a constant increase of land will be always advancing in a state of improvement, and, besides adding to the wealth of the Society, be an equal efficient assistance in exporting pauperism from the Parent State.

The success of this Institution is, (as already explained) from its very nature, mainly dependent on a supply of missionaries, to keep pace with its advancement, and therefore a portion of the proceeds of every re-sale will be set aside as a fund for their education, and another part will also be allotted to support charitable endowments, and the education of the poor. The dividend to the proprietors (to the extent of eight per cent.) always to take precedence of any other division of profits.—p. 26.

The business details of the concern are to be given in a prospectus, which we presume will be exhibited only to those who embark in the enterprise. We pass by what is further said on this subject, and extract a few paragraphs, showing the adaptedness of the scheme to enlist the interest of various classes of the British community.

### Rank without wealth.

If the estate be small, how dearly does the favored first-born pay for his right of inheritance; but passing him over in silence, let us give our attention to the condition of his brothers and sisters, and reflect upon what slender means they are expected to support their now-acknowledged position in so-How much better would it be that, in lieu of merely dragging on an existence, under privations which almost involve a sense of degradation, they should, with their scanty patrimony, emigrate to lands where their presence would be welcomed, their small capital produce a handsome return, and where the dead weight of distinctions in local rank would not clog their efforts in the acquirement of honorable independence? Were this system of emigration followed up by the class here alluded to, they would act as leaders in vidend of eight per cent., it is proposed inspiring confidence in the plan amongst that the Society should not contemplate | the poorer emigrants, whilst their betwould give a tone to the rising society of the new country of their adoption.p. 28.

Again-

Are not the difficulties, in the way of contracting marriage in early life, between those of the same rank, solely attributable to over-population and to the utter impossibility of the combined fortunes of a young couple, say from £1,(XX) to £5,(XX), enabling them to possess, in the marriage state, the comforts, or to maintain the appearance, expected from them in their respective classos?

The Society proposes to remove the obstacles which now deter such parties from emigrating, by preparing land, and (whenever such may be demanded) suitable residences for them; and then how many with a very moderate fortune -no more than would have purchased them a commission in the army—would be in a position to marry in the vigor of youth and health, both according to their own inclinations, and in their own sphere of life.—p. 29.

# The professions overstocked.

The practice of the law or learned. professions is already overstocked by men of talent, whose exertions to advance are but too often futile; and whose onergies are broken by despair, or diverted by diappointment into chan-! nels, not only useless, but prejudicial to society and to themselves. War is now: made upon paper; numerous protocols and lengthened negotiations wear out the spirit of enmity, and promotion in the army or navy becomes every day less frequent. Church preferment grows but slowly; and its hitherto tempting endowments rest upon a very precarious basis. The emoluments derivable from the two last, are but a lifeinterest at best, and seldom proportioned to the attainment of ease, and the expected comforts of life, till the days of enjoyment are passed away.-p. 23

# Residents on the Comment.

improved lands of the Secrety :-

More than 50,000 persons of limited incomes are now reported to live, or rather vegetate, on the continent, driven there for economy, and where all necessaries of life cost fully double what they may be obtained for in the western States of America.

Suppose each to spend only £50, it gives an aggregate of £2,500,000 expended without the smallest outlay in instead of English manufactures. which, by locating themselves upon the estates of this Society, by purchasing some of its prepared lands, which will be immediately productive, they will unite healthful occupation and increased economy-become gradually possessors of most valuable estates—and enjoy, at the same time, the pleasing satisfaction of still benefiting their native land, by the constant purchase of English exports.—pp. 30, 31.

# No artisans to be sent.

In thus selecting the Irish agricultural population as emigrants on the proposed plan, attention has been paid to three facts; first, that a knowledge of agriculture (in a greater or less improved state) is common to all the world, and requires little or no apprentices hip, or peculiar skill in the laborer; secondly, that these people have sacredly kept a pledge to their pastor, and, therefore, may be again trusted; and thirdly, that were this pledge system to extend to our manufacturing artisans, so far from deriving a benefit from their emigration, we should injure the parent country; for with their persons they would not only export their craft, but, if success attended first efforts, it would produce numerous followers of the same class (with strong feelings of past sufferings broading in their minds), who, eventually, might have weight enough in the scale of jealousy and democracy to exclude English manufactures from the United States, and thus, with our best operative talent, endeavour to monopolise to themselves, the benefits of commerce as well as of agriculture.—pp.

The following paragraph is designed to their conclusion, the projectors of this procure another class of purchasers for the scheme have the following mortation in em-I Private calabre

THE CO-OPERATION OF OTHER EURO-PEAN NATIONS IN PROMOTING THE OB-JECTS OF THIS SOCIETY IS MOST DESIRA-BLE; PARTICULARLY OF THOSE PUSSESS-DG A REDUNDANT POPULATION, AND WHO, LIKE OURSELVES ARE ANXIOUS TO FIND A FOREIGN MARKET FOR THE PRO-DUCTIONS OF THEIR OWN COUNTRY.

To this, is appended, in a note—

The western districts may be said to have a particular claim to the patronage of France, as it was under their former overeignty, that their vast resources and facility of connexion between the northem lakes and the first navigable tributaries of the Mississippi were discovered by those enterprizing and amiable French Jesuit missionaries, Hennepir. and La Salle. As to Belgium and Germany, it is almost needless to call on them for greater support than is already furnished by the mass of Catholic population daily flowing from these kingdoms into the fertile West.

In proof of this, St. Louis, risen up, as it were but yesterday, in the heart of this country, now boasts of more than 30,000 inhabitants, 12,000 of which are German, Belgian, French, and Irish Catholics, mainly attracted by the sys-

tem of education afforded by the Belgian Jesuits, who have not only been the means of establishing a magnificent cathedral in this city, but also a college, now classed so high in affording instruction, that beyond the commendations universally bestowed on its internal arrangements, its rules may be almost said to hold out the best model for diffusing knowledge through the West.

Once more—the foregoing invitation—

Is especially applicable to Belgium, France, and a large portion of Germany. They contain a considerable population, and a priesthood, in the rural districts, like that of Ireland, possessing fully the confidence and affections of the people. These countries, with the exception of France, have no Colonies of their own, a fact which should act as an additional reason for their cordial co-operation. They have all luxurious produce, and manufactured articles to export; and though grain may not be with them, as with us, an object of barter, they may, after depositing their emigrants and exports, always find a profitable reloading at New-Orleans, Philadelphia, New-York, or any other port.

We have thus given copious extracts from this remarkable document, in order to apprise our countrymen, how certain portions of the wealthy and powerful on the other side of the Atlantic, regard our country and its institutions.

We cannot say that we have any serious apprehensions that this project can be carried into operation, in the form and manner proposed. There are difficulties in the way, of which those men have but an inadequate idea; but the very fact, that such a systematic and extensive emigration is seriously named, is a symptom, that causes exist in the Old World, whose working is destined deeply to affect our future welfare. That men should gravely and earnestly talk and write on such a theme, and find multitudes of the titled and wealthy, as well as of the poor, to listen and read, shows a preparation on the subject in the minds of men. Granting, that this particular scheme may not be carried into operation; granting, even, that some speculative profit is the ruling aim, and that the Society will fail to convince any large number of capitalists, that the project is feasible; still, the feeling addressed is there, in thousands of breasts, and in one way or another, it will show itself in action. One plan after another may disappoint the sanguine expectations of the projectors, but others will be formed in their stead, because the urgent conviction will still remain, that the redundant population is in the way. Oppressed, crowded, starving, and breaking out in insurrections, the masses of the poor are a burden and a terror to their country, and

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### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

November,

they will ere long overthrow the social order at home, unless they are got rid of in some way. And when religious zeal points out such a way, who can doubt that those concerned will be ready to enter upon it. Hence-

1. We may expect to see the immigration of the foreign poor, and especially of

Romanists, stimulated and systematized more and more.

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2. The great field of conflict for religious and political supremacy, will be in the West.

- There never will be so favorable a time for saving the West, as the present; every year that is lost, increases the difficulty of the work, and the dangers of failure.
- 4. Whatever else the American churches attempt for the conversion of the world, their own country demands no inferior share of their efforts. Whatever else they do, or fail to do, they must save their own and their children's heritage from the enemy. Wishing-hoping-trying-will not answer; THEY MUST DO IT!

# Correspondence.

#### WISCOMBIN.

# MISSIONS AMONG THE MINERS.

The missionary field in Western Wisconsin comprises a mineral region of about 60 miles square. From 25,000 to 35,000 persons are supposed to be congregated on this tract, a large portion of whom are engaged in raising from hope every moment of "atriking a lead" the earth, or in smelting, the ore of lead. As a general fact, the population is shifting continually. Many who spend | face of the earth is, here and there, dug their summers in agricultural pursuits, up and covered with rubbish, from these in other sections of the country, come shafts, of from 5 to 200 feet deepspeculation which finds ample excitement amid the various uncertainties of the business. Mining almost necessarily begets the spirit of gambling. Ev. | quire, and too often, to minister that liery "new discovery"—i. e. every new pects," as the favorable appearances are called. A few only out of the multi-called. A few only out of the multi-called tude realize their expectations, as the miner in "prospecting," sinks his German or Irish Catholic. "shaft" at random into the earth, risking A correspondent informs us, that these his time, labor and expense in the un-

certain hope of meeting with " big mineral." Should be alight upon "float," i. e. mineral which appears to have been detached and carried away from the mass to which it originally belonged, he eagerly seeks to trace it to its " main body" by "drifting," or digging bori-zontal galleries, or by sinking new shafts perpendicularly, led on by the and making his fortune. throughout the mineral district, the surhere to employ the winter months in [ Around these unsightly mounds, the inmining, stimulated not merely by the habitants are clustered, mostly in log of hope of obtaining cash, (which agriculated cabins, with here and there the ture will not always, in these times, I framed, brick or stone buildings of those v command.) but also by the spirit of | whose success has given them an eminence in the community, or who come to the diggings for the purpose of trading in such articles as miners may requid venom which inflames the pasplace where "mineral" (lead ore) is sions as well as poisons the blood. Aldiscovered in a section before untouched, draws together adventurers. Then representatives in such a community. succeeds a time of speculation in " pros- Not only the adventurer from the East

ner which very significantly expresses the position of the mass of the people in the scale of refinement: such as "Pinbook diggings," "Rattlesnake diggings." Others have such appellations as " Hardscrabble," " Fair-play," " Nip & Tuck," &c., &c. Too often, men acquire large sums of money, by setting up what are called groceries, but are in fact gambling establishments, with their invariable attendants, ardent spirits.— Hither, at night, on the Sabbath, and at other vacant hours, the miners have been accustomed to resort to lounge, and seek for excitement in the social glass, or the more intoxicating game.

What state of morals is likely to prevail in such a community may easily be imagined. Not many years ago, Satan appeared to have undisputed sway. But more recently, a missionary has occasionally, gone through the region. Rev. Mr. Kent, of Galena, for ten years past, and others, from time to time, have sown the good seed, here and there, and it has sprung up and borne fruit. The American Home Missionary Society has several missionaries upon that field already, or soon to enter it. The Rev. A. M. Dixon and Rev. W. E. Boardman are particularly instructed to direct their attention to the mining districts. From recent communications, we learn, that their labors are attended with the evident blessing of the Holy Ghost

We subjoin a few extracts which cannot fail to interest the friends of Home Missions, as showing the great encouragement there is to prosecute this much needed work even in the most difficult fields.

From Rev. A. M. Dixon, Platteville, Wis.

I went to Snake Hollow diggings, and visited the miners. I succeeded in assembling them at a school-house, and preached to them several times during the three days of my stay among them. I had good attention, and removed some difficulties out of the way. The Spirit of the Lord was with us, and one or two expressed a hope of conversion before I left. I have sent them a pious teacher, who has commenced school in the neighborhood; and the prospect is encouraging.

From this place I went to Fair-play diggings, about 18 miles distant.— I told a few professors that I proposed to preach a series of sermons there, and to make some special exertions for the salvation of souls; but they said the place was "such a hard case," that all was hopeless—that any attempt of the kind would only prove abortive. But I went and visited about a hundred of the miners at their cabins, at their mineral holes, and places of washing mineral earth; and made an appointment to preach at night. Many came out to hear; and I made another appointment for the next night. The place of meeting was crowded. By this time, Brother Buardman, who had been with me at the Snake Hollow diggings, came and preached. The miners and other citizens became interested, and would not consent that we should go without a promise to come often and preach to them. There I spent the Sabbath, while Br. B. went near the Red Dog diggings to make an appointment for the next week.

At this latter place, we labored in conjunction. The meeting was a bless-The school-house was ed occasion. deemed too small, and we held our meeting on a camp ground of the Methodists. The Holy Spirit attended the word, as was evinced by the falling tear, the deep sigh, and by some anxiously inquiring the way to be saved. One gray-headed man, 74 years old, was hopefully reclaimed; and arose in the midst of the assembly and exhorted the young to seck the Lord. Three expressed the hope of pardon before the meeting closed. We feel that great good was done, and that many received light and impressions that, we trust, will be of lasting good.

Additional particulars of this mission and its prospects are derived from other reports. The first is

From Rev. W. E. Boardman, Potosi, Wis.

The greater portion of our little corps could not be sustained upon the ground by any apparent means, but for the A. H. M. S. And here we have reason for fervent thankfulness to our Heavenly Father. Thus far I believe no call has

this region without having been met.

Athough God has called laborers into the vineyard who were already on ine ground to some extent, yet not by any neurs enough to meet our wants. We are praying fervently the Lord of the narvest to send more laborers, for witen we lift up our eyes, we behold the neid white to harvest and every sickie gathers fruit. God seems to prosper every effort made to spread the grapal bere. And we want men prepared to endure hardness as good solwers. Will they come! There are two destitute churches in large villages, in the mines; and many places where they are inviting us to labor.

Keturning from a meeting at Cassville with my wife, we spent one night ou Grant River, in a small neighborhood. The first house at which we stopped, we trend them deeply affected, both husband and wife, with the truth, but not willing to rield. Where we passed the night, the family were pious, a young man living with them for the time, who had attended our meeting on Sabbath, followed me to the door as I went out in the evening, and made his case known to me, and as soon as the way of salvation was opened to him, he gladly yielded up to Jesus, and we went out upon the side hill (it was a beautiful moonlight night) and in the deep shade of a spreading cak he poured forth his first believing prayer, and vowed himself perpetually the Lord's. He had been awakened months before, and had anxiously "sought religion," i. e. sought to have God confer religion upon him, without submission; or to give the evidence of adoption before he had offered himself heartily to be adopted into the family of God.

The next morning, we called at another house where the heads of the family were Christians, though but young; and had but recently united; with the church. But a few weeks before, the Bible would have been spurned from the house as a mixed bundle of absurd superstition and cunningly devised fables; but an arrow from the Almighty's quiver first pierced the heart of the wife, and she found rest in the "cleft of the rock." Not long

been made for pecuniary assistance in | husband was absent. On his return, his boy met him and said, "Father, Mr. H., has been here and prayed." Earaged before, he could no longer contain his feelings, but gave vent in a tirade of oaths and imprecations. wrote a letter to be given Mr. H. by his wife, next time he came—of course a letter of abuse, but before it was handed him, they met, and Mr. H. mildly expostulated with him, and endeavored to convince him of the being of a God, (he was an Atheist) from the evidence of design in the construction of his own trame, especially the eye. He rejected all proof, but afterward in looking more ingenuously into the matter, found in every thing design apparent. could not be design without a designer. There must be a God," was his conclusion. Still he rejected Jesus; but subsequently, the purity and beauty of the doctrines and precepts of the Gospel convinced him and he was led to yield almost without a struggle.

Such childlike teachableness and singleness of mind I have seldom witnessed, as in this man and his wife--what a happy family, the admission of the Savior to their dwelling has made them!

### Bevival at Prairie du Chien.

Prairie du Chien is at present the highest point on the Mississippi occupied by the American Home Missionary Society. missionary there, Rev. J. D. Stevens, commenced his labors in the latter part of 1841. A small Presbyterian church was organized in January.

I rented a comfortable room and opened a school for girls, taught by Mrs. S. and a niece. In this room I commenced preaching and teaching. Our day school, Sabbath school and congregation continued to increase in numbers and interest during the winter, and also our weekly prayer meeting and the monthly concert.

At our communion season in March. three individuals were added to our number by letter, and several were found seriously inquiring the way o after, a devoted brother passing, called, | salvation. From that time a new im, and after conversation, prayed. The "pulse seemed to be felt by all. A spiri'

of carnest prayer was becoming mani- | life. He came here on business, not fast with us. Our weekly lecture and prayer meeting became about this time deeply interesting and solemn. Several individuals at different times requested the prayers of God's people in their behalf, and one or two individuals. declared their determination to be on: the Lord's side. A meeting of inquiry was appointed and all were requested to attend who were resolved to make the subject of their souls' salvation, an immediate and personal concern. much larger number than had been expected were present at this meeting. The presence of the Holy Spirit was visible. It was the most blessed night that had ever been witnessed at Prairie du Chien. Angels, I doubt not, beheld it with intense interest and joy, and we felt that it was indeed good to be there. And while we were constrained to blush and be ashamed, under a sense of our unworthiness of such distinguishing manifestations of divine grace and glory, "our joy was full." next evening our room was crowded to overflowing, and the solemnity and interest increased.

After this a series of meetings were held, which promised much good. The manifestation of denominational jealousies, however, arrested the work.

Nevertheless, the people of God have been refreshed, backsliders reclaimed, and some sinners have been converted to God. Some we fear, have become confirmed in unbelief.

### An inscreating case.

During the progress of our protracted. meeting, persons under conviction had been in the habit, after the public exercises had closed, of going into my house with two or three of the brethren for personal conversation and prayer. one of these occasions, a brother from an adjoining county was present. He had been a professor several years, and had once thought of entering the ministry. But like many other professors, he had been drawn away by the current of this world, and engrossed in its cares and business, until he had almost entirely lost sight of the great end of

knowing any thing of the meeting, but on hearing of it, he attended two or three evenings, and became interested in the work, and took part in our prayer meetings. On this occasion, he with two or three of the brethren came to my house to pray for a young man, whom I found at the close of our public meeting in great distress, who was once a professor. While we were engaged in prayer for this individual the Spirit of God seemed to fall upon our brother, disclosing to him his own sins, in departing from God, and causing him to cry out in agony of soul for mercy. For a time he seemed to sink into despair, feeling that his sins were too great to be forgiven. But on being reminded of the promise of God, "that if we confess our sins he is faithful to forgive us our sins, and cleanse us from all unrighteousness," he made a full and ingenuous confession of his sins and besought the Lord for mercy. This was a scene of overwhelming interest. It was a scene, I doubt not, the angels beheld with intense interest. But O, the joy.

"When God revealed his gracious name, And changed his mournful state, His rapture send a pleasing dream, The grace appeared so great!"

"His tongue broke out in unknown strains. And sung surprising grace"—

And we all exclaimed "it is good to be here." We felt the Savior precious to our souls; and almost desired to depart that we might "be with him," and "see him as he is."

#### Additions to the church, temperance, &c.

At our communion season in May, seven were added to this little branch of our Zion. A considerable number had already connected themselves with the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place. Two others united with us at our last sacramental occasion, just When I came doubling our number. here, last December, there was no temperance society in existence; we now have a society of about one hundred members.

### Disposition to hear the Gospel.

Speaking of his labors at Potosi and

Caseville, in connexion with other brethren, Mr. S. renturks:—

Here I found a strong desire manifested to enjoy Gospel ordinances. People did not seem to think it a great burden to travel six or eight miles to bear the Gospel preached. The Spirit of God was abroad in the community. Professors were praying to be revived, and sinners were inquiring the way of salvation. Several persons, formerly members of Presbyterian or Congregational churches, were urgent to have a meeting appointed and a church organized of our denomination.

#### The church at Cassville.

The church was formed at Cassville on Sabbath, Sept. 25th. Of this occasion, so deeply solemn and interesting to the longneglected wanderers that day gathered in, Mr. S. remarks:—

It was truly an interesting sight to see these parents first dedicating themselves, and their little ones to the service of God, and taking upon themselves the bonds of the everlasting covenant. It was an affecting and impressively solemn and joyful scene, which doubtless awakened the sympathies of the heavenly hoets and occasioned a new thrill of joy over all the plains of Paradise. Here, we trust, is a branch of the church of the living God, planted in Cassville, against which the gates of hell shall never be able to prevail.

Cassville is pleasantly situated on the Musissippi river, 30 miles below Prairie du Chien, and is destined at some day to become a very important point. It has a most beautiful country lying back from the river, of the richest soil, and is capable of sustaining a dense population. And the quantities of mineral new found in the neighborhood will induce emigration to that place. It is all important that the ordinances of the gospel be statedly dispensed here. The people are urgent that I should visit them once a month, or at least once in two months.

# " Fruy carneetly,"

There is another point or two in this been conducted in a manner part of the territory where a church or tionable to the most fastidious.

churches of our denomination should soon be organized, and "Now is the time." The field is already white to the harvest, but "the laborers are few." Will not the churches at the East "presequencestly" the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers hither, that the precious grain be not lost?

#### DITOTALYA

#### Camp-mostines.

We publish the following as independent of the views which appear to be gaining ground among Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and in some portions of the West.

About a week since, I returned from a "feast of tabernacies," held at one of the churches under the care of Res. Mr. H--- I should have called it a camp-meeting (for such it was,) were it not that that term is esseciated in the minds of many persons, with enthusiasa. and wild fire, and with scenes diaguating and revolting to christian refinement and pure morality. And it must be confessed that many of the campmeetings that have been held in the country have very naturally generated such associations. But a new order of things is rising in this respect. Falthful and efficient ministers of the Gospel being "few and far between," in the wide spread regions of the great West, extending their labors over extensive fields and still viewing other fields which they cannot cultivate, and thus seeing many souls perishing for want of the bread of life-something, it has been thought, must be done to reach the multitudes thus destitute of the Gospel. For this purpose, the camp-meeting system has, to some extent, been adopted; and with the happiest results. Under judicious management, as all the Presbyterian camp-meetings that I have attended have been, I believe camp-meetings may be the means of immense good in new settlements, and for bringing under the influence of the Gospel, multitudes who do not frequent the house of God. All the meetings of this kind that I have attended have been conducted in a manner unobjecAppointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S., from September 1st to October 1st, 1842.

Not in commission last year. Bov. Calvin Waterbury, to go to the West. Bov.W. Bridgeman, South Wales and Holland, N.Y. Rev. Henry Boynton, Red Creek, N. Y. Bov. Edward Reynolds, Amity and Philipsburg, K.Y. Rev. Lyman Manley, Ontario, N. Y. Rev. E. E. Wells, Destitute places in the vicinity of Chicago, Ill. Rev. Thomas Jones, Grass Lake, Mich. Rev. —— Bushaell, Cometock, Mich. Rev. C. Clark, Agent in Western Mich. Rev. Geo. Bernum, Leoni, Mich. Rev. G. A. Mathes, Rogersville, Ten. Rev. J. T. Tucker, Haumbal, Mo. Rev. E. M'Dewall, Reyal Oak, Mich. Rev. E. Hoyt, Stockton, N. Y.

Sec., \$19; coll., \$10, in full to coast.

Rev Daniel Johnson, Parma Center, N. Y. Rev. Thos. W. Duncan, Jasper and Woodhull, N.Y. Rev. S. R. Ward, South Butler, N. Y. Rev. C. C. Cadwell, Kochester, Wis. Rev. S. Chaffee, Racine, Wis. Rev. D. A. Sherman, East Troy, Wis. Rev. E. Buckingham, Coshocton, O. Rev. B. R. Drake, Bloomington, Ill. Rev. A. Worthington, Milford, Mich. Eev. J. J. Jones, Welch Ch., N. Y. Rev. A. Govan, to go to the West. Rev. C. Wasiburn, Benton Co., Ark. Rev. B. F. Morris, Warsaw, Ill.

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Tenbrook,

The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of

The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of							
the following sums, from September 1st to October 1st, 1842.							
New-Hampshire:	[]	Rev. John Batey a L. M.,	90 00				
Jafrey, Cong. Soc., Con. coll., by Rev.		NEW-JERSEY—					
J. D. Croshy,	26 89	New Providence, Juv. Miss. Soc., by A.					
MASSACHUSETTS-		M. Ludlow,	7 31				
Andover, South Parish, in part by Rev.		PENNSYLVANIA—					
J. L. Taylor,	200 00	New Castle, John Boggs,	1 00				
Milbery, a friend to const. Horace		ILLINOIS-					
Hutchinson a L. M., by W. Capron,	30 00	Elgin, Young Ladies, by Rev. G.W. Elliott,	3 25				
CONNECTICUT—		Geneseo, by Rev. J. Wilcox,	8 50				
Bridgewater, Ladies' Glean. Soc., for		Individual,	1 00				
freight, by Frances A. Camp,	2 00 10 00	MICHIGAN—	OK #0				
Parmington, Mrs. Phebe Janes,	10 00	Saline, by Rev. J. G. Kanouse,	25 50				
Fairfield, Young Ladies, for freight, by Miss Stoan,	50	IOWA— Burlington, Mr. Fields, \$3 38; Mrs.					
North Fairfield, by G. St. John, Treas.,	9 26	D—, \$1; by Rev. W. C. Rankin,	4 38				
North Greenwich, Cong. Soc., by Rev.	~~	Wapello, by do.	2 12				
C. Wilcox,	39 11	MISSOURI—					
Plymouth Hollow, D. Woodward,	10 00	St. Louis, in part of legacy of the late					
Stonington, Fem. Aux., to const. Rev.	-0 00	John Shackford, by W. M. Sbackford,					
James D. Moore of Black Rock, N. Y.,	į		616 72				
a L. M., by Miss L. A. Sheffield,	30 00						
Wallingford, Cong. Soc., by Rev. E. R.		<b>\$3</b> .	968 46				
Gilbert,	43 37	JASPER CORNING, Treas					
West Chester, Fem. Benev. Soc., for		<del></del>					
freight by S. Brown,	6 00	Rev. F. Bascom, acknowledges the receipt	of the				
West Greenwich, Cong. Soc., \$125; Stil-		following:					
son Benev. Soc., by Miss Surah Lewis,	1	Boebee's Greve, Ill., Ch.,	1 62				
Treas., \$350,	475 00	Chicago, Ill., First Presb. Ch.,	<b>15 00</b>				
Westminster, Cong. Soc., to const. Rev.							
Ase King a L. M., by Rev. G. J. Tillotson,	33 11	Rev. Joel Fisk, acknowledges the receipt	of the				
Wilton, Cong. Soc., by G. St. John, Trea.,	31 12	following:					
NEW-YORK—		Champlain, N. Y., Presb. Ch., Benev.					
Argyle, Rev. L. Hopkins,	2 00	Soc., in full to const. Rev. A. D.	<b>50.00</b>				
Brooklyn, First Presh. Ch., J. Ruthven,	10 00	Brinckerhoff a L. D.,	50 00				
Catakill, Henry Whittlesey, by Rev. Dr.	15.00	Chazy, N. Y., Presh. Cong., in part to	10.00				
Porter,	15 00	const. Rev. S. R. Woodruff a L. M.,	10 00				
Crown Point, A. Penfield,	5 00	Clintonville, coll.,	15 89				
Moreau, Coug. Ch., through Albany	90 74	Plattsburgh, N. Y., Presb. Ch., to const.	34 83				
Presbytery, by J. Smith, Treas.,	20 75	Rev. Leonard Reed a L. M.,	OF				
New York city, viz:  Blescher St. Ch., R. Boorman,	30 00	Donations of clothing, 4c.					
Carmine St. Ch., Sab. Sch., by Mr.	<b></b>	South Britain, Ct., box.,	99 86				
Crane.	33 45	Lenox, Mass, box.					
Central Ch., O. R. Kingsbury,	5 00	New-Haven, Ct., box of books, per C.					
Duane St. Ch., W. M. Halsted, \$209;		Robinson.					
E. Field, \$10,	210 00	Bridgewater, Ct., Ladies' Gleaning Soc., by					
Murray St. Ch., a lady, by Rev. Dr.		Frances A. Camp.					
M'Auley,	<b>25</b> 00	Oxford, Mass., box.					
Seventh Press. Ch., by Mr. Moad,	80 12	Fairfield, Ct., Young Ladies, bbl., by Miss					
Legacy of the late Mrs. Elizabeth		Sloan.					
Bayley, by A. P. Halsey, Ex'r.,	150 00	Two boxes source unknown.					
J. B. J.,	10 00	11	_				
Mrs. Tompkins,	2 00						
E. H. Brinckerhoff,	1 00	ledges the receipt of the following sume,	for the				
Penghkeepsie, Presb. Ch., by A. Lathrop		quarter ending July 31, 1842, viz:					
in full to const. Mrs. A. W. Ludlow &	48 85	lst Presb. Ch., Southwark, bal. of coll., by					
Heary S. Richards, Life Members,	40 00	Rev. R. Adair,	6 %				
West Rassau, Presb. Ch., Ladies' Sew.		Western Presb. Ch., Phila., coll., by Mr. J.	W 00				

.•			
of Fresh. Ch., Kensington, coll. in church,		Mount Vernon,	23 17
\$21 35; Missionary Association, \$25,	46 35		30 25
Ist Presb. Ch., Phila., Rev. A. Barnes, \$75;		Meriden Village, Individuals,	33 33
J. Eckle. \$35; Wm. Raguel, \$10; Jas-		Nashua, 1st Copg. Ch.,	18 56
Wright, \$5; Joseph Courtney, \$5; John		Candia, Ladies and Gest Assoc.,	35 92
A. Brown, \$100; Ambross White, \$50; a friend, through Mr. Famit, 50 cts., J.		Alsthad, do. do. Fitzwilliam,	16 00
W. Ashmead, Eeq., \$90; 13. Alden, \$5;	İ	Gilsum, E. Wilcox,	14 41
unknown, by Mr. Barnes, \$5,	305 50	Hisedale.	1 00 20 33
Cherrytree, Indiana co., Pa., coll., by Rev.		Keene, Mon. Com., \$49 91; friend, 10;	~ ~
Mr. Williams,	4 08	Miss Cyuthia Ellis, 25; Cong. Ch. and	
Snowhill, Md., coll by Rev. Mr. Graf, \$10;		Soc., \$55 65,	100 81
Dr. Martiu, by Rev. Mr. Belden, \$1,	11 00	Mariborough, Ch. and Sec., \$12 85; Fe-	
Randolph, Congl. Ch., Pa., by Rev. Mr.		male Soc., \$4 62; U. Rewe, \$3,	<b>30</b> CT
Bridgman,	2 83		16 19
3d Presb. Ch., Phila., unknown, through		Rindge, Ladies' H. M. S., 488 89; Ch. and	
Mr. Parr, \$1; R. W. Davenport, \$10;	20 40	Boc., \$8 58,	39 41
Mrs. M. O'Neill, 94 45,	15 45		5 75.
Madison, Presb. Ch., N. J., Fem. H. M. Society, by Mrs. Arms, \$50; coll. in ch.,		Sullivan, Cong. Ch., 87 45; Dece. S.	10 45
(in part,) \$91 30,	71 30	Frost, \$3, Surry, Mrs. H. Holbrook, \$3; Ch. and	10 40
Central Proce. Ch., Newark, N. J., Sewing		80c., \$8 42,	5 42
Soc., by Mrs. Sykes,	3 00	Swanzey, Ch. and Soc., \$19; Class in Seb.	-
New Providence, N. J., coll. in ch., \$37;		Bch. \$1,	20 60
from Rev. Elles Riggs, missionary in		Troy, Ch. and Soc., \$90 15; Mon. Con.,	
Greece, \$30; by Rev. Thos. Cochran,	57 00	\$10 79; Ladice' Benev. Soc., \$6 12,	37 04
Williamsport, Pa., Presb. Ch., Mon. Con,		Walpole, Cong. Ch., \$25; Mrs. Susan Rob-	
coll.,	12 50	son, \$5,	<b>30 00</b>
Mechamony, Pa., an aged lady,	5 00	Winchester, Cong. Soc.,	12 67.
East Whiteland, Pa., Presb. Ch., coll., by	10.00	Dover, Cong. Soc., \$65; M. Paul, \$5; P.	00.00
Rev. A. Converse,	13 00	Cushing, \$5; Wm. Woodman, \$5,	, <b>60 00</b>
Newark, N. J., David Hayes, in full to	<b>50 00</b>	Barrington, Cong. Soc., \$3 07; Rev. E.	13 07
censt. his son D. A. Hayes, Esq., a L. D., Mount Joy, Pa., coll. in Presb. Ch.,	50 00   <b>25</b> 00 :	Nichols, \$10,	<u> </u>
Sth Presb. Ch., Phila., C. Stoddart, \$10;	~ W	Durham, Cong. Soc., Tamworth, do.	14.11
Mrs. Sutherland, \$5,	15 00	Conway, do., \$6; Mon. Con. coll., \$\$7;	
South Urunge, N. J., coll. in Preeb. Ch.,	24 64		45 00
Caldwell, N. J., Presb. Ch., Mon. Con. coll.,		Concord, Nathan Ballard,	2 00
\$14; coll. in ch., \$64 27, in part to const.		Manchester, Cong. Soc., \$39; Miss M. A.	••
Mev. S. L. Tuttle a L. D.,	78 27	Morrel, \$1; Mrs. Nancy Moore, \$5,	35 00
1st Presb. Ch., N. Liberties, Phila., bal. of		Concord South, Bay. B. P. Stone, \$5;	
coil., by Dr. Carroll,	38 25	——— Tenney, \$5,	10 00
S. Ekiridge,	5 00 ;	Newport, Widow S. Newman, \$5; Indivi-	
Norristown, (Presh. Ch.,) Pa., coll. in ch.,	40	duals, \$35 54,	40 54
by Key. Mr. Belden,	42 55	Moultonborough, Mrs. Martha Dodge,	200
Control Ch., N. Liberties, Phila., coll. in	i	Bethletrem, Home Miss. Sec.,	10 <b>25</b> 10 <b>9</b> 0
ch., \$118 50; E. R. Fairchild, \$30, to const. Miss Emily H. Fairchild, of		Franconia, do. New Ipewich, Cong. Soc.,	26 02
Plainfield, N. J., a Life Member of the		Salem, do.	5 00
A. H. M. S.,	148 50	Nelson, do.	17 73
Mercantile Lib. Company,	10 00	Pelham, do.	17 90
Alexandria, D. C., Presb. Ch., coll. in part	,	Windham, Presb. Soc.,	31 77
by Rev. Mr. Belden,	33. 50	Decrield, Cong. Soc.,	6 02
Rockville, Md., Presb. Ch., coll. in part by		Lancaster do.	5 36
Rev. Mr. Beiden,	12 00	Cornish, Mrs. Calista Dozz,	5 00
Prest. Ch., Drawyers, Del. coll. in part,	5 44	Strathum, Cong. Soc.,	4 25
Presb. Ch., Port Penn, bel. coll. in part,	3 00	Littletou, Abijah Allen and wife,	4 00
Hadley Seat, Va., coll. in Presb. Ch., by	7 00	Meredith Bridge, Ceng. Soc.,	28 85
Rev. Mr. Converse,	7 00	Rye, Mrs. Martha Page, \$6; Cong. Soc.,	<b>90</b> 08
Lower Providence, Pa., Presb. Ch., bal of coli., by Mr. W. L. Burr,	15 00	\$14 08, Greenland, Cong. Soc.,	3 47
Berlin, Md., Presb. Ch., coll. by Rev. Mr.	-5 00	Sanbornton, Cong. Soc., \$14 91; Moses	W 71
Belden,	27 97	Emery, \$2,	16 91
St. George's Del., Press. Ch., J. C. Clark,		Hopkinton, Rev. M. Kimball, \$5; Cong.	
\$10; Mr. Polk, \$2; others, \$15 60, (in	ł.	Soc., \$17 41,	23 41
part,)	27 60	Epsom, Cong. Soc.,	50
Ponneylvania, a friend,	50 00	Center Harbor, Cong. Soc.,	10 00
Avails of uncurrent funds, of former quarter,	17 40	Gilmantou Center, Kev. J. Lane,	5 00
Premium ou funds,	25 97	Derry, Presb. Soc.,	40 00
E. R. FAIRCHILD,	Sec.	Salisbury, Cong. Soc.,	4 43
-		Wakefield, do.	5 00
Receipts of the New-Hampshire Missiona	ry 80-	Brookline, Rev. D. Goodwin, \$10; Dr.	21 00
ciety, for the quarter ending Oct. 1, 1842.	Rev.	Harris, \$11, Hancock J. Hill \$2: Cong. Soc., \$11.25.	13 25
B. P. Stone, Secretary.		Hancock, J. Hill. \$2; Cong. 50c., \$11 %5, General Assoc, at Dover,	31 57
Grafton County, Conference of churches,	9 87	Pembroke, Cong. Soc.,	14 06
New Boston, Presb. Soc., \$15 45; Mon.		Candia, do.	1 75
Con. coll., \$4 60,	29 05	Bedford,	27 25
Campton, Edmund Cook,	5 00	Honniker, Abiel Connor,	5 00
East Boscawen, Nathaniel Webster,	5 00	Antrim, Presb. Soc.,	19 89
QI Cong. Ch.,	14 O7 1	Hollis,	31 28
	14 97		
i doc.	96 00 l		8 00 <b>695 90</b>

# THE PASTOR'S JOURNAL.

Returns of Real Characters, conversations, and striking facts, furnished CRIEFLY BY CLEEGYMAN.

# Rev. Stiles Hawley.

THE perils of early Missionery life in the West, are illustrated in the following statement of the loss of Rev. Stiles Hawley, a Missionary Agent of the American S. S. Union, on the 18th, Jan. 1830. This beloved young minister was a son of Descon Hawley of Ridgefield, Con., and was endeavoring to pean across the Great Prairie to the vicinity of the Wahash, in the prosecution of his mission, when he perished, probably in attempting to swim his horse across a brench of the Kaskaskia River. The following facts respecting the discovery of the body, were communicated, at the time, to the venerable parests of the deceased, by Rev. Theron Baldwin, who was particularly active in the search.

Several days after Mr. H. was last seen alive, reports reached his acquaintances at Jacksonville and Springfield, that a home, supposed to be his, had been taken up, under circumstances that led to the auspicion that he was dead. After preliminary inquiry, so much was accertained as to cause immediate search for the remains. Mr. Baldwin's statement is as follows .

On Monday morning, March 29th, Mr. Andrew Moore of Sangamon county, and myself, started with the determination to push our investigations till of previous engagements. Tuesday friendship and humanity said, Hemust be morning we reached Mr. Wilson's, found.

We spent the remainder of the day in ed our party, and also a Mr. Foster, be- and hospitably entertained for the night

longing in the neighborhood. We then proceeded over a twelve mile prairie to the first and smaller branch of the Kaskaakis, which Mr. H. bad to cross in his We searched this stream and the adjacent timber, (for the streams in this country almost invariably have timber on either side to a greater or less extent) for a distance of six or seven miles, but discovered nothing. The next day we had an addition of one to our company, and proceeded over the other prairie to the house of Mr. James D. Shaw, who lives one mile beyond the larger branch of the Kaekaskia, and 28 or 30 miles from Mr. Wilson's. This bouse Mr. Hawley expected to reach on the day that he was drowned. On inquiry, we found, to our entire satisfaction, that no such man had ever been there, and consequently, not a remaining doubt was left in our minds that the body was lying either in one of the branches of the Kaskaskia, or between the two. But the distance between them was not far from 16 miles, and as there was nothing to prevent the horse from leaving the road on either side and at any point, it will be seen that we had an extent of country to search, some 16 miles in length, and perhaps 6 in breadth—that is, 3 miles on each side of the road. In addition to this, the country was so new that probably there was no point in this extent which, if taken as the centre of a some satisfactory discovery should be circle, whose diameter was 20 miles, made, if that were within the limits of possibility. The Rev. Mr. Hardy accompanied us for two days, and was then obliged to return in consequence from his relatives and his home, and

of his earthly existence. Mr. W. join- searching the river, and were agreeably



#### THE PASTOR'S JOURNAL.

November,

at a neighboring house. search we frequently passed the remains of Indian encampments, and were told that a large hunting party of Kickapoon and Pottawattomies had spent the winter in that region, we had strong suspicions that they had caused the disappearance of Mr. H., although the inhabitante almost universally told us that they would do no such thing. However, as they were then said to be ensamped on the river, 6 or 7 miles above that place, three of our party next morning, went to visit them, for the purpose of making inquiries and discoveries if possible. They found the remains of many wigwams, but all evacuated.— The rest of the party took a different direction; we met in the afternoon (Thursday) on the other side of the prairie; peither party had made any discoveries—all was yet dark as night. We then resolved on a general search for Saturday—the intervening time to be spent by Mr. Moore and myself is fallying forces. We were not able to have a general search on Saturday, and we therefore deferred it till Monday. On Sunday I preached in a settlement some more than 20 miles from Mr. Shaw's. Early Monday morning we gathered to a place which had been previcualy fixed upon, where we received intelligence that the *saddle* had been Mr. Shaw had accidentally come across it the day before, about a mile and a half from his house, and an hundred rods, perhaps, from the road,---He despatched a messenger at once over the prairie with the information. We now could not doubt that the body was somewhere in the vicinity of the saddle, and we hastened to the spot, place which we had intended to search that day. It was peat the middle of day; and many of the rest had more the day when we all (a little more than I than 20 miles to ride that night before 20) reached the place. We had taken | reaching their homes. The evening care to provide ourselves with horns, and our method of search was, to form a line and range the woods back and and rainy. At an early hour, however, forth. In the latter part of the aftermoon, some individuals commenced an spot for the grave, on the bank of the other examination of the river, and it stream, elevated entirely above high was not long before the sound of the water mark. A part then commenced horn rang through the forest. Suppos- digging, and the rest prepared a coffin-ing some discovery had been made, we the best that the place and circumstanall gathered to the spot as quickly as cos would afford. After every thing our horses could carry us, and found it "was in readiness, the body was taken

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As in our geven so-that the body had been discovered, lying in the river! One of our party, while standing on a log in the stream, observed one of the hands projecting from under it. I had myself passed within our feet of it the Wednesday before, and so did some others; but as the day was cloudy and the water turbid, we did not discover it.

Solemnity clothed every countenance, and sorrow filled every heart as the body was elevated to the surface of the water; but still we could not belp feeling a kind of melancholy pleasure, that we had found the object for which we had many days been searching with an intense anxiety. As the body had lain there eleven weeks it was not of course to be expected that an acquasutance could recognize the features. No one did, or could, besitate for a moment that he came to his end by drowning. Almost every thing remained exactly as when he fell from his horse on the 18th of January, which is known to have been one of the coldest of the winter. The hat was of course gone, a handkerchief was ued around the ears; his surtout buttoned around him, a glove and a buckekin mitten on each hand : socks over the boots, his watch in his pocket, and the key visible when the body was lying in the water. His portmenteau was lying by his side, and prevented from being carried down the stream by a drift of wood. In this, among other things we found a large piece of bread done up in a paper. We took away the watch, pocket book, wallet, testament, &c. &c., and it being near night, as we were afraid of expesure to the atmosphere, the body was | lowered again till morning. A suffiwhich was about 15 miles from the [cient number of our party to accomplish the burial agreed to tarry till the next was spent in drying books and papers-

The morning rose, but it was dark we repaired to the river and selected a from the water, wrapped in a winding- | ble to make one's self heard at that sheet, and in other respects apparelled just as we found it, and committed to the dust. The rain still continued, but I made a few remarks on the striking dispensation of Providence which we had been called to witness, pointed to that heavenly "rest" where I had no doubt our departed friend was now rejoicing, to the consolation of the righteous in a dying hour. I spoke of the importance of preparation for our own approaching dissolution, and closed the solemn scene with prayer. "Spoke" did I say? to whom? Not to a circle of weeping relatives, it is true, for neither father nor mother, brother nor sister was there. Nor did I speak to those in whose breasts no chord of sympathy could be found to vibrate; the solemn circle that stood around that grave, though strangers, were those who knew how to feel. We did not stand in an ancient grave-yard, where the signs of mortality stood around in thick array; then, for the first time, doubtless, the narrow house had been opened there to receive the remains of civilized man; but then we still committed the body to its native dust. We were within no enclosure which had been beautified by art; nor were we surrounded with weeping branches waving before us in the breeze. We were in nature's open field; the tall forest trees stood above us, a sluggish, turbid river flowed at our feet; and all around was wildness. The silence of that spot had never before, perhaps, been broken by the voice of prayer; but then, that God who is rich in mercy to all them that call upon him, was there. He was there when the spirit of him whom we mourned took its flight; and his grace could comfort the departing soul as well as if it had ascended to its rest from the crowded city, or the splendor of a palace.

Mrs. Wilson told me that Mr. Hawley left their house in fine spirits, but as it was an excessively cold day and he had 20 or 30 miles to ride without a house, he must have been very much! chilled before reaching the river which had been past fording most of the winter. A canoe was kept at the ferry, but the nearest house (Mr. Shaw's) is | nently devoted Christian. He counted a mile distant, and of course, unless the jit his highest joy to spend and be spent state of the atmosphere should be pe- for Christ. And to his zeal in the cause culiarly favorable, it would be impossi- which he so much loved, no doubt in a

house. The body was about thirty rods down the stream from the main road; and whether he rode his horse into the stream and was thrown off or dismounted and attempted to lead, or cross without his horse, cannot be determined with certainty. The saddle was found half a mile or three quarters from the body, and the stirrups had been eaten off by the wolves. We finished the burial about 11 o'clock A. M., and Mr. Moore and myself spent the remainder of the day in erecting some monument that should remain to point out the spot.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the spirit which actuated the people in that region. Wherever we went, their doors were thrown wide open to us. and their tables spread with the best that the country afforded; and this was done with the greatest apparent plea-To mention an instance—six horsemen of us staid one night at a house, and when in the morning we called for our bill, we found ourselves more than welcome; and other similar instances might be mentioned. I called upon them to assist in the search, and almost universally found them render all the assistance in their power with the utmost promptness and cheerfulness. And I could mention a number of individuals, who spent four or five and even more days. The fact that most of them were new settlers who had had scarcely sufficient time to provide themselves with a shelter; and the fact that this was with them about the busiest season of the year, rendered their absence from home vastly more difficult. I take pleasure also in stating that intelligence some how reached the Indians, that suspicions were resting upon them, and that they were at the pains to send a deputation to us; that should assert and prove their innocence. Circumstances, however, before their arrival had fully acquitted them.

Some years have elapsed since I first became acquainted with Mr. Hawley, and all our intercourse has tended to deepen the conviction originally produced in my mind, that he was an emi100

great measure his early death is to be I worse—till he was near eighty years of attributed. An hour without employment hung heavily upon him, and that i he could cease from his labors a day in consequence of cold or wet seemed to be an idea which never entered his mind. He is gone, but I cannot doubt i has gone to his everlasting rest.

### The Transforming Power of the Gospel.

[By a Clargyman.]

I can give no wonderful account, and yet I have in my mind an instance of the wonderful power of religion in transforming the human character. hebold a striking illustration of the truth, that if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature. I am not about to describe the process of an extraordinary, nor even of an ordinary conversion ; but I design to show from real) life, the nature and power of religion, ; by what a man was before, and what he was subsequent to the great change.

I knew the man well. He possessed strong powers of mind, retentive memory, quick observation, mechanical skull; ] but in his moral state he was far from ] God. He was generally present at ] those seasons of public business which call together various classes of citizens, and he ecemed to be aware that others! could not respect him, probably, because ] he could not respect himself. Hence he was led to indulge great bitterness of spirit towards all who were not of his own class. He seemed to be espeligion; and above all, towards the mi- vation. One such instance, well aunisters of the Gospel. Whenever he thenticated, is enough to gain the mas-could meet them, he took occasion to tery over every form of infidelity but throw himself in their way.

and his knowledge of the scriptures, I God." together with a vein of natural cun-

Thus he lived—growing worse and

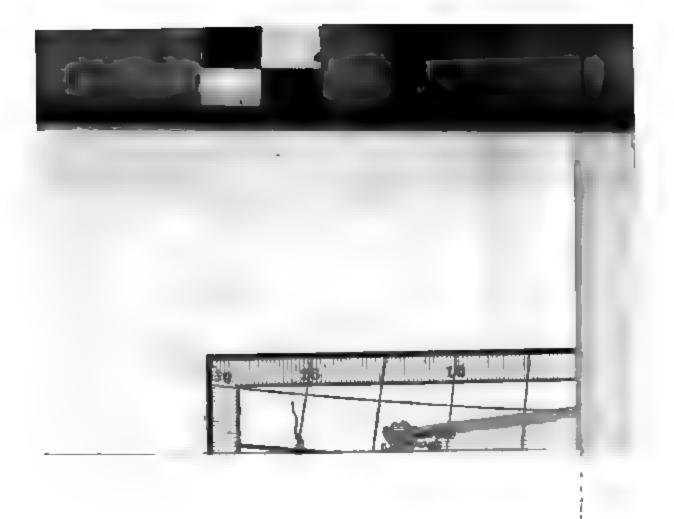
age. Of whom among the living chuld there be less hope ! But he had praying friends, and he was in the hands of a prayer-hearing and gracious God!

Behold, and see if any thing is top hard for the Lord. A CHANGE CAME over him, and it was a blessed change. The ferocious lion became a yielding lamb. Subsequent to his change, not a vestige of that stubborn haughtiness of soul, that bitterness of spirit, which had been so prominent in his character, could be found. It was difficult to believe the testimony of our eyes and ears, to the identity of the man. He now courted the company of ministers and Christians as sedulously as everbut it was to show his love and respect for them, and to profit by their conversation. Nothing could exceed the mildnone and gentleness of his demeanon. He was constant in his attendance on the ordinances of the Gospel, and his whole deportment savored of humility, devotion, and tenderness of mind. Thus he lived, till his late-descending sun had set in the calmness of a summer-evening.

And now, do any say, What is the amount of all this? As a scrap of history, it is tame and trite; it gives us no new views of theology; it has neither poetry nor romance to enliven our feelings. Let it be so ; it shows us in a single instance, and by a living example, the reformatory, sanctifying power of the Gospel; it shows us that in the elevation of character, religion is strong where all beside is weak; it shows us that the Guspel of Christ is the windom cially spiteful towards professors of re- | of God, and the power of God unto salthat which has its home in the heart of From his acuteness of observation, the fool, and which says, " There is no

In view of such exhibitions of the ning, he had the faculty of wounding power of grace, we learn how dreamy their feelings altogether beyond any are all schemes of reforming the characman whom I have known. His profane | ter, and improving the condition of the and witty allusions to scripture were world by means of extended associapeculiarly annoying. He knew not tions, or philosophy, or modes of education to spare, but his own family, and tion, or civil laws, while the natural and his nearest friends, were the victims of universal deprayity of man is forgotten, his profane attacks. If any one ever and the renewing, transforming power gloried in his power of tormenting of the Gospel, is not made the great ori-Christians, he was such a man. ginating force in the reformatory pro-





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Go, . . . . . . . . Preach the Gospel . . . . . . . . Mark xvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be SENT? . . . . . . . . Rom. x. 15.

Vol. XVI.

DECEMBER, 1842.

No. 8.

## To the Friends and Patrons of Home Missions.

THE Executive Committee of the American Home Missionary Society find it necessary to inform the christian public, that they are in immediate want of funds to sustain their current, indispensable operations. The following facts we submitted for the consideration of those who take an interest in this cause.

- 1. The Treasury is exhausted.—Before these lines will reach the public eye, every dollar, known to be at the disposal of the Committee, will have been paid out. Meanwhile,
- 2. There is now due to missionaries for labor performed, more than \$11,000, for which they are entitled to draw at any moment, and for part of which drafts are already made, and are on their way to New-York for collection.
- 3. The pledges of the Society, for the next twelve months, (besides the engagements of its auxiliaries,) amount already to \$36,000, portions of which are daily becoming due.
- 4 There are now before the Committee, many deserving cases of churches which need aid, and of ministers applying for employment in the great field. The duty of granting the assistance required in these cases, would be clear and imperative, if the Society possessed the means; but without immediate and liberal relief, it cannot be done.

This state of embarrassment results from no presumptuous enlargement of the Society's operations. The Committee have, indeed, had urgent motives to increase their pledges. Important fields, newly opened, or of enlarged promise, have importuned them for help. Missions, already established and struggling with embarrassment, have begged for more liberal appropriations. Meanwhile, the public sentiment of the churches has decided that more must be done for the edvation of our own country, and has called on this Society to attempt it. Had the Committee followed these intimations of a growing sense of the importance of Missions at Home, the liabilities of the Society would now have been far greater than they are. But they have seen no way to enlarge their appropriations, without resorting to loans, and thus involving the Society in debt for money borrowed, as well as for labor performed—a course which the Committee, vol. xvi.



in accordance with the views of the most intelligent friends of missions, greatly deprecate. While, therefore, on the one hand, they have not disregarded . the calls for enlargement, they have, on the other, carefully adjusted their operations to a scale of economy so rigid, that any further reductions would be to retrograde, when every consideration of duty to God and our country bids them to advance. The policy of the Society has thus been intermediate between a ruinous retrenchment and a hazardous, though much needed, enlargement. It remains to be seen, whether even this medium course will be sustained by the benefactions of the churches.

This statement is submitted with the request, that every one who understands the relations of Home Missions to the civil and religious welfare of our beloved country, will consider it as a personal appeal to himself, and will proceed at once, to do whatever lies in his power, to prevent the distress which must result to the families of the missionaries, and the embarrassment which must befull the operations of the Society, if the Treasury be not speedily replenished.

By order of the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S.

MILTON BADGER, } Secretaries. CHARLES HALL, \$

New-York, Nov. 8, 1842.

### Correspondence of the A. H. M. S.

#### ЮWA.

#### entem in Iowa.

Since the publication of our last number, various circumstances have come to our knowledge, showing the assiduity with which the emissaries of the Papacy are prosecuung their efforts, to gain possession of the West. We have seen a published letter from a Catholic pricet, of foreign birth and tongue, who came to this country about two years before writing it, and yet, in that time, he seems to have acquired a fluent use of our language, and boasts of having a school of 46 pupils, to several of whom the instruction is gratuitous; and the hope is expressed that in a short time it will be wholly a free echool.

The following extracts will afford other proofs that the Romanista are quietly, but rapidly, extending their influence.

At Davenport, the Catholics have

to austain a man with a view to future influence. At Bloomington, they have a neat little house, finished in good taste, and painted, with a good fence around the lot—all done in such style as to invite the passer-by to spend an hour of worship with them. At Iowa City, they have a house, about 36 or 40 by 65 feet, of brick, with a basement story, which will be finished this fall. a man, also, on the ground. A few Sabbathe ago, there were six Roman pricets in Burlington, and one was ordained. The newspaper puffed the unmeaning ceremonies, and told how delighted the audience were in beholding the night of the bishop setting apart one of his fuithful ones to the holy work.

At every important point on the Mississippi, the Romanists have commenced their work, and stationed their men. The amount, which they have expended in the territory for buildings, probably exceeds what has been done by all other denominations put together. And this has been mainly done by foreign made a stand, and, undoubtedly, mean contributions. Now, I have to ask, if Catholics in Europe can afford to sus- merchant died here, in the prime of life. tain men here, with a view to future influence, so as to gain time and prejudice the public mind in their favor, ought not the churches of New-England to station their men here, on these outposts of Zion, to counteract this influence, and to strip off the mask from those who transform themselves into

angels of light?

I have never felt so intensely on this subject, as I have this fall. To see a little fallen creature, in a white robe and ared sash, gather about him the young men of our territory, and tell them that those books which profess to expose the corruptions of Popery, "contain more lies than words;" and, that the Catholics are the friends of education, the distribution of the Bible, &c.—and to see them eat up his words as they eat bread—is enough to move the heart of any one that loves the souls of his fellow men, his native land, or his God.

Can there not some four or five men, of some age and experience, be persuaded, for the love they bear to the church and their country, to come to these frontiers, and help to prepare the

way of the Lord!

From Rev. J. C. Holbrook, Dubuque.

Since my last report, there has been considerable interest manifested in my congregation on the subject of religion, and our meetings have been generally well attended. Two persons united with the church, on profession of faith, at our last communion season, which was on the first Sabbath in this month. Another was examined and accepted, but was prevented from attending public worship on that day. The truth is evidently not powerless, and I am encouraged to labor, and not faint, although the obstacles with which the Gospel has to contend here, are neither few nor small.

#### A Solemn Warning.

A solemn event, which occurred here last week, I cannot but think will produce a happy moral effect in this com- of his falling away, or jumping out of munity. Week before last, a respected the fold; once "regenerated by water,"

His funeral was attended at the Presbyterian church on Sunday afternoon, when I preached to one of the largest assemblies ever convened here, from the words, " The night cometh, when no man can work." It was a solemn time. and the house was as silent as the grave; and, what is very remarkable, a large number of Catholics were present, by permission of the priest publicly given. In pressing the importance of doing the work of life, before the night should come, when no man can work, I alluded to the death of another much respected young man, which had recently occurred, and I asked, "Who will be death's next victim?" did I think the question would be so soon answered. But there was a young woman then present, apparently in full health, who, the next morning, was found dead in her bed; and so suddenly was she called away, that persons, sleeping in the same room, were not aware of the fact until morning. The sensation produced in town may be easily conceived. Last evening (Sunday) I endeavored to improve the event by preaching to a full house on the duty of regarding the voice of God's providence, from these words, " God hath spoken once, yea twice, but man perceiveth it not." I believe there has been a highly salutary effect produced.

From Rev. Asa Turner, Denmark, Iowa.

#### Campbellism.

Campbellism, that bane of the West, is making rapid strides in this territory, Their increase, I am persuaded, is greater than that of all evangelical denominations, except the Methodists. They have a great advantage in one respect. All the labor of taking babes in Christ, and nursing them with the sincere milk of the word, till they come to the full stature of men in Christ Jesus. is saved in their scheme. All they have to do, is to take a man and wash him, and he comes up out of the water, pure as an angel. There is no danger

hin conscience is at rest. He may walk ; after the desire of his own eyes, and as soon as his vile body, the only remainsing seat of unperjection, to laid in the grave, the work is done. What a man elieves before or after he goes into the water, is of no consequence, previded he believes Christ is the Sea of God, and will be bestized. They offer to poor sinners a "receipt in full" for all that statist spring them in the great book that shall be opened. Of course, one preacher can opened his labors over a wide field. He has no operation to watch his flock; he can leave them on the wide prairies without danger from wolver. He can go from place to place. and take living witnesses with him of the power of "God's metitation," (insmersion) to wash away siz. He can company non-and land to make a proselyte; he can preach against every hedy else, caricature and ridicule the Guepel—and it is all well; the world hear it and laugh. But let one who presches Christ and him crucified, attempt to ex-pose the falsebood of their scheme, and they will cry persecution! at the top of their voices, and the world re-echoes the ery. Their members can leave their work and go in any direction, 10, 15 or 20 miles, if need be, to attend one of their hig meetings, and applaud the prescher and sustain him by their pressuce and labors. If a meeting is to be held in a given place, enough of them will be there from abroad to make a congregation. Every one of them understands the whole story, and as soon as preaching is over, they are at their work of procelyting. And seldom do they spread the net without success. I could wish that our members would imitate their seel,

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#### From Res. O. Emerson, De Will, Joue.

In July, a small church was formed at this place, consisting of 7 members. It is the seat of justice of Clinton co. Twenty-five families are already settled in the neighborhood, and there are expected large and speedy reinforcements from the East. Those 7 individuals came from 4 different states of the Union, and had belenged to five different.

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christian denominations. This shows the compartive facility with which Christians, in this destitute land, can forget their minor differences in order to enjoy the ordinances of the Gospel. It also shows the difficulty of keeping together and building up churches composed of such discordant materials. This difficulty is increased by the fiel, that these few members are spread over a region of country eight or ten miles in extent, and cannot have that regular pastoral instruction which is felt to be so vitally important, even in the but

portions of the eastern states. In August, By Mitchesch and mostle attended a protracted meeting in Ale-sy, on the east side of the Minimips. It resulted in the quickening of the number, and also in leaving dos pressions on the minds of the im-The church at Andrew, anathers I members, and are enjoying, in an ing portant degree, the spirit of prayer. They have had but one Sall preaching during the past quarter. church at the forks of the Make This point, and the surrounding on try, has almost unequalled advants for an extensive farming comman lts admirable combination of timb and prairie land, its extensive water privileges, for flouring and saw-miles. together with the navigation of the Makuqueta, its vicinity to extensive be of iron ore, and also to the markets of Galena and Dubuque, conspire to render it the most important point in the northern portion of the territory, with the exception of the last named city. It is certainly desirable that a church abould be formed at that point; but I fear that little advantage can be gained, unless a minister can be stationed at that place.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to express my gratitude to your Society, for aiding me in tabors which I have anticipated and coveted almost from boyhood, and to which, were they more self-denying, I should be happy to devote my undivided energies.

pected large and speedy reinforce.

ments from the East. Those 7 individed and beloved missionary is laid aside from deals came from 4 different states of the Union, and had belonged to five different prayer, that, if it be the will of God, he may

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rge a portion of which he is the only ster to represent the views of those co-operate with this Society. What nt of God will go to his help?

### An afflicted Family.

r. W. W. Woods, missionary at Iowa has just recovered from sickness, and the following account of the dispenin of Providence in his case.

om the first of July until the last eptember, my family were most vafflicted. I watched first with -five days and nights in succession; on, and then with my daughter, then I was taken down myself. **amily consists** of my wife and self night children. We were all sick. wo oldest children were brought low, their lives were despaired of everal days; but the Lord had raised them up, and **Ethem**, I trust, to do good in the and to glorify his name among • I have been unable to write you **x** few days since, and then I had mcramental meetings to attend, i demanded all my attention. Only who have experienced the diseases new country, know fully the danid sufferings to which we are ex-We may truly say, we never before what afflictions were. We ly suffered from diseases, but for of many of the helps and comforts er countries, which new ones canford. By our sickness, my exs were greatly increased. ith has removed from us two of nost valuable members; they rest

heir labors. In a large church light not be felt, but in one begino be, just struggling into existit is deeply felt.

privation of comforts alluded to by issionary, was the more severe, from t, that he is stationed at a point nearly present verge of the white settle-

rreading the foregoing, can any chrisert feel, that it is a matter of indifwhether the Home Missionary trea- | truth.

we taken away from that needy field, in | sury be replenished or not? Is it not crue! to leave these pious families—these fathers and mothers and children, who, to do our work. have gone to the frontier—to encounter not only more labor than they can do, and sickness almost unto death, but also the privations of poverty? O ye, who live in ceiled houses, whose every want the kind hand of friendship is ready to supply—who never hunger, nor thirst, nor ask in vain for any comfort that money can purchase, or love can give—remember the missionary in the far West. Pay him his wages, as a first dutyas the least thing that can be done; and then hasten to send other laborers to his help.

#### More laborers wanted for Iowa!

We shall not cease to echo this cry of the needy. Laborers must be had if they are to be found in the land, and the means can be procured to sustain them. We entertain a strong hope, that when the public fully understand the true state of the case, both these re. quisites will be furnished.

Brother Burnham has an interesting field in Washington county, but it is altogether too large for him. There are four churches, and they are steadily increasing in numbers and interest. do need another man there very much, and then our churches might grow up without distraction. We need, also, and desire to obtain, an itinerant to labor in our bounds under the direction of the Association. He should be a man of good judgment, and some experience. We have churches so far removed from any of us, that we can do but little for them; and there are numbers in our connexion, scattered up and down the territory, that need to be looked after and gathered in. The labors of such a man in such a relation. would be very useful here at present. If you can help us any towards finding a suitable man, we should be very glad. I think there is some increase of interest in our church, and I hope we are on the eve of better days. We feel the necessity of more constant exertions if possible, to spread correct views of



December.

#### Example of seal in experises.

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All descriptions of errorists are doubly zealous, and using every exertion to build themselves up. They multiply their preachers to any extent. Joe Smith, the other day, sent out 300 men, two and two, through the country, to counteract the influence of Bennett's disclosures. The Campbellites are remarkably zealous, and the labor of sustaining the institutions of true religion is very great.

#### New Purchase of lunds,

Our territory is assuming new importance, from the fact, that a treaty has just been concluded with the Indians on our western border, effecting the purchase of all their lands, extending west to the Missouri river, and north to the Neutral grounds; a large portion is to be opened next spring, and we may expect an immense flood of What shall be done to carry emigration, the Gospel with this tide of immortal beings?

We repeat the question of our brother,-WHAT BILALL BE DONE to carry the Gospel, with this tide of immortal beings? The territory here referred to as just purchased, contains ten millions of acres, or more than 15,000 square miles. Thus, a region double " the state of Massachusetts in sixe, is added to this single territory of lows, and thousands now stand on the line, with are in hand, ready to build the log dwelling of the pioneer. Every main road has, the last autumn, been elmost literally lined with men, women, children and flocks and herds, intent to be among the first to take possession. But we have yet to learn, that one single Presbyterian or Congregational minister has even thought of 1st How it strikes" as Eastern man. joining them. If the churches of the East will supply the funds requisite to sustain the expense, the A. H M. S. will make proof of the spirit of every unoccupied minister, who is fit for the work, by giving him a fair invitation to enter upon et.

Another missionery in lowa speaks as foltows:

The large purchase from the Sac and Fox Indians, which will increase the cannot be had from abroad, an inferior

immigration exceedingly, and render an increase of missionaries, (and a great increase,) very important. The cause is suffering very much for the want of four or five additional laborers; and, when the country shall be thrown open 50 or a 100 miles faither, we shall be obliged to neglect a large part altogether, or do justice to none.

#### WINDOMSTIF,

Mineral Point Proshyterian and Congregational Convention.

This Convention embraces all the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, and ministers, in Western Wieconsin, and is one of three "District Conventions," into which the territory is divided—all connected with a General Convention. It is constituted on the principle of permitting every church to adopt its own mode of government, while all are united in this body as a bond of union, and look to it as a judicatory, or for advice, according to the principles of government adopted by the individual church.

There are nine churches, and five ordained ministers in this Convention. Two of the churches have been organized during the past six months; and one year ago, there were but two or. dained ministers of our connexion with. in its bounds. But two of the most important churches are still destitute of ministers, viz : Platteville and Mineral Point, both of which places are desirable places of residence, and extensive fields of usefulness. Three ministers are much needed to labor within the bounds

of the Convention.

# after living in the West.

But, alas! I fear it will be in vain to appeal to our brethren at the East while there is any possibility of finding an opening in the older States. And a much are the people discouraged, that there begins to be much inquiry, whe can be done here to supply our own wants? The result will be, that, is well educated and qualified ministers ministry will occupy the ground, and |i older States, "unless a case of duty oan the consequence I need not foretell. O, if ministers at the East did but know importance of now occupying the this ground, and did but realize the influence they might wield here for the cause of Christ, and if they had withal the spirit of Paul, there would be, to use a western phrase, "a general rush" to the field. If the whole truth on this subject were seen and fell in all its force, it would be difficult to keep ministers enough in the older States, to supply their wants.

Many a man that labors there in his little six miles square, might find a hundred places in the West to plant himself in, from whence his influence would ndiate to ten times its present extent, and whose labors would eventually tell on the destinies of ten times the population, which they can now ever effect. It would be seen and felt in the character and institutions of the swarming thousands with which this fertile region will ere long teem, and which are now being shaped and decided. Every day is here hying foundations for future generations, who are to wield a mighty influence on the destinies of this nation. Not less than three county-seats, within a short distance of this place, are open for the labors of efficient ministers, and which form such points of radiating influence as I have named. O! what results might be expected from the lahors of faithful ministers there! Are there none to thrust in the sickle and secure the harvest for the Lord? "The field is white, and the harvest great," but where are the laborers? GLEAN-ING at the East.

I wish all the candidates for the ministry, in the Theological Seminaries, as well as some of the ministers now in the field, would attentively read, and prayerfully reflect upon a note, contained in the Comprehensive Commentary, vol. 4, page 596, on Luke 24: 36-48, by the late lamented Dr. WISNER. It would aid them in determining their proper field of labor. It is true, he primarily refers to the Foreign Mission field: but, if his principles of reasoning From Rev. J. M. Clark, Madison, Wis. are correct, it is clear, "that it is not, as is commonly done, to be taken for

be MADE OUT for them," to go to the West; "but it is to be taken for granted, that they are to be employed in preaching the Gospel in the destitute region of the West, and there building up christian institutions, unless a case can be made out for them to remain" at the East, where the institutions of religion are already established.

### Importance of being, well-grounded in dectrine.

I have made it a special business to instruct the people in the knowledge of the doctrines and institutions of the Bible, so that, surrounded as we are by almost every species of error, I have but little cause to fear that any of the members will embrace heretical opinions. It is an observable fact, that those who have declined from the faith at the West, and have become apostates, were such as had not been well instructed in the doctrines of the Bible. All missionaries at the West find many of these apostates, and it is very probable that a strict examination of the whole class would result in accordance with my experience. It has been my impression that such persons were uninstructed, of course did not understand what they There are multiprofessed to believe. tudes, who have assented to truths at the East, and then removed to the West, and have been thrown into the society of errorists, and were unable to detect error, or to defend the truth; and the consequence has been, that they either fell in with error, or became apostates. It costs no mental effort to receive error, as it consists, generally, in not believing. Every well instructed Christian is an accession of strength to any place; but, uninstructed and unstable professors are an injury whereever they locate.

In yielding to an invitation to labor granted by those who come into the mi- | here, I left a larger congregation, and one nistry, that they are to remain," in the that could support the Gospel without

the necessity of an appeal to your Society | for aid, and east myself upon the generoaity of a feeble people, and the benefi-eence of the A. H. M. S.—a step, which I find no cause to regret. I thought this an important point, a place where the standard of the Cross should be plauted, and where a feeble church, struggling for existence, and hard by a synagogue of Satan, should be built up. But the prospoctive, more than the present importance of the place, caused my decision, and, although amidst the general depression and emberrassment of the times, our most sanguine hopes may not be speedily realized, yet, ultimately, we trust they will. We love to anticipate the time when the virtuous and injustrious husbandman shall drive the plough through every acre of this fertile soil; when the next and comfortable farm-house shall be seen each balf mile upon every public read; when our streets shall be througed with a cheerful and happy people; when schoolhouses and churches shall adorn " the village green," and the "church going hell' shall call hundreds of plom worhippers to the sanctuary of the Most High. Such a time, it is not unreasonable for us to anticipate. The improvements made in Madison the present season, nearly equal all that have been made before, and about the same may he said of the surrounding country, wherever government lands can be obtained. Our public cervices on the Sabbath are well attended. The number of scholars in the Sabbath school is increasing. Temperance principles are making some progress among us; and tre expect some additions to the church at our next communion. Amidst many **difficulties and discouragements, we still** have some things to animate and cheer The Lord is on our side, and we phall ultimately triumph.

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#### One from of addiction endured by Western Churches.

In a cartain wicked community, in numbers. Generally, but happily united in the bonds of lare, In that seems community, these in the Ethes.

is one rich man, personning from this to fifty times an much wealth as all the church. That man claims affecty with one of the greatest and best ministers of the eighteenth century. He is a prefessor of religiou, and a member of one of the oldest and wealthiest churches in New-England. He colues to this little church with a regular and full letter of dremission and recommendation, and desires to unite with them. But that mase rich man, and emostle professor of religion, drinks rum and sells rum, and grunds the faces of the poor, and is a reproach smong the wicked. Shall that little church receive that man? If not, they must be without the aid of his money in mustaining the Gospel, enperhaps without the preached Gamel of

Such is one of the trials of fadilis churches in the West. Individuals, who could hardly be said to be in regular church standing, come, some with, and aome without, regular letters of recommendation. Such persons here seem to feel themselves freed from the restraints that once surrounded them. They neglect family prayer, public worship; keep the Sabbath loosely, or not at all; sell and drink intoxicating liquor; become dishonest in worldly matters, or some such thing. Our feeble churches have not only to erect the standard of the Cross, and sustain the preached Gospel, and reclaim a wicked community, but they have to do it is, opposition to the deadening influence of such profligate professors.

From Rev. A. Geston, Walnorth Co.,

### Poor, but prosperius.

One year has closed since I began to labor with the churches of Delavan and Elkhorn. Both churches had been organized but a few weeks previous, with about ten members each. They have since increased, and one has doubled its numbers. General harmony prevails among the members, and most of thou manifest a steady and consistent christian character.

In the Ethtern church, I have made

a systematic and continuous effort to us: "And in the name of our God, will awaken and sustain that spirit of con- we set up our banners." secration to God, which his cause demeaded. This has been done, on the Sabbath, by a plain and simple exhibition of christian character, as delinested in the word of God; by affectimate conversation and prayer in the church meetings"; by personal and family visitation, and the distribution of

migions tracts.

The effort has not been in vain. The church has been, in some measure, quickened; a spirit of prayer has been! increased; persons that disregarded the claims, and even doubted the being of Ged, have been induced to attend public wership ; and the congregation have apared attentive, interested, candid. but, in the midst of indication thus encouraging, we are met by difficulties that are serious and full of embarrassment. 1. This church is exceedingly seor. From the depths of their poserty they contribute to the support of the Gospel-according to their ability, and beyond their ability. Some have cast into the treasury of the Lord their "two mites." 2. We have now no guitable place in which to assemble for : public worship, except in a private? souse, at one extreme of the societynor is the prospect at all flattering for the future.

In the church at Delawan, the aspect of things is rather cheering, from the fact that the church appears in a state of regular and, I hope, healthy

progression.

To the superficial observer, the progrees of the church, perhaps, is less ap- | parent than the change in the commun.ty. Not so, however, to the watchful Christian, or the vigilant pastor. interesting revivals within the bounds of this church, during the winter past, have officied a change, marked and salutary. It is true, that those scenes of religious interest were followed, as all others soon rejoicing in a Savior's love. such seasons hitherto have been, and, perhaps, in this imperfect state, will be, whereof we are glad, and for which we we a corresponding calm, and, in a few would praise Him. instances, by painful relapse. But even these, in the churches where pastoral supervision has been enjoyed,: have rarely occurred. Comparing the

#### istouri.

From Rev. F. R. Gray, Newark and New Providence, Mo.

The mission reported in the following entract has been sustained emidet meny difficulties; but who can read the account of its precent condition without feeling that a most valunbie work has been done; and that all the expense it has cost the churches, has been tichly returned in the promotion of their great object, the solvetion of men and the glory of God?

#### å Obterch organised.

The quarter just closed has been spent in arduous, and I trust, not unprofitable or ineffectual labor. Since my last report, I have organized another church at a half-way point, between New Providence and Newark, called Mount Pleasant. It was formed with 38 members; others have been added eìnce.

The churches of New Providence and Mount Pleasant, are united, peaceful, happy and prosperous. A very interesting work of grace has been for some time progressing in both of them. There is also some interest in the Newark church. The Lord has blessed us this year, also. Since my last report, there have been added to New Providence church, 23 on examination, and I on certificate. To Mount Pleasant church, since its organization, there have been added, 7 on examination, and 3 on certificate. To Newark church there has been added, since my last report, 1 on examination, and 1 on certificate. And in all these congregations, there are now cases of deep anxie-God has been doing great things for us, would praise Him.

#### Changes in Ave years.

Last Sabbath was our communion beginning of the year with the pre-sent, we feel that the Lord has blessed it was a selemn and interesting season.



December,

The presence and blessing of the Head | the father's soul, was enough to make persons were present. Most of the members of New Providence and Newark churches were present and joined [ with them; so that there were about 200 communicants. Not quite five years ago, I first preached in that neighbor-  $\S$ hood; then quite a small room, say sixteen feet by eighteen, held the congregation very comfortably; and there were not more than 9 or 10 professors of religion. Now we have a church there of about 50 members ; there are O or 10 members of the Methodist church there, and 15 or 16 of the Baptist church; so that now it is quite a church going community. The change at Newark is almost as great. So that the country over which these churches extend, some 30 miles in length, by 8 or 10 in breadth, is now hardly surpassed in morality and religious influence by any neighborhood of the same extent in the western country; and I hope to see them able, in a very little while, to sustain the Gospel among themselves.

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From Rev. E. P. Noel, Bolivar, Mo.

Score on a Camp-Ground.

I attended a protracted meeting with Brother Dodge, on the Marmateau, in Bates county. Some eight or nine were hopefully converted at that meeting, and others were earnestly inquiring what they should do to be saved. A scene of deep interest occurred. A brother had done the greatest part of the labor in b preparing the place to hold the meeting. He and his little boys had grubbed and fenced a neat piece of land, built a shed, stand, &c. While they were at work, his little sons would often say, " Father, e are working here for nothing. we are working here for nothing. All this church; and that he has given this labor will do us no good." The some precious tokens of his favor, in father encouraged them, by telling them prospering our feeble efforts to prothey did not know what good it might mote his cause. The success attenddo them. Sabbath night of the meet-, ing the efforts to promote the Tempeing came; one daughter was rejoicing rance cause, though gradual, has been in Christ, and all the rest of the chil- most encouraging. The lawyers cosdren were among the inquirers; those nected with the circuit, have come up

of the Church was with us. Some 400 | the hardest heart malt. " O," said he. "this is more than I deserve! I have been too unfaithful to decerve this." And often he would exclaim, "What a happy family we shall be!" And there is ground to hope that that whole family will meet in heaven; and, perhaps, those little boys will, through eternity, remember the labor they did on that consecrated ground.

There is an unusual degree of attention paid to religion in this whole section of country. Good congregations assemble and listen with fixed attention

to the word of life.

Since I received a commission from your Society, I have travelled about 2000 miles through these solitudes, trying to obey the injunction, " As ye go, preach." I hope soon to have other brethren to help me reap these fields, white to the harvest, so that I can diminish my field, and also supply more of the destitute places in this country.

#### Ton Counties.

There are about ten counties in the bounds of this presbytery, that have no Presbyterian minister in them. May the Lord of the harvest send laborers speedily! May his blessing rest upon your Society, and enable it to labor with increasing success, in supplying the destitutions of the West!

From Rev. J. L. Frary, Waterloo, Mo.

Progress-Douth of a Companion.

We feel that there is much occasion for gratitude, that the Great Head of the Church has disposed and enabled the Society to extend a helping hand to same little boys, with streaming eyes, nobly to the work, and many whose asking for the prayers of Christians, cases appeared desperate, have been re-To see the anxiety and joy that filled formed; and thus, one of the greatest ebstacles to the progress of the Gospel many dear friends; but when they saw has been almost wholly taken out of the way; and our little town, which has been noted for broils and fighting, has become peaceable and quiet.

Infidelity is an obstacle to the progrees of the Gospel here. Abner Kneehad resides within a few miles of us. and has been very industrious in diffuing his poisonous sentiments; but the mat shield of infidelity, intemperance, he been taken away from many who we thus rendered accessible by truth ; and nothing seems to be wanting but? strong faith and persevering efforts to mure the victory. The Lord has not left us without some precious tokens of g events. his presence and blessing.

#### In a postscript it is added—

Almost immediately after writing the shove I was taken sick, and soon afterwards my wife was attacked with fever, which in one short week laid her in the ; grave, and brought me to the borders of it. But God has mercifully spared my life; and although my earthly hopes seem to be crushed as in a moment, yet I can say " it is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good!" "It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not conaumed."

#### ILLINOIS.

#### Missionary Experience.

I have been in Illinois with my family nearly five years, and during that time we know what it is to be in want, and often suffer for the necessaries of life; and I think it is for Christ's sake. "gain godliness." Of course, they We could abandon this field, and find shield themselves under error, of which support; for again and again have well there are many sorts. Probably this been invited back to the East, but the place can boast of the strongest hold of providence of God led us here, and shall we retreat! No, dear brethren, we shall trust God yet, and do what we can to enlarge his kingdom, and save souls, and mould society for more prosperous days, for those who shall follow after us, and enter into our labors.

as a proof of our heavenly Father's good- strenuous effort to establish a church and society; and not long since, an

we could not be persuaded, a very kind friend offered to lend us \$100 as an outfit, and we might pay when we could. After we had been in this state a year, be sent us, perhaps thirty dollars worth of clothing, &c. Two years after, he died in the triumphs of faith. I felt somewhat troubled about the matter, until, three days ago, his only son called at our house, and, when he took his departure, he begged the privilege of regarding the whole as cancelled. We wanted words to express our gratitude to him, and much more to our heavenly Father, who orders and controls all

#### A Biociomary Field:

The missionary, who occupies the station described below, hee to struggle against an unusual accumulation of adverse influences in building up a church. From this extract may be inferred what spirit and qualifications are required to succeed in a frontier town, and how much a missionary, in such circumstances, needs the sympathy and prayers of the friends of religion.

The population of our village is about 700, and rapidly increasing. It now bids fair to rival any other place on Fox river. The water power will be im-mense. The inhabitants are famed for enterprise and industry; but the greateat proportion of them are poor in respect to this world, especially is this true in respect to the church. Our capitalists are men making no pretension to godliness, only as they count Universalism to be found in this part of the state. They have a minister located here permanently, with a good meeting house and organ, and every pains is taken to attract and draw in the giddy multitudes, and thus involve their souls in rum. Here, also, are to be found Camp-Here suffer me to mention an incident | bellite Thomasites, who are making a dark field, it was against the wishes of effort was made by a Mormon to rally or manufacture a company of Latter [ Day Saints. There is a small Baptist church, and it is said their minister is about to announce himself in favor of Campbellism. There is, also, a Methodist Society of about the same number as our church. They have a meetinghouse partly finished. Our meetings at present are held in a school-house, which will hold, perhaps, 150 persons. We often have it crowded to overflowing, and many refuse to come for want of convenient sests. We very much need a meeting-house, but our society dare not attempt it this season. I preach twice, and often three times, on the Sabbath; and, once in two weeks, go out six miles, where we have a few members residing, and preach the third sermon. There, also, we have a very respectable congregation, and, I think, a favorable place to do good. Recently, also. I have occasionally been out eight. miles in enother direction, where is a little handful of Christians, whom I helped to organise into a church last winter. They rejoice to see a minister of our order come and speak to them the words of eternal life. I often have families come eight, ten, and even twelve miles, and sit, and listen, and weep for joy, at the privilege of hearing the Gospel.

O, brethren, it socild do your heart rood to feed these hungry sheep and lambs! Think not we have no sweets in the midst of our privations. O, we find a table in the wilderness! Manna. is gathered in our log achool-houses!

From Rev. S. G. Wright, Stark Co., 111.

Mayor departure of a Christian fe-

While we have many discouragements, we have also some blessed intimations that "our labor is not" wholly "in vain in the Lord."

Since my last report, one sister has been called to render her account, and to receive her reward. Her exit was a glorious, a triumphant scene. Angels,

tians wept with mingled emotions of joy and grief. The impenitent, with fast flowing tears, listened to her dying exhortations and entreaties; and even an infidel could not resist her eloquence, but while she pleaded with him to become a Christian the tears coursed their way down his manly cheek.

Death had no terrors for her. The have brighter prospects for years of happiness and usefulness than she had until a few hours before her death; yet when aware of her immediate dang she had no anxiety to live, but said, " I have no will of my own. The will of the Lord be done.'

Though we deeply feel her loss in the church, we hope her death has been the means of promoting the spirituality of Christians, and of awakening some carelees sinners.

PLACES NEEDING MINISTERS, IN MORTH-ERN ILLINOIS

From the report of an exploring tour.

"Come ever and help us."

After having decided that it was my duty to devote myself to some of these wide and more extended coasts, I went into the work of preparation with as much despatch as possible. I visited a small church at Garden prairie, who are divided among themselves, and are, no doubt, fast approaching annihilation for the want of a minister and the ordinances of the Gospel. I next visited a place known as White's Mills. Here, a church, I learned, was soon to be formed, and would unite with some other in the enjoyment and support of the Gospel. From this place I went to Cold Spring prairie, where there is a email church, and to which Key. In Hall preaches occasionally, but which he wishes to relinquish, as he has field enough without it. Many things about this place and people, render it a very inviting spot. The church is small and weak, but by divine culture it will grow. They feel much the want of more frewe believe, beheld with transport, as quent preaching of the Gospel. After they lingered to convey her spirit to the a short stay with the brethren here, I mansion Jeans had prepared. Chris- proceeded on west to Round Prairie.

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twenty members. Some of the recent emigrants seem to have come on with a good spirit, and appear resolved to make religion and religious institutions a primary business. From Round Prairie, I went on still west, 12 miles to Roscoe, a small village on Rock River. Here a church is desired by the brethren. It is believed by those with whom I conversed, that there are twenty who will gladly embrace the first opportunity to be organized into a church. Roscoe is quite a promising place; they have already a good public school, or academy. The building, which is a very good one, is owned, and the school conducted by Mr. Leland, from New-England, who is an active and useful member of the Congregational church.

At this place they are in great want of a minister. Another interesting point demanding Gospel efforts, is a neighborhood settled wholly, or nearly so, with Scotch people, about four or five miles south-east of Roscoe. Scotch people are mostly from one parish in the old country. They are not of the established church of Scotland, but are, I believe, Congregationalists, and are evangelical. They are all of one mind, and are quite numerous. Here also, a church is wanted, and a minister a part of the time. They take a deep interest, also in the education of their children, and inquired for a school teach-All these places are in the northern tier of counties, from the Rock River east in Illinois, and are so contigrous as to be associated in two interesting fields of ministerial labor.

From Rev. W. Chamberlin, Missionary to destitute places in Alton Presbytery.

### "This is the Lord's doing."

The first three Sabbath's in August I spent in Bellville, holding a protracted meeting in company with Mr. Whittaker, a licentiate from Lane Seminary. The Lord was with us, and greatly revived his church, and many sinners were led to inquire what they must do to be saved. Ten persons have been received to communion, making in all

where a church can be formed of about twenty members. Some of the recent church during the past year. At the church during the past year. At the close of the meeting, the church invited Mr. W. to preach for them, with a view to his becoming their pastor, which invitation he has accepted, and compairie, I went on still west, 12 miles to menced his labors.

I next went to Collinsville to assist Br. Blood, in a protracted meeting. Brothers Foster, Lippincott, and Stewart. had been there alternately, and their labors had been very much blessed. The Lord was there of a truth, and magnified the riches of his grace in the conversion of many hardened sinners. The meeting continued nearly four weeks, and about 80 persons were hopefully converted. The Lord gave his people a spirit of prayer, and while they were yet speaking, he answered their prayers. An interesting group of young men were hopefully gathered in, several of whom, have already gone to studying with a view to the Gospel ministry, should they be approved. The results of the meeting cannot be told until the day of judgment, but we can say it was refreshing to be there, and to be allowed to be co-workers with God.

#### A revival-New church formed,

During that meeting, about a week before it closed, I commenced preaching at T. every night. This is a little village which formerly had the name of being one of the most wicked places in the country. There were some respectable people there, but they were covered up and hidden by a gang of dramdrinkers and gamblers, that collected in from the surrounding settlements, and gave character to the place. Washingtonians, however, had been there, and had been successful. They prepared the way for the Gospel, so that when I commenced, the people were ready to hear; although we had no house in which to hold a meeting. I commenced preaching in a grove, but it was soon too cold sit out door at night. A gentleman invited us into one of his rooms, but it was soon found that this was quite too small to hold the congregation. The people then procured a house where liquid fire used to be sold. They cleared out the counters, shelves and a partition, fixed seats and a pulpit;

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T. was burned up, they should not have which they are doing, but they will see it been much surprised, for they had been in the day of judgment when your misexpecting the judgments of God would sionaries shall come up before the throne come upon it, for its wickedness. But of God, from every part of the land, to hear that it had a meeting-house and a protracted meeting, and that souls have been rescued from eternal burnwere converted there, was to them truly astonishing. On the second Sabbath in October, assisted by hrothers Lippingcott and Blood, I formed a church at this place consisting of 13 members. Since that time, 2 have been added, making 15, all of whom, a little more than a month since, had no hope, and were without God in the world. This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes!

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Every church but one in the bounds of this presbytery, has been visited with | a refreshing season from the presence of the Lord, during the past year, and that one has had more than an ordinary | number of members added to it. For some months back not an effort has been. made by Christians in this vicinity with-

out a corresponding effect.

#### Embartantpents--Indiapentablence of Home Missionary aid.

But while God is pouring out his spirit so glorionaly on this region of country; reviving his churches and converting souls, the people are laboring under uuparalleled pecuniary ombarrassments. How long this state of things will remain, it is impossible to : predict; but it must last until a circulating medium of some kind is produced. I have not received of the peo- | West, a member of the church where ple over eleven dollars towards my sala- | he lives, until quits recently. This man, ry for the present year. In order to meet my engagements, I must draw on your Society for my quarter's wages, instead of waiting until the year closes. Most of the ministers in this Presbytery are in embarrassed circumstances, and it would be impossible for them to get along and continue with their peo- have been trying," said he, "for years, ple, were it not for the aid which they to do it, and have at length sucreceive from your Society.

I doubt not but, under God, the salva-tion of some hundreds of souls in the church organizations will be given up." to bounds of this presbytery, may be as-

and thus soon had a comfortable meeting-house. Some of the people in the ance the past year. And it is probably vicinity, when they heard what was so in many other places. The donors roung on, said if they had heard that to your Society do not now see the good bringing along with them the souls that ings through their instrumentality.

#### From Rev. John Summers, Knex Co., IL.

By a recent letter from Mr. S. we are informed, that the Spirit of the Lord is poured out on a number of the churches among which his labors are distributed. At Swan Creek, in Warren county, about thirty persons appear to have made their peace with God. At Monmouth, several are rejoicing in hops, and others inquiring the way of life. At Victoria, the Lord has made bare his arm in the conversion of sinners, and several additions to the church have taken place.

#### From a Report.

#### Unionism.

In regard to the practical effects of Unionism, I will, by way of illustration, give a remark recently made to me, by a man some fifty years of age, apparently of good understanding. He has been, for a long time, a professor of religion, and, since he came to the after listening to a sermon on self-denial, in the course of which the duty of young converts to confess Christ and unite with the church, was pointed out, this man said, " The greatest self-demal / was ever called to exercise, was 🗯 to break away from the church!" " L cerded. And, depend upon it," be adthe views entertained by this man prevail where he lives, and that, in consemence, the church in that place is disbunded,

How long shall it be true of the vine which Ged hath planted in the West, "The boar out of the wood doth waste it, and the wild beast of the field cloth devour it ?" Probably that church might have been seved, their children might have grown up under evangelical instriction, and blessings beyond computation, fr time and for eternity, might have been merced, if the Missionary Society could have sea there an intelligent pastor. The appeals for a missionary were unheard, or, if heard, astrosponded to ; and now we see the conseconces. Probably, that field will soon exhist the rankest growth of infidelity; for no grand is so fertile in evil, as that which has ben burnt over by fanstichm-none is so hard to subdue, and plant with the good seed of the kingdom. The writer of the extract shore given, adda as follows :---

Notwithstanding the ingress of error, and the tide of immorality and worldlisees, we have this consolation, that "The Lord reigns," and that "He knoweth them that are his," and that, if through the neglect of Home Missions, our beloved land shall be given up to the enemies of Satan, still Zion will find enlargement and deliverance from another place." But let Christians, both Eastern and Western, reflect that victory or destruction, will ere long êtauç.

#### Another Elluntration.

From another portion of the same State, we have the following, which shows the deistarions influence of Unionism.

I have performed some labor during the last quarter in the --- settlement, and organized a church of twenty members, seven of them were subjects of the late revival. Others will, probably, unite soon, though not so many mination. I have preached to this so was expected previous to the seces- church about one-sixth of my time in the revival, and appear to be Christians, and hence have influence—and Sunday-school quite interesting.

some have been bewildered by their arguments. The prominent points defended by them are two: First-that water baptism was fulfilled by Christ at his baptism, and abrogated. And as scater was not mentioned in the commission of Christ, and at the Pentecost, they conclude none was used. They also contend, that the few instances of water baptism, recorded in the Acts and Epistler, were designed to satisfy local prejudices, the same as circumcision, and consequently were not recorded for our example.

The second point is, That all human agency in the organization of churches, all articles of faith and covenants, or any written principles of association among the followers of Christ, are antiscriptural, antichristian, and destructive

of the unity of the true church.

We have deemed it necessary to correct these errors, and the effect of this effort, at present, seems favorable ; and the probability now is, that a judicious minister of the Gospel might, in a short time, destroy the influence of these errors, and thus unite that people in the bonds of love. This seems the more important, as that settlement is already an important one on account of its numbers, which are constantly increasing, and will, doubtless, if kept together, be able, with the blessing of God, in a short time to sustain a minister the whole of the time without foreign aid.

And now, let the reader determine, whether he will do any thing, and do it in season, to furnish that church with the ministry, and thus save it from the desolution described in the preceding article.

From Rev. J. Ballard, Griggsville, Ill.

The church in "Salem Township," which I organized last April, is in rather an interesting state. There are now seventeen members; four have been received by letter, and thirteen by exa184

I would here remark, that we suffer great inconvenience for want of Sab-bath school books. We cannot get them. They cannot be purchased without money, and money here, at the present time, is entirely out of the question. No one has any, nor is there any prospect of obtaining any at present. Wheat is the only thing here which sells for money, and that only brings 25 to 30 cents per bushel. Most of the people are in debt, and how they will meet their demands is, as yet, a matter of faith rather than eight. It is impossible for many to meet the demands for

Still the missionery does not regret that his lot is cast in the West.

I have occasion to speak of the goodness of God, for his mercies to me are remarkable; and I think I can trust in him for the future without any painful colicitude. I feel that I have reason to praise him for opening the way for me to come to this part of the country, and I rejoice that I am now in this destitute part of his vineyard.

#### A greek Change.

Washingtonian Temperance cause is going on finely. The antitemperance movements referred to in my last have been of great service to us. The public mind became aroused to the enbject, and the cause asks no more. We had a meeting in our village a few nights ago, at which there was supposed to be five or six hundred persons, and but very few went home without having signed the pledge. I do not know that a half pint of spirits could be found within fifteen miles of us.

#### Polykyi Fren,

In a former report, I spoke of the multitudes of professing Christians to be found in this western region, who have neglected to connect themselves with churches, until worldliness has taken possession of their hearts, the Subbath and the senstnery forgotten, five months have been more ards and, in many instances, the grossest than at any former period, and the

error embraché. Within a distant that Christians, who less the Saviet often travel every Subbath to hear th truth, may be found ten or a doman of the class I have mentioned. One man, formerly a prominent individual in the Prosbyterian church, one of the first settlers in the neighborhood, has never been to meeting in this place, and not a member of his large family, except once. Two or three who brought letters will them from the East, have embraced Three seidoss 'attus Umvervalism. religious meetings of any kindi though provided with comfortable conveyum and living no farther from the stat privileges of the sanctuary than the of pleasure, where they joined the me But what is true in this ry dance. region, in this respect, is not poculiar to it. Multitudes there are, who, in the language of one of your correspondent when they came to the West, " broug every thing with them but their religion." And I doubt not God intends to teach many of his children a lesson of wiedom, in disappointing their expectations, by the times under which we now so severely suffer. Not a few, who we hope are indeed God's chosen ones, now see that had they been contented when first their eyes opened upon these wide and fortile prairies, with what would have sufficed for their own comfort and 🥞 convenience, and devoted the time and ... money, spent in speculation, in providing the literary and religious priviieges they left behind, they would now have had joy meterd of sorrow, dues matead of debta, comfort instead of comfusion, and salvation instead of min. Let Christians emigrating to the West, bring their religion, their spirit of prayer, their love of the Sabbath, their delight in God, and, if going to a destitute region, their Living ministra, il they bring nothing else.

#### ENDIAMA

From Rev. J. Kittredge, Bodford.

#### Bevivel,

Although my labore the last four



d—a happiness indescribable prayer meeting they cried to God for inquiring souls to Christ—help.

The first of June, we had a commuing out and gathering the

andden and unexpected man-some with the Baptist, and others are ewn. By the fall of a pole, his expecting to unite with us.

ion, which I have felt resting | this darkest hour that we have ever exseemed, sometimes, enough to perienced, they, more than ever, stayed angel, yet, I can truly say, up my bands, and encouraged my been the happiest months of heart. In my absence, they conducted life. There is a luxury in the Sabbath school, and in a weakly

the fold of the good Shep- nion meeting, which continued four days. It was an interesting season, and syears previous to the present | there were some tokens of good. The grace, there was little that members of the church seemed to be graging in the prospects of approaching nearer to a right state of h; but, on the contrary, every feeling. Seven at this time were added as to be against us. We had to the church. The first of July, Broar great discouragements, and | ther Sneed, from New-Albany, came to s were almost ready to give up | assist me in a protracted meeting. It "Clouds and darkness were | was soon evident that the Lord was ut" Jehovah; and this dark- with us in every deed. The church a to work. By deaths and really confessed their sine, and recolved ur little church was rapidly to return to God, and to do their duty. er in number. The pressure, Some members, who had never prayed a severely felt here, caused in their families, nor in public, came forme church to remove to other ward and confessed how they had lived, and at once commenced the discharge se members; so that, at the of those long neglected duties. It was sment of the present year, like life from the dead. Soon the sabut one male member left in quiry was heard from the impenitent, b, who would render me any "What must we do to be saved?" Soin social meetings. There lemnity and deep feeling pervaded the gother male members belong- whole place. We continued our meetchurch, but only one would inge over two weeks--preaching every night, and conference and inquiry meete felt that we were reduced to ings during the day—with visiting from textremity—but God saw that house to house. During these meetassary to bring us still lower; | ings 16 or 18 were hopefully converted. wil, this member of the church | Eight have united with this church,

This was a dark and myswe found that the work was spreading into a destitute neighborhood some out off from all dependance seven miles from town. This neighborarm of flesh, and must rely bood was considered one of the most Lord alone. But who was to wicked places in the county. Gambling, me, and stay up my bands in borse-racing, shooting-matches, hunting th school, the weekly prayer; and fishing on the Sabbath, and sine of and in all our social meetings ! almost every kind were the common bearers had fallen, and I had practices of that neighborhood. But mak to but the sisters of the little religious influence was exerted I made my appeal to them. I there. One female member of our that the responsibility now church resided there, and but few of them; and, I secure you, my any other denomination. For about two years past, I have preached there they came up to the help of once a month, but with little encouragement. Finding now that the revival sy hour of trial; and now in was spreading into that neighborhood, i.



Do

commenced a protracted meeting there, \( \) immediately, without any ministerial belp. At the first meeting, several individuale were awakened, and in a few days, it seemed as though the whole neighborhood was roused up to attend to their eternal welfare. Men, who had not attended meeting for fourteen years, now came, and anxiously inquired the way of salvation. I think I never before witnessed greater displays of God's power and grace. Although it was in the midst of harvest, the most busy season of the year, the peuple flocked to the place of preaching day after day, with increasing interest and anxiety. Our meetings were never refuse to pros. held altogether in the grove in the day

186

time. And such was the inter deep solemnity of these meetin the people would, sometimes, hours, without intermission, up raile, and then, at the close, w willing to go away. As the resul revival in this neighborhood, w received to our church thirty me where before we had but one.

Since the first of June, we l ceived to the church in all these, 24 are heads of families, received the ordinance of baptis as many as ten or twelve new alters have been erected; and eighteen brothers in the chut

#### Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. B., from Oc. to November 1st, 1842.

Not in commission last year. Rev. O. P. Clinton, to go to Wisconsin.
Rev. Alexander Trotter, to go to the West.
Rev. B. Y. Messenger, Bloomfield and Orwell, O.
Rev. Nathaniel Dutton, Philadelphia, N. Y.
Rev. Calvin Warner, Hainbridge, N. Y.
Rev. Ephraim Chambers, to go to N. W. Ohio.
Rev. Nathaniel T. Fay, do. do.

Re-appointed.
Bev. J. G. Kanome, Saline, Nich.
Rev. B. Woodbury, Bowling Green, O.

Rev. O. C. Thompson, St. Clair, Mich. Rev. H. G. Pendieton, Mannepin, Ill. Rev. J. S. Emery, Forrestville, N. Y. Rev. F. Janes, Otego, N. Y. Rev. R. Kumball, Alder Creek, N. Y. Rev. S. P. Storre, Columbus, N. Y. Kev. Hiram Dyer, Presten and vicinity, Rev. N. Hurd, Turin, N. Y. Rev. W. T. Dickson, West Ely, Me, Rev. Francis H. Case, Whitewater, Wie Rev. Elies Child, Albina, Mich.

The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the t the following sums, from October 1st to November 1st, 1842.

SAIRSEMAN-WEST Westmoreland, Ladice' Sew. Circle, by E. Fuller, MASSACHUSETTS— 10 00 Limionary Society, **200 00** Bolyston, Fam. Benev. Sec., by Harriet 8. Senford, for freight, 3 00 Dudley, Ladies' Sew. Sec., by Dolly Conent, for freight, Hampehire Miss. Soc., by E. Williams, 4 10 933 56 Holden, Miss S. Perry, Leicester, Studente of Academy, by J. 7 80 Netroa, Lowell, Cong. Ch., Fem. Sew. Circle, for 6 43 freight, 1 00 Ruckport, Ladies' Sew. Soc., for freight, Springfield, 4th Ch., Ladies, do. West Stockbridge, Center, Cong. Ch., 2 00 60 by Rer. S. Bryant, 10 80 BHODE ISLAND. HODE INLAND—
Benef. Cong. in part, B. Hoppin to
const. his con James Mason Hoppin a
L. D., \$100; W. J. King, L. D., \$100;
Emigania Dyer, L. D., \$100; Ees.
Dr. Tuoter to const. his doughter
Mice Einscheth Tucker a [... M., \$30;
John Giller, \$60; D. Kendell, \$3; R.,
Chandler, \$1;

CONNECTICUT-Missionary Boc., by F. Parsons, Trem Andover, Laduer Benev. Son., by Mi F. White, Farricel Co. West, by G. St. John, T. Bridgeport, Dr. Hawatt's Ch., Greensturms, Stanford, Greenwich, Friend, Lebanon, Ladles, for freight, Lebaled, Derons Soc., by Juliu Bi 87; a Cread, 820, Meridan, Cong. Ch., Ladies' Sew. Se avails of fair, by Rev. G. W. Perkie New-Haven, College Ch, in part, Jam. P. Hart to court, himself and Ret. N. Pearson Life Directors, to be a pended in the Velley of the Min slppi, \$100; Pres. Day, \$50; Pr Kingsley, \$5; Prof. Stanley, \$5, Oessier Oh., two ladies, Rev. Mr. Dutton's Ch., a : North Woodbury, by Rov. Mr. Churt Norwich, Gen. W. Williams, Reading Rulge, Lemuel Hawley Sheron, sub. in part, by D. Goul Tolland, Jonathan Flynt, L. M., Worthlagton, Berlin, Ct., Ledien freight, by Rev. C. A. Goodrich,



1969. THE	HOME	MISSIONARY.	187
REW-YORK-		Pairvale, Fem. D. M. S., by Mrs. Oliphant,	17 50
Athena, Mrs. Deborah King, by Re. Dr. Poeter,	2 60		* #
Bultport, L. I., Cong. Ch., coll., \$5 15 See Sec., \$10; by Rev. G. Tomimee	a, 15 15	Hemiston, by J. Foots, Esq., Holisad Patent, in part to court. Rev. T.	15 👀
Brooklyn, 3d Frank Ch., Maternal Associate Roy, W. B. Lowie,	G <sub>vy</sub>	C. Hill a L. M., Da Fayette, by Rev. J. W Adams.	17 00 31 15
Briggwick, Proch. Co., by Rev. Dr. B man, \$15; Mrs. Elizabeth Hutton, 3	<b>a</b> -	Lawarello, to const. Mess Ruby Williams a	J
Clens Falls, Pr. Ch., to const. Rev. Jol	h.D.	throp, 01,	31 <b>00</b>
W. Rayo L. II., Rew York city, viz :	39 06	New-Hartford, friand,	3 00 3 00
T. S. Nalson, \$36 30; W. W. Che	10-	New-York Mills, North Adems.	17 36 17 75
Morrey St. Ch., Sub. sch., Miss. Asso.	111 30	Otselic, by Rev. P. R. Kinne,   Postpoy, by Rev. J. W. Adams,	1 40 94 68
by E. M. Kingaley, P Parts.	100 00		91 <b>9</b>
J. M. Comb, Preinhill, Payson Proch. Ch., Mon. Co.	95 00	Secketts Harbor, coll., \$94 09; Col.	
cell., by Rev. Mr. Brown,	11 65	Sauquot, coli. 26; Fem. Better. Soc. by	34 00
Page Plaine, Proob. Ch., by Rev. W.   Sayro.	20 00		13 00
Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Ridgebury, Fresh. Ch., by Rev. W. 1	r. 8 00	Atlama, Union Villaga, Cong. Ch.,	5 00 5 00
Miller is part, Semera, let Presb. Ch., by Rev. G. Mos	<b>20</b> 00	Utien, Mrs. J. Kirkland, Watertown, First Ch.,	10 06 20 91
lows, Troy, 1st Presh, Ch., by J. Raymon	T 08	Second Ch., Whitehall, by Rev. L. Kellogg,	17 69
Tress., \$50; J. Edwards, \$10; M.	AND		56 95
Champion, \$10; Br. Robbins, \$5; Second Pr. Ch., in part by C. Lyuns		<del></del>	<b>9</b> 541 09
Tork town, Coug. Ch., by Rev. S. J. Whi NEW-JERSEY-		Receipts of the Western Agency, Geneva from July 1st to Nov. 1, 1869. Rev. J. J.	N. Y.,
Bloomfield, Proch. Ch., hal. of coll., Madison, Proch. Ch., by Rev. C. S. Arz	8 00 8 29 25	ray, Secretary,	
ORIO		Auburn, First Ch., bel., Betavia,	6 78
isghem,	18 00	Bellona to court. Rev. Affred Eddy and Jonethan Whitaker, Life Members,	80 00
Linde Will-Creek, by Rev. J. Leheren,		Bristel, Brockport,	9 95 19 95
Belvidere, by Rev. E. N. Wright, A stranger,	15 00 90 00	Buffalo, First Presb. Ch., Friend to const.	
A friend, Avails of joweby,	9 00 3 00	The state of the s	
	\$3,110 99	Poeri St. Ch.,	16 70
JABPEB CORNING, 27	esserer,	Park 3t. CA., Conterfield, \$5 25; Endise, \$10,	46 63 15 95
Donations of statisting, &c.	_	East Stoomfield, J. Forter, \$50; Asses	4 00-
Westehester, Ct., Forn, Benev. Bue., by : Brown, box,	8. (C) 29	Munson, \$20, Ludion' Miss. Soc., by Mrs. J. Porter, Truns., \$20 18,	99 1 <del>8</del>
Hemick Falls, N. Y., a barrel, Royalton, Vt., a box.		Feirport, Cheming Co., Galaceville,	19 00. 11 00
Backport, Mass., Ladint Sew. Sec., a barrel, by Nascy E. Brooks,		Geneva, bal., Greenwood, Mr Munning,	9 50
Myringheld, Muss., 4th Cong. Ch., Ludie	M,	Jusper Ray, Mr. Crassy,	5. 00 1 00
Dudley, Mass., Ladies' Sew. Soc., a barre	ri,	Kendali and Cariton, Kennodysville,	1 06 5-06
by Dolly Consut, Worthington, Berlin, Ct., Ladies, a barre	H.	Lansing, Lucretia Todd, Le Roy,	1 00· 14 98
Boylston, Mass., Pem. Benev. Bon, t Harriet S. Sanford, box,	40 00	Livens, by Mr. Coy, Lyons,	8 25 44 10
Verson, Ct. a turret, by Mrs. M. O. Kello Andover, Ct., Ladies' Sener. Suc., by M.	FE. 94 05	Mandon, Millport,	94 00 12 00
P. Wiette, Lebanon, Ct., Ladice, by Miss A. Bucking	45 50	Newark, Wayee Co.,	5 00
ham, half barret.		Newfield, by Rev. Z. Riggs, Northwest,	5 00 5 99
Princeton, Mann., Ladios' Bonev. Assoc.,	90 50	Ontario,	31 00 # 25
Receipts of the Central Agency at Ut from July 1st to Oct. 1st, 18th. Rev.	4. Crane.	Ovid, Dr. J. L. Eastman, \$10; Charter	15 60
Secretary. Adams,	5 60	Palmyra, Parmx and Greece,	15 60 10 00
Alder Creek, Bullville,	20 15 7 00	Pratteburgh, Patteford, Stophon Luck,	50 GO
Comion, cell., \$17.35; Mrs. Lowerthy, &	5, 99 86	Pultney, First Fresh.Ch.,	10 <b>90</b> 90 44
Chanilles, by Rev. J. W. Adams, Champion,	13 75 10 51	Rochester, Piret Prest, Ch., by Boy, T.	10 81
Columbus, Rost Linckings, by Rov. P. R. Kinne,	25 00 3 59	Edwards, Brick Ch., O. Hestings, 2d payment,	136 66
Zonan Village,	10 00	\$35 <sub>1</sub> hal, \$1 95,	20.00

100		modulati. December,	1086,
,	1 00	Manne At . C. P. Dillon At . W. Andrew	
Fifth Press. Oh.	1 00		
Rushville, by S. Miller,	5 00 1 17 00	son, \$1; cash, \$8 18; others, 75 cts.; Ladies, \$5, of which \$30 to coust. Mrs.	
Skeneateles, South Wales,	10 00		30 93
Stafford,	21 79	Nittany Villey, Centre co., Pa., Presb. Ch.,	~ ~
Weedsport,	6 44	Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. F. D. Harris,	
Wostfield,	20 00	\$2 60; coll. in church in part, by Rev.	
-		Mr. Moras, \$2,	4 60
<b>\$1</b> ,	<b>,059 83</b> ˈ	Pitts Creek, Presb. Ch., Md., coll. in ch.,	
		by Rev. J. J. Graff,	35 50
Rev. J. A. Murray acknowledges the receip	nt of the	Harrisburg, Pa., Presb. Ch., Jas.W. Weir,	
following bases.	40.00	\$10; Miss Julia A. Todd, \$5; Mrs. J.	
Hartford, Onandaga Co.,	40 00	Geiger, \$6; John A. Weir, \$10; Elder &	
Pen Yan, Mrs. Harriet Stewart, her own	80 00	Piper, \$4; Mrs. ————————————————————————————————————	
dosstion, Skeneateles,	130 00	Alrichs, \$10; A. Graydon, \$3; Mrs. R.	
Waterloe, Ladies,	60 00		
Weedsport,	30 00		
West Avon,	25 00	\$2; Mrs. M. Ross, \$2; a lady. \$2; Mrs.	
Westfield,	130 00		
•		M'Clean, \$2; Miss E. Wallace, \$1 50;	
The Philadelphia Home Missionary Soci		Mrs. A. V. Parsons, \$1 25; S. W. Hays,	
knowledges the receipt of the following su		\$2; Mr. T. Wyeth, \$10; Mon. Con. coll.,	
ring the quarter ending October 31st, 1842	. Rev.	\$39 60; others, \$15,	149 85
E. R. Fairchild, Secretary.		York, Pa., Preeb. Ch., Samuel Small, \$50;	
5th Presis. Ch., Philadelphia, G. W. M'Cla-		Mrs. I. M'I)onald, \$40; Mrs. M. Cassatt,	
land, \$50; E. Sufford, \$10; Thos. Earp,	100 00	\$10; Miss Murgaret Colomus, \$30; Miss	
\$90; James Atwood, \$30,	100 00	Barah Coleman, \$20; Miss Isabella Cole-	
Cherrytree, Indiana co., Pa., cell. in Ch.,	8 06	man, \$25; Mrs. C. Spangler, \$7; C. A. Barnits and Miss Grier, \$10; H. M.	
Khensburgh, Cambria co., Pa., coll. in (Mr. Williams') Ch.,	27 26	M'Clellan, \$10; Mrs. M. Bradford, \$10;	
1st Prosb. Ch., Carlisle, Pa., Miss M. M'Do-	<b>~.</b> ~	P. A. Small, \$10; John Evans, Esq., \$5:	
nald, \$30; Mrs. Duffield, \$10; Thos. Urie,		Miss S. Montgomery, \$5: Mrs. David-	
Esq., \$10; Mrs. E. Duncan, \$5; cash,		son, \$5; Wm. M'llvain, \$5; Mrs. Dus-	
\$5; S. Elliott, \$2; Mrs. Alexander, \$2;	-	kee, \$1; Jacob Emmet, \$5; James W.	
Mrs. M. Ege, \$2; N. W. Woods, \$2; Geo.	İ	Kerr, \$3; James Johnson, \$2,	252 00
Cart, \$2; Mrs. Banls, \$2; others, 19 10;	į	Rockville, Md. and Bethesda, bal. of coll.	
Mon. Con. coll., \$5 38,	<b>86 48</b> ,	in Prest. Chs., by Rev. J. Mines, D. D.,	39 60
Connecticut Farms, N. J., coll. in Presb.	<b>74.00</b>	Lawrenceville, Pa., coll. in Presb. Ch., by	
Ch., by J. W. Wade, Esq,	54 30	Rev. S. J. M'Cullough,	30 00
Alexandria, D. C., a friend, by Rev. J. N.	9.00	Pottsville, Pa., Presb. Ch., coll., 97; Mon.	07.00
Danforth, Fairfield, N. J., coll. in Prest. Ch., by Rev.	2 00	Cen., \$20, 1st Presb. Ch., Philadelphia, C. S. Wurte	97 00
Mr. Bartlett,	13 12	and wife, \$100; E. A. Holmes, \$10; A.	
Springfield, N. J., coll. in Presb. Ch., by		R. Perkins, \$50; H. Perkins, \$24 00;	
Rev. Mr. Hart,	31 00	Miss, \$100; (omitted in last ac-	
Port Penn, Del., bal. of coll. in Presh. Ch.,		knowledgment through mistake,)	284 00
to coust. Rev. G. Foote a L. M.,	19 00	Meadville, Pa., Mr. Suckett, \$6; others,	
Salem, Pa., by Rev. J. Barlow,	4 00	\$610; Mon. Con. coll., \$10,	99 10
Mount Pleasant, (Westmoreland co.,) Pa.,	21.00	Erie, Pa., coll in Presb. Ch.,	80 00
coll. in church, Greensburg, (Westmoreland co.,) Pa., coll.	31 22	Mill Creek, Pa., Presb. Ch.,	1 43
in Presb. ch.,	27 00	North East, Pa., Presb. Ch., St. George's, Del., bal. of coll. in Presb. Ch.,	3 00 30 00
East Whiteland, Pa., coll. in Presb. Ch.,	<i>A</i> : 00	Clinton-st. Presb. Ch., Philadelphia, Mon.	30 100
by Mr. Mussey,	12 00	Con. coll., by Mr. G. W. Fobes,	50 0 <del>0</del>
3d Presb. Ch., Pittsburgh, B. A. Fahnes-		Lewes, Del., coll. in Presb. Ch., by Rev.	
tock, Esq., \$30, to coast, his wife Mrs.		Mr. Mustard,	21 50
Faunestock a Life Member; A. P.		"Cecil," through the Post-Office,	5 00
Child, \$10; W. M. Semple, \$10; R.		Spring Mills, Centre co., Pa., James Dun-	
Edwards, \$12; H. Shaw, \$5; John Bis-	į	can, Euq., \$50; Mrs. M. Duucan, \$10;	
sell, \$20; H. H. M'Cullough, \$5; A. Gor-		Thos. Hutchinson, 32; Mrs. M. Hutch-	
don, 5; L. Wilcox, \$3; T. Bell, \$5; E.	j	iuson, \$1; Peter Wilson, \$2; Mrs. E.	
Moorhead, \$5; Geo. Breed, \$5; Mr.	ì	Wilson, \$1; James Allison, \$2; O. P.	
Hart, \$5; W. Algeo, \$2; Mr. Forsyth, \$2; W. F. Albree, \$2; H. James, \$2; S.	l	Duncan, \$2 50; John Foster, Jr., \$3; Doct. Charles Coburn, \$3; William C.	
B. Williams, \$2; S. Uffington, \$2; 1. I.		Duncan, \$2; David Duncan, \$2 50; Mrs.	
Henderson, \$2; I. R. S., \$7; R. Dickey,		8. M. Duncan, \$2 50; Charles Hill, \$1;	
\$2; cash, \$5 25; others, \$10; Mrs.W. M.	ļ	John F. Hay, \$1 50; others, \$3 87, of	
Semple, \$3; Mrs. A. P. Child, \$2; Miss		which \$30 is to constitute Rev. F. D.	
Hopewell, \$1; Mrs. Turner, \$1; Miss L.	}	Harris a Life Member of the A. H. M. S.	
Watsou, \$1; Miss Martha Dickey, \$7;		Mrs. S. W. Duncan, \$2 50,	92 37
Miss N. Finney. \$3 25; Mrs. Blair, \$5;	ŀ	Gravel Run, Prest. Ch., Pa.,	3 50
Mins George, \$2; Mrs. Patterson, \$1;		Harbor Creek, Presi. Ch., Pa.,	3 75
Mrs. Turnor, \$2 63; Miss Forsyth, \$1;	000 00	Wattsburgh, Presb. Ch., Pa.,	1 13
others, \$14 25; (as far as collected,)	202 38	Beaverdam, Congl. Ch., Pa.,	8 00
5th Presb. Ch., Pittsburgh, Pa., Morrison	i	Union, Pa., Centurville Pa	1 28 1 38
and Burus, \$5; G. Van Arsdale, \$2; W. G. Taylor, \$1; L. P. Smith, \$2; Wm.		Centerville, Pa., Randolph, Pa.,	32
Augenbaugh, \$1; F. Spitter, \$1; G.	ļ	Oil Creek, Presb. Ch., Pa.,	2 84
Lamb, \$1; A. Scott, \$5; J. M-Clurg, \$1;	İ	Cooperstown, Ps., Miss Isabella Cook,	1 00
J. Irvin. \$1; C. S. Gay, \$1; W. Kirk-		Williamsport, Pa., 2d Presb. Ch.,	1 16
patrick, \$1; S. H. Patterson, \$1; James		Bethlehem, N. J., coll. in church, (in part,)	39 00
			•

# THE PASTOR'S JOURNAL,

ÓR,

metches of real characters, conversations, and striking facts, furnished CHIEFLY BY CLERGYMEN.

# God's Method with a Sceptic.

[Furnished by a clergyman.]

For years I had harbored infidel sentiments, and though ashamed to avow them, my mind was secretly resting in their belief. I had long neglected the prayers taught me by a pious mother, and seldom read the Bible except to doubt. I felt a strong dislike to its truths. The name of Jesus filled me with disgust. His miracles would start the inquiry, " How can these things be?" I looked upon professors of religion as the dupes of designing priests, and the weak slaves of a foolish superstition. The Sabbath had almost lost its power on my heart. If unobserved by man, I could devote its hours to secular pursuits without any fear.

When in this state it pleased the Lord to afflict me with sickness. On recovering, some christian friends sought an interview with me, They observed that my sickness was an evidence of my mortality. That every pain or bodily weakness I felt, was a call of God to set my house in order, and prepare for that change that must happen to all. They dwelt on our unpreparedness for that change, unless we cordially believe the Gospel, and submit to the government of God with a perfect willingness to be saved by faith in Jesus Christ. I was pleased with their interview, but as in their zeal they prolonged the conversation longer than was agreeable, I told them I would hereafter pay more attention to this subject, and taking up a Bible, commenced reading, with the hope that they would take the hint and leave me. They did so. I read the be a divine messenger. I was led to

ing it a human invention, and harboring strong prejudices against Jesus Christ.

The next day my friends were desirous to have me accompany them to a prayer meeting. I gave them some encouragement that I would. But when the time came, I determined not to go, and pleaded indisposition as the reason. An aged friend asked me if I would read a book she wished me to peruse. I told her, with some impatience, that I had selected one that I preferred to read. When I told her what it was, a *tear* rolled down her cheek. She was grieved that I would still neglect the salvation of my soul, and that the hopes I had excited in her mind, should be thus early blasted. That tear, however, affected my heart. I regretted that I had thus trifled with her feelings. I knew that she was sincere in her wish to benefit me, but still I was too proud to apologize for my weakness. But perceiving soon after an amiable trait in a young man who was a professor of religion, which convinced me that he had a spirit different from my own, the thought came into my mind, there must be something in this religion. The thought made me uneasy. I took up a Bible, and prayed that God would enlighten my mind, and show me the truth. I read a few chapters in the New Testament, but with a mind full of unbelief and prejudice, and dislike of Jesus Christ. It occurred to me that the prophets foretold the coming and character of the Messiah, and that his life might be found in the Old Testament. I turned over the Old Testament, and read many predictions of the Messiah, and was surprised at their number and exactness. It made me think that Jesus Christ might possibly Bible without any satisfaction, esteem- | think this with stronger apprehension

on observing the prophesies of events that I had read in common history. read several chapters in the book of Daniel, and was astonished at the exactness with which the prophets foretold the rise, progress, and overthrow of some of the ancient empires. It seemed that I saw in a few chapters an epitome of what I had read in as many volumes. I thought, here are events foretold many years before they occurred. Man cannot look into futurity a day. The Bible must therefore come from God, and the religion it enforces cannot be neglected without peril. I here resolved that I would pay more regard to the Sabbath, and that I would read in the Bible at least one chapter each day. Soon after, I took up the little book my aged friend had wished me to read, and read a short sermon from 2d Cor. vi. 2. "Behold. now is the accepted time; behold now is the day of salvation." While reading that sermon I was so convinced of the reasonableness and importance of immediately loving and serving God, that closing my classical books, which for some time had been my chief delight, I resolved never to open them again, until not only satisfied of the truth of Christianity, but I had also heartily complied with its requisitions. I supposed this would take about three days, and would depend on my perseverance and diligence. But I soon found that I lay helpless in the hands of a sovereign God, and that if pardoned it would be an act of pure grace, for which I could never repay him.

On retiring to rest at night, I prayed for direction, and solemnly renewed my promise to God. Though full of doubts respecting Jesus Christ, I knew if the Bible were true I must pray in his name When closing the and for his sake. prayer, and when the name of Jesus was on my lips, a strange sensation came over me; my flesh trembled, my lips quivered. The thought came into my mind, perhaps I am dying and going out of the world unprepared. text then struck my mind with a force that seemed at first like a voice. "Turn ye, turn ye, why will ye die?" And immediately this passage occurred to me, my heart beating as if it would break, "Behold I stand at the door and | knock; if any man hear my voice, and

open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him and he with me." I was amazed at this strange occurrence. The sensation I felt was peculiarly delightful. I thought to myself, if persons are thus rewarded for praying, I will pray again—and I did pray, hoping for the recurrence of that strange but

pleasing sensation.

The next day the voice, " Turn ye, turn ye, why will ye die," was constantly in my mind. It filled my mind with deep solemnity. When my thoughts would turn to worldly objects, or when tempted to defer my salvation, the voice "Turn ye, turn ye, why will ye die," would scatter my worldly thoughts and temptations, and force me to seek with greater anxiety for something to satisfy my soul. I had as yet no clear conceptions of sin. My infidel principles had failed me, and I was groping as a blind man in the midst of terrors. When the three days I had set apart to secure my salvation had passed, I was strongly tempted to dismiss the subject from my mind. While hesitating, the call "Turk YE, TURN YE, WHY WILL YE DIE," Came into my mind with unusual force. stopped my work, and asked in a kind of desperation, what can this mean? The Bible being near, I opened and cast my eye on Hab. iii. 16. "When I heard my belly trembled; my lips quivered at the voice; rottenness entered into my bones, and I trembled in myself that I might rest in the day of trouble." Here I saw described, the very feeling I had when called at first to "Turn." thought I saw the hand of God in having me open the Bible at this place and fix my eye on that verse at that time. I now felt a conviction that I had received a call from God to turn from sin, and that I must not be disobedient to the heavenly vision. Soon after I attended a prayer meeting, where I had some new and clear views of sin, and was brought to see more clearly my danger. I thought Christians the most happy of human beings, and mysolf the most miserable. But my views of Jesus Christ seemed now to obstruct my salvation. I could only regard him as a man; I had still thoughts that he was an imposter. I thought I could trust my soul into the hands of God, but felt a fear thus to trust in Jesus Christ. I remained in this state nearly; of endless misery, Jesus met and ema fortnight. I felt myself so great a sinner, that I thought no sinner need dispair of mercy, if I obtained forgive-I saw that I had no moral fitness for heaven, and knew not how I could be happy if admitted there. I felt that the wrath of God was resting on me. I saw the justice of God in consigning me to hell, and knew not how he could be just and save me. I looked upon myself as irretrieveably lost—and yet feared to trust in Jesus Christ, lest his arm might prove too short to save me. But when every expedient that thought could suggest had failed—I resolved that I would trust in Jesus Christ, and run the risk whether he could save me. With these thoughts I went to his cross and heartily and forever gave myself away to him. In a moment, the same emotions that I felt when warned to "turn" came upon me. Not knowing what to make of the delightful feeling, and fearful of getting a false hope, I said to myself, as I had often been tempted to believe, "There is no God." But my heart could not harbor the thought a moment. It replied with joy, "There is a God." It did not yet occur to me that I was forgiven—although my hard heart seemed to be melting, and I felt peculiar peace. I thought that God had given me a little light when he saw me sinking in despair, and that now I had encouragement to continue seeking him. About this time the name of Jesus came into my mindand I was surprised in not perceiving the opposition to him I had invariably Up to this time my heart would rise up against the name of Jesus, with loathing; now that name was sweet and precious. There seemed a heaven in the name of Jesus, and I wanted to repeat nothing else. Now I loved to pray, and to call on his name. I soon became satisfied that God had brought me out of darkness into his marvellous light, and had made me a subject of re- during that entire period, excepting just newing grace. guilt, and his forbearance and mercy enjoyed better health, and found myself became now affectingly manifest. knew what it was to be dead to sin and alive to God through a crucified Saviour. I could say, "Old things are done away, and all things are become new." Thus twelve, fourteen, and sixteen times in

braced me—baptized me with the Holy Ghost, and bade me look forward with gratitude and confidence to a blessed immortality.

Since that time, twenty-years have rolled away, and I have had time to test the reality and blessedness of the change. From that hour my thoughts, pursuits, feelings, and hopes have been different. The cross of Christ which once I scorned as foolishness, I have since regarded as "the power of God, and the wisdom of God." Now 1 see that it was necessary for Jesus to die that sinners might live; that he has risen from the dead, the first fruits of them who slept, and that he lives at the right hand of God the only Saviour of man—the Great Mediator between God and man. Since that time my mind has rested on the Gospel of Jesus Christ as on a most palpable, certain and glorious I CAN NO MORE DOUBT ITS TRUTH, THAN I CAN DOUBT MY OWN EXISTENCE. M. J. A.

## Testimonials in favor of Total Abstinence,

By Ministers of Religion.

Beaumont, Esq., Surgeon, of Bradford, stated at a meeting, held in the city of York, August 12, 1838, that "he never knew a single, minister of the establishment, who, having tried the plan, did not find it answer. One reverend gentleman told him, he had during fifteen successive days, delivered fifteen sermons, and travelled 900 miles, not only without injury, but with positive benefit to his health."

The Rev. J. Sherman, of Surrey Chapel, London—"It is now two years and five months since I have abstained wholly from intoxicating liquor, and My ingratitude and at first, during the seasoning, I have more able to perform my duties. Those duties are not light; for, on an average, I have eight services a week. Sometimes I have preached and spoken ten, when I was far from God, on the brink he week, but the average has been Thus, so far as my own experience goes, i. abstinence is good."

The Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham.—" He had tried the system for ministerial labor; and he could honestly || aver that he never labored with so much here." comfort, as since he had rigidly adhered

to that principle."

The Rev. R. Knill, of the London Missionary Society, writes :- "I preach; oftener than must men, yet sleep well, l have no head-ache, no white tongue, and i very little exhaustion. The secret is this—I never drink wine, or spirits, or porter, or beer, or chier, or any other fermented or intoxicating liquor; the pure water from the spring is my beverage, and I never was so well since I became a preacher."

The Rev. Dr. Philip, an eminent christian missionary, and christian philanthropist.—" It was a fact he had realized in his own experience, that the use of intexteating or exciting liquors of any sort, was not only unnecessary, but absolutely prejudicial. He had undergone much tatigue of body and mind in his African journey; his health began to fail, and his system became so much deteriorated that he could not derive benefit from his food, nor could the underste use of any sort of liquor give relief. He tried every sort of regimen. and every sort of medicine in vain. these circumstances his duty required him to undertake a journey of many hundreds of unles, the prospect of which almost made him sink into de pondency. He had his trust in the promise or God, and the experience or Franklin came to his recoilection; he tried the use of biscuit and water for eeveral days, and found himself no worse. but somewhat better; he provided himseld with a bay of biscuit and a flask of water, without any other provision; he used a discust and a little water every second near, and thus he travelled for three weeks and was much better at the end of his journey than when he set out. For the first lew days he lest somewast language out after that his strength . and his neulth increased every day. He continued three months on this detillenry every day."

eight, and I can most conscientiously without change; he experienced his say, that I go through these labors with | physical strength increased; he set out more personal comfort than when I took on another journey, and he travelled for a small quantity of intoxicating drink. three weeks, during which time his clothes were never off, and he declared that he did not experience one sensation of weariness! To this regimen, with very few exceptions, he adhered for two years; he had gone through much | many years, and he might say, it was that to which he still preferred to ad-

> The Rev. Andrew Lynn, preacher of the Methodist New Connexion.—"I have tried the Total Abstinence plan for several months. The change in my entire system and spirits is such as to make me thankful every day that I ever became a Tee-totalier. I can walk six miles with greater ease than I could walk three formerly; my labors in the cause of God are much more pleasant and less fatiguing. When my strength is exhausted with hard toil, it is sooner recruited again. I used to take a glass of wine after preaching, and felt glad of it, because I thought it did me good. I now do without, and feel no need of In the place of warm ale, or spirit and water, after preaching on Sunday evenings, at supper I take coffee, and am a great deal more refreshed by it, and am clear and pure in my feelings for tamily worship. I can sleep sounder when I retire to rest, and my sleep does me more good. Next morning, instead or being dull and sluggish, as I used to be when I took ale crother stimulants, I am cheerful and active, and free from dizz.ness in the head, and the unpleasant taste in my mouth, which I formeriv experienced. I reliab my breakfast better, and can go about my pastoral duties with as much activity and che fulness as on other days. I am fully persuaded that healthy persues, who have good wholesome tood to eat, need notang as a beverage stronger than water; and that they will be much nealther and harmer with such mild drinks toan with any intexicating drinks

> The Rev. B. Godwin-He had made a the more spinsments at the remail intox cutting dried for the last two months; during words, period he had undergrase in unisual amount of professional euty. maving travelled 1200 miles, and presented or addressed public meetings

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No. 9.

# "Our Country."

THE physical and moral condition and p prospects of America, and particularly of the United States, are subjects of much interest and speculation in the Old World. Perhaps no where is there less reflection on these subjects, than among our own people—the very ones who have most at stake in the welfare or the wo that awaits our country. We are so secure in the enjoyment of our inheritance, that we feel no apprehension of change, and hence trouble ourselves as little as possible respecting the future. It is different, however, in Europe. The arrangements of society necessarily compel a large class of minds to inquire anxiously for something better. The causes of discontent are various and powerful. Political schemers despair of re-constructing society according to their views, amid the institutions and prejudices which have been rooted for ages; and they look with sanguine hope to this new country, where the lumber of ancient forms is not in the way of experiments upon the social condition of man. Among the people, the changes of the last forty years have been spreading a principle of opposition to arbitrary power, showing itself in frequent outbreaks of reform, sometimes wisely conceived and well conducted, but oftener appearing in the misguided efforts of radioalism. And there is also a large amount of discontented feeling among the better classes, not seen in overt action, but, for the present, repressed by policy or the fear of changing for the worse.

all who are affected thus, our country wears an aspect of promise.

Whatever travellers may say in disparagement of America, the great mass of Europeans understand that here they can at least obtain bread—and enough of it; and that there is so much of freedom in the condition of men, that each one may choose his own pathway through the world, uncompelled to tread a particular road by the social arrangements of the community. Hence all classes are thinking and talking about America. The Romanist regards it as a field for extending the Papal authority; the radical . as a country where society may subsist without the hated bonds of government; the political economist as an asylum for the surplus population of Europe; the oppressed and the poor as a country where they may escape proscription and starvation.

It is owing to this general interest in the subject, that European writers so frequently discuss the physical and social condition and prospects of our country. Within a few years past, this has been done not only in the flippant journals of travellers, but also in the ablest periodicals and reviews, and in labored volumes. Some of these we have already noticed, and we shall occasionally advert to others, to show our readers what views are entertained abroad concerning the portion of the field which God has given us, with the implied injunction "to dress it and to keep it."

The following extract is from a review of

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Atmon's Horear or Ernors, in Most- | first settlement by the British, under wand's Magazine for October last.

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States is regarded by Mr. Alison as a summposed by difficulties of subsistence vast centre with two wings. All is vast indeed. The ocean border, a space beliation of 17,000,000, of whom 14,600,000 tween the sea and the Alleghany, is a are of the Anglo-Sazon race. The secomparatively sterile tract, containing gross are 2,874,378, who, with the ex-200,000 square miles. The central ception of about 850,000, are slaves. tract, or great valley between the Alle- | If this rate abould not be checked for ghany and the Rocky Mountains, is the another century, America in 1940 will garden of America; two-thirds of it contain 270,000,000, or 20,000,000 mais one of the most fertile tracts in the than Europe west of the Ural mounworld. It contains 1,000,000 of square tains. Mr. Alson doubts the continumites, or six times the extent of France, ance of this increese, chiefly from the and eleven times the British islands. future difficulties of emigration from Beyond the Rocky Mountains a broken Europe.—" As the sea-coast becomes and rich in mines.

Yet this is not all the provision for the future multitudes of mankind. To of equare miles, now peopled only by 6,000,000, or eight to the equate mile, the proportion in England being 300.

On the north, the British dominions, reaching to the pole, contain the still larger space of 4,000,000 of square miles, or nearly a ninth part of the whole land of the globe! The two! Canadas contain about 300,000 square miles, of which 95,000 are in the upper province—of the whole, about 180,000 are surveyed, or under cultivation. About 500,000 are capable of being settled—a space more than ear times the surface of the entire of the British isles. But the most singular leature of | the country is its lakes; six vast inland fresh-water seas, connected by the majestic St. Lawrence, and extending! contains, in land, 87,000,000.

during the two hundred years since its qualify those natural tendencies of un

the colonial and mountrible governme as well as the republican. It is thus The whole territory of the United evidently the natural law of increase, and irregular plain descends to the an old-established and densely peopled Pacific, containing 200,000 square country, the expense of transporting a miles, full of ravines, full of rivers, family from the shores of the ocean to the west, will exceed that of conveying st across the Atlantic; the stream of European settlement will take another the south, Mexico contains 1,000,000 direction, and the hundred thousand emigrants who now annually land on the American shores from the states of the Old World will disappear." But America may fairly durugard such a fraction as 100,000 in the vast sum of 17,000,000, doubling itacif every twentythree years and a half. If the current us to be stopped, it must be by larger obstacles—were between states growing too strong for dependence—the separation of the southern states from the northern, a separation which can scarcely be effected or suntained but by war-or that struggle which is all but inevitable, between the mighty multitudes of the valley of the Miss sippi and the states of the westers coasts of the ocean. Burke, the unrivalled prophet of politics, described from the St. Louis to the ocean. The fifty years ago, the growth of a popu-whole amount of the British North lation of "American Tartars," armed American territory is 4,109,680 geo- with the pike and the sabre, pouring graphical square miles, besides 1,340,000 over the Alleghanies, and sweening equare miles of water. The entire globe | away the wealth, the population, am utains, in land, 37,000,000. the existence of a long line of cities. The ease with which land is acquired, grown indolent, avaricious, and deemployment found, and children are fenceless, by the natural course o provided for, in America, has given the popular government and profugate principle of population its full develop- prosperity. But we shall hope the mont. The rate of increase is that of the good sense or the good fortune doubling in every twenty-three years the improved morality or the purificu and a half : and this rate has continued government of America, will at less controlled power and an unlimited population.

The historian appeals to more than our imagination, when he describes the incessant advance of this great stream of civilization, as something solemn and most awful. "Vast as were the savage antitudes which ambition or the lust of plunder attracted to the standards of Timour or Genghis Khan, to oppress and overwhelm the opulent regions of the earth; immense as were the swarms which for centuries issued from the cheerless plains of Scythia, to insult or devastate the decaying provinces of the Roman empire; they were as nothing compared to the ceaseless flood of human beings which is now, in its turn, sent forth from the abodes of civilized men into the desert parts of the world." The valley of the Mississippi is now the grand place of gathering, and the settlers there amount to little less than 300,000 a year. This is certainly not so great a multitude as

the invasions of those showy chieftains have sometimes exhibited, nor so picturesque as the horsemen of the Indian or the Mogul. But they have a moral better than sithe or steel.

"They do not pass through, as the Tartar hordes, like a desolating fire or a raging torrent; they settle where they take up their abode, never to return. Their war is with the forest and the marsh. Spreading themselves over an extent of nearly 1200 miles in length, these advanced posts of civilization commence the incessant war with the hatchet and the plough; and at the sound of their strokes resounding through the solitudes or the forest, the wild animals and the Indians retire to more undisturbed retreats. Along this frontier tract, the average advance of cultivation is about seventeen miles a year. The ground is imperfectly cleared indeed, by those pioneers; but still the forest has disappeared, the green field, the wooden cottage, the signs of infant improvement, have arisen, and behind them another wave of more wealthy and skilful settlers succeeds, who complete the work of agricultural improvement."

# Correspondence of the A. H. M. S.

What do Home Missions accomplish?

The Home Missionary cause has a deep hold on the heart of the church. She has given to it some of her wealth, and many of her best sons. She has, therefore, much at stake in the great missionary field, and has a right to inquire whether that field exhibits signs of successful culture—whether there is any thing to show for all the toil and treasure expended upon it.

To this inquiry, we reply, that every reader of the Home Missionary must perceive, in the general complexion of the reports which are published, that there is a constant advance in all those regions where this society is permitted to produce its natural effects. Churches are established, and converts are gathered from among those who were far from God, from the backsliders, the sceptical, the deluded followers of Campbellism and Mormonism, the ignorant and sensual. Where forests lately spread their gloom, and where the winds of winter swept unbroken over miles of prairie, churches spring up, and a christian population clusters about them; ministers are stationed, and revivals reform and cheer the region around. In every such stated preacher of the cross, there is an expounder and advocate of temperance, of social rights and order; a promoter of knowledge—a founder and sustainer of schools for secular as well as for sacred education.

### How it is, that the public never know all the good which Home Missions accomplish.

A large portion of the good fruits of this enterprise can never be known to the churches by whose liberality it has been accomplished. The reason is this:—reports of missionaries are published no longer than the period of their dependence on the sid of the Society. As soon as their churches are strengthened so as to need no charitable assistance, their accountability to the East ceases, and they no longer communicate the particulars of their labors. Hence, multitudes of missionaries, and of churches planted by missionary toil, and sugtained in their early stages, by missionary funds, are now dispensing blessings around them, and fulfilling the great object for which they were established; and yet, of all their usefulness, the public no longer hears. But though they labor on in seclusion and silence, they are there, honoring God and saving men, -- living monuments of the wisdom of that divine Spirit, who wrought in the founders of this great enterprise, and who still works in those by whose liberality it is carried on.

#### Blessedness of giving to this course.

Let those, who, in times past have given, and who now give to this most useful charity, behold with joy the result of their beneficence. Of all that they have thus bestowed, nothing is lost. It remains, embodied in living churches, in enlightened and canctified minds, in orderly and happy communities. Let them behold, with satisfaction, the good that has been done and that is daily taking place. What a reward is this, for all the sacrifice it has cost ! Who can grudge the little or the much he has done for this object? Who would recall a single shilling that has been devoted to its promotion? Who does not reproach himself that he has not had faith to expect great things, and zeal to attempt great things, in a work so marked with the divine approval?

#### IOWA,

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Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock I | hour, nature fading under the autumnal frosts, the hallowed associations of the time, (it was Sabbath morn) conduced much to impress my mind. As I envictim of death, a lovely youth of 18. She had already, in great composure, bid adieu to her relatives. As I stood

I remarked you are very sick. She responded that she was, but free from The missionary weeful at the bed of | pain. In answer to the inquiry how the Savior appeared, she said, "precious!" that he was an "Almighty friend, and that in him she had implicit confireceived the dying request of a young dence." As she requested me to pray lady to visit her. I complied. As it with her, I saked her "for what?" was some distance in the country I || She replied, "that God will do his mounted my horse, and hastened to the pleasure with me, and that I may not house of death. The stillness of the libe permitted to indulge a murmur." All her conversation was of this kind. After a few hours she sweetly slept in Jesus.

The joys above, which she anticipated, tered the dwelling, I found the destined "occasioned an unearthly smile to lie on her countenance; and I involuntarily exclaimed, O how lovely is the image of death! Thus with more reasons to by her bed-side she reached her hand desire life than most, (for if the worldand passed the common salutation, and I had any attractions for her, she had

more for the world,) she cheerfully retired from it, happy, yea thrice happy, under the power of a good hope of a My heart was blessed immortality. filled with love and adoring gratitude to God for his grace, and could not but reflect as I witnessed its efficacy, how valuable it would be to all; and strongly desired that all should share in this bope. I prayed and spoke a few words of consolation to the afflicted, and returned to my home to perform the arduous duties of the Sabbath.

Without arrogating any thing to myself, I think there is reason to hope that this visit was comforting to this youthful saint, and to her deeply afflicted friends.

This is one of the numerous ways in which your missionaries are useful. But of the benefits of such visits many afflicted family in the newer portions of our country must have been deprived, had it not been for the liberality of the more favored! And will not such reflect, how desirable to them would be like treatment, under similar circumstances, and view with satisfaction their past acts of christian benevolence, and resolve, that they shall be continued, increased, and be as constant as flows the river of the waters of life.

#### The river towns.

These are now and are to be increasingly points of great moral influence. They are the great thoroughfares through which all that comes into the territory must pass, and will receive deep impressions of their character, call from a christian friend. They will be the main places of trade, young man, who recently arrived, was and as there will be a constant commingling of the town and country people, their customs and fashions, and character in general, will be modified and shaped according to that of the citizens of our river towns. The children of "the Beast" are very prudent relatively to this matter, and as a consequence have erected churches, or rather mass-houses, in all the important river towns from Fort Madison to St. Peters, and are establishing schools. Alas! what truthfulness in our Savior's declaration, "the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light."

From Rev. C. R. Fisk, Toolesboro'.

### Gratitude to the Eastern Churches.

During my absence from this place, to obtain assistance to build a house for the worship of God, the Lord opened the hearts of many to aid us. In Wrentham, Foxboro, Medway, Upton, Westboro, Harvard, Barre, and Worcester, Mass.; and also in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, at the West, many dear brethren and sisters, "excellent of the earth," freely lent us a helping hand. Besides contributing several things for my own personal benefit, we obtained a sufficiency of sash, glass, putty, nails, paint, shingles, a door-lock and key, and hinges, a stove and pipe, and \$130 in money, with the promise of some more. With this aid the people here seemed to be highly pleased and encouraged, and I do think we felt in some degree grateful to God. We immediately raised a subscription of upwards of \$600, in grain and work, for the same object. We resolved to build a brick house, as large as our means would permit.

Our meetings are attended, notwithstanding our want of a suitable place, with considerable interest. l have preached here and at Wapello regularly since my return, and occasionally at Yellow Springs.

I have visited the sick, and prayed with them. They have generally seemed much pleased with such visits. One good sister of the Baptist church recently moved here, and died, as I trust, in the faith. She felt it good to have a taken sick, and sent for me, in much distress of mind. He soon died. I fear without hope. In view of the greatness of my work and responsibilities, I sometimes almost faint, but the Lord is my helper.

### ILLINOIS.

From Rev. N. C. Clark, Elgin.

On the whole, the past has been a year of interest to me, and to the people of my charge. When I commenced the year, there had been, within a few weeks, 10 or

13 cases of hopeful conversion within the  $\P$ limits of the congregation at Elgia. In the course of the four following months, there were twenty or twenty-five more. Some of these have united with other churches; some few have yet united We have received to our nowhere. church, during the year, thirty-five members, twenty-three on examination. We have also, during the year, had afflictions. Two of our members have died; but we mourn for them, not as those who mourn without hope. have also been compelled to the painful duty of excommunicating one member, though at present we have the pleasure of seeing some evidence that he has repented. The prospects of the church are promising, so far as appearances go. It numbers 122 members, 54 of whom are males. The congregation is quite large—would be larger if we had a convenient house. It was built four years ago—did very well then, but is now too strait for us. There is some talk of building, but the people are in such circumstances, I think they will defer doing so a year or eighteen months. They have not yet a title to their land.

At Dundee, much of the time during the year, we have suffered great inconvenience for want of a suitable place to worship in. We have usually occupied a private house. The congregation has been very attentive and serious, and as large as could be convened, have been in that congregation five or six hopeful conversions. The good effects of ministerial labor are as visible there as at Elgin—parhaps more so though there have been but few conversions. A great change has been wrought in the external morals of the inhabitants. The people are building a mosting-bouse; but being poor, their progrpes is very slow.

I am pleased with my field of labor. I would like to live and die here with this people, if I can be useful among them. I have no evidence and no suspicion that my attachment to my people is not reciprocated, yet I have sometimes felt that I should have to leave them, from a want of support.

From Rev. L. Spencer, Conton, 22, Underland making the deviloats.

At Greenfell,

As we can have the house where we worship only one half of the time. I have labored in other portions of the county as Providence seemed to direct. In compliance with an urgent call from Greenfield, where is a small church, formed in 1841, embracing 11 members, (now numbering over 20,) I attended a meeting of thrilling interest. The way had been prepared by humi-liation and prayer. Meeting was held in the grove, and composed of different orders, but the Spirit of God united all christian hearts. Early in the manting did we have some precious tokens of the presence of God. There was an unusual spirit of prayer; the heavens. under whose open canopy we worshipped, were opened, and salvation flowed to many a thirsty soul. Christians were greatly refreshed—cold-bearted professors waked up, and we hope some 30 souls who had been "strangers to the covenants of promise" became asvingly acquainted with Jesus Christ. Surely it was a heavenly pince.

### At Virgil.

Bro. Cole and myself, looking over the harvest field in this region, found in the vicinity of Virgil, (a little neighboring settlement of eight houses in the midst of a large prairie,) there were some few professors of religion scattered like sheep upon the mountains without much means of grace, and in covenant relation with no church. We went to V. a few weeks since to spend a Habbath, and visit them with the view, if thought best, to organize them into a church. We found it good to go to their cabins and speak to them the consolutions of Christ—they were so thankful!

We found an aged father and mother in Israel, past their four score years, who told us they had been there six years; and the mother said she had not once been to the table of the Lord, and for more than one year had not seen a minister of the Gospel. Yet they said us they found the same Savier have as

in New-York, and had learned better | father, renounced his infidelity and emhow to prize the blessings they had always received from His hand. They felt they were very near home; and O. as they calmly talked of it, their countenances beamed with heavenly joy! They had come to the West with their sone, who were professors, and have heen in comfortable circumstances, but from different causes have become poor—their dwelling poor, and they had at few of the comforts of life, and were about destitute of clothing. We visited a number of cabine where poverty was written upon all we saw. Yet we often found that Jesus was there. These visits served to humble us, and to make us more thankful, and our souls were refreshed in endeavoring to comfort others. How little our eastern frends know how to sympathize with those who are enduring the privations of the new settlements of the West, and are endeavoring to lay the foundstions of society in the cementing and moulding truths of the christian religion !

We preached on Sabbath in a barn, and were surprised to see so many people assembled where so few dwellings were to be seen. We felt at once encouraged, as we witnessed the solemnity and profound attention of almost all present. They seemed hungry for the word. They said we must not leave them: and although it was difficult for us to remain, yet we felt it was more difficult to go away. We did nothing about organizing a church, but continued to preach the Gospel. I remained with them about ten days; brother C. with me a part of the time. We preached at nights in a private house crowded to excess; visited from house to house during the day.

#### Trophics of grace.

The interest increased until near the hat. The gentle breath of God's Spirit moved over that settlement, and tall cedare and proud oaks that had resisted the Holy Ghost in revivals at the East. were humbled under the mighty hand of God, and aweetly bowed to a Savior's claims. One intelligent and educated young man who had been a desst

braced Christ. His heart overflowed with gratitude, that he had escaped the dreadful vortex of deism. One aged man, who had passed his three score years and ten, who had sometimes been a delet and then a Universalist, &c., was brought to taste of a Savior's pardoning love; and while the tear of ponitence and bitter regret for a life thus spent, rolled down his furrowed cheek, he warned the young not to follow his example, as they valued their souls: " for there was no happiness in the road be had travelled, and but few of them would ever see his years." Said be, "I have now but a poor remnant of life to give my Savior—I am a miracle of grace, but I am not ashamed to own my Lord." The night before he made this confession he had refused to attend meeting, and his family had gone, leaving with him a little grand-daughter--his soul was so distressed he could neither sleep nor stay at home. He took his cane, left the child in bed, and walked over a mile after eight o'clock to the place of prayer, where he yielded to Christ. Others followed those heary locks into the kingdom.

During our labors in V. we hope more than twenty passed from death unto life; many of the number were in the morning of life, young men and women in the vigor of youth.

Since the above meeting a church has been organised at Virgil, commencing with 13 stembers. A number more who were not then prepared will unite the first opportunity. It was a solomn and interesting occasion.

Perhaps many of our eastern friends may think the planting of these little churches of a few scattered individuals is a small business; but we feel that we are securing an invaluable legacy for coming generations. We expect these little churches planted and watered through toil, sacrifice, and self-depial, will become as light-houses, saving multitudes from making shipwreck of their souls by bringing them within their influence, and guiding them to the haven of eternal rest, long after their founders shall have been gathered to their fathers. Let none then conclude, from childhood, trained by an infide! the missionary that wanders over these prairies is engaged in a small matter. Eternity will tell of its magnitude and importance.

## Minhterial qualifications

If there is a spot on earth where the minister needs to be thoroughly furnished with the Holy Ghost and the whole armor of truth, it is in the West. It would seem as though the great enemy of all good must have all his machinery put in motion in this great valley. In addition to every other form of error which your missionaries have reported, I would add that of Swedenborgianism. A minister of that sect has been laboring in Cunton for the past two weeks-preaching often. had so much that was curious, the multitude went after him-many professors in orthodox churches gave their example by attending all through, and some few have united with them. They have now an organized church of about 25 members. Surely this is the "last time"—lying spirits have gone forth, and would deceive were it possible the very elect. Thus the enemy approaches us and makes inroads upon this mass of unsettled mind in every possible way and form. We have to meet it as well as we can, and thank God, the simple truth and prayer are mighty and will prevail, though it cost a struggle. O, will not Christians at the East pray God to keep the missionary and the feeble churches by his own right hand, that they be not overcome by the enemy! And that He will send; more watchmen into the Valley; for the enemy is fast gathering his hosts to battle!

From Rev. T. Cole, Knoxville, Ill.

## Children's own meeting.

We have two Sabbath schools connected with our church. One of these in Knoxville contains about 100 scholars, of whom the average number in attendance is 71 for 6 months, and the other three miles in the country averaging about 40. This department of labor is well sustained, and seems to blossom for a rich harvest.

Once a month, on the Sebbath preceding the monthly concert of prayer for Sabbath schools, I preach to the They regard it as their own children. meeting, and the sermon as intended specially for them. This is our best attended meeting, and to myself and I think to others also, the most interesting and pleasant. I hope by thus giving the Sabbath school a prominent place in my efforts, not only to interest. instruct, and lead the children to the Savior, but also to elevate this important institution in the regards of the church and community. Our school is well provided with books from the press of the American Sunday School Union, and could the benevolent individuals of Perrysville, Conn., who furnished the means to purchase this library, witness the interest taken in these books by ourchildren, they would feel well rewarded.

Speaking of the church gathered at Virgil under the labors of Mr. Spencer and himself, as reported in the foregoing letter, Mr. Cole remarks:

This little flock gathered by your missionaries, must not be left alone in the wilderness. They look to you, and under God depend on you, for the stated preaching of the word. You may tell the friends of Home Missions that the work to which they have committed themselves is but commenced! The West contains thousands of God's people scattered over her fertile plains, who are as sheep without a shepherd. They must be sought out, and they will be, by your missionaries; and formed into churches, and you must send them pastors, and aid in sustaining them.

## A reiterated Expectulation.

Do the churches at the East understand the state of things here! Do they realize the importance of immediate effort! If they do not, the enemy does, and acts upon it too. Let Christians in the East remember that their brothers and sisters, and sons and daughters, are here, and many of them cut off from the stated means of grace, and spending their Sabbaths in silence, while they possess, almost to repletion, the preaching of the word. And often

while such mourn in secret, and long | thousand-fold compensated, in the enfor the crumbe that fall from your joyment of such a feast ! tables, they refrain to disclose their real situation. I have seen such cases. Some who have not had the opportunity of a communion season for five or six years; while their children are growmg up without the influence of the anctuary and the stated means of grace.

## From Rev. W. Pithian, Rushville, Ill. Camp-meeting at Varonilles.

We enjoyed a very precious campmeeting season in the vicinity of Ver-; sailles, in September. Our Methodist h **brethren held a ca**mp-meeting there the ; year previous, but they were most shamefully interrupted, annoyed, and bastened away, by some wild, ill-bred characters, who threw into their tents and altar a hornet's nest and rotten eggs and turned the horses loose. They | threatened us with similar treatment; \( \) but the Lord was very kind to us, and restrained and overruled their wrath and plots, so that we had no disturbance nor injury whatever. And there were those whose pockets, without doubt, were charged with rotten eggs, whose attention to divine truth, at the same time, rant of the Bible, both destitute of any was graciously secured, who seemed "pricked in their bearts," and down now longed for a Bible, but had nothing whose cheeks were seen rolling the to buy one with. I promised to procure involuntary tear. ness and solemnity seemed to per- done so, to their great joy. O it is vade the encampment, and characterized the whole meeting. Every thing seemed impressively to say, The Lord is here! On Sabbath afternoon, we gave an opportunity for such as were seriously impressed and convicted, to designate themselves as aubjects; of special prayer and instruction, when some fifteen came forward at once. At another time, others came. On Monday of northern Illinois. evening, we had an inquiry-meeting, hardships incident to a missionary here, tered it, is encouraging. One object I are happily forgotten, and more than a have had in view has been to excite the

There was no undue and extravagant excitement. The members of our little infant church there, and brethren of eister churches, who came from a distance, with a holy, working mind, were evidently humbled and quickened in the service of God, and were unanimously disposed to say, " It is good for us to be here." As the result of that meeting, to the praise of our blessed Lord, we may say, that some 16 or 18, we humbly trust, were hopefully renewed; that they are walking on to this day, so far as we can judge, with the same earnest steps in holiness; that not a few Christians were evidently stirred up by the Spirit of the Lord to more earnestness and efficiency in Christ's service; the wicked, in their designs, were mysteriously and effectually foiled and disarmed; and much, very much, prejudice against religion happily removed. A singularly favorable and salutary influence is now spread through that region, and of such a character as, we hope, will long abide. Among those that we hope were converted, was a "tar," of about 40—one of those that we generally call "hard customers," and also a "Mary Magdalene." They were both heads of different families, both entirely ignoportion of it, both poor and forlorn, and A deep serious- them each the blessed book, and have blessed to see such sitting at Jesus' feet, clothed, and in their right mind!

#### OTTOWA PRESBYTERY.

From Rev. G. W. Elliot, Missionary.

This Presbytery embraces the Presbyterian ministers and churches in the eastern part

where particular instruction, adapted to The field is wide, and the number of each case, was more fully given to each churches and settlements that have de-The field is wide, and the number of inquiring soul. It was one of the most i manded attention so great, as to render interesting and precious interviews I it impossible to bestow upon each as ever enjoyed with my fellow-man. O, much labor as would be desirable. The the luxury of recommending Jesus to present aspect of the field, as a whole, anxious sinners! Toils, privations, and compared with what it was when I en-



THE HOME MISSIONARY.

January,

churches to obtain the stated ministry, | From Rev. B. F. Morris, Warson, H. and the destribte settlements to organise churches, where the prospects were such as to justify their doing it. And I have the bappiness to report that three of the churches have obtained supplies. Three churches have been formed, and the prospect is, that in four or more other places churches will very speedily be formed, with a determination to maintain the stated worship of God's house. The attention that has been paid to the Sabbath school and the temperance cause in these churches and settlements, has been encouraging. The number of either scholars or members. I am unable to state accurately.

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The number of destitute churches within our bounds, as they exist at the present time, are, one in Lacalle Co., for in Will Co., two in Kendall Co., too, I think, in Kane Co., besides two or three in the extreme porthern portion of the state, that are but partially supplied.

The settlements that deserve attention are scattered in every direction. At least two whole counties that will naturally fall within the same field, where there is no church of our denomination, and scarcely any preaching of any charactor usually called evangelical. could with a bleeding heart reiterate the appeal for help, that is with every breeze saluting your ears from this wide valley. We want men, if we must " preach the gospel to every creature," we must have many more men on this earne field, over which I have been ranging the twelve months past, through the heat and cold, the wet and dry of, this country.

But with them, we arest have some-These men must be susthing more. tained; and your Society must be enabled to sustain them. They will here attendance on public worship, both as # meet poverty-and what is worse, with regards numbers and constancy, has much indifference. An interest in the been increased during the last year. preached gospel must be formed in many, Our conferences and prayer-meetings, cases, and your missionaries will have of late, have not only been large but to be upheld by the friends of the Cross, unusually interesting. The Spirit of while he forms it. His hands and his God seems to be descending in sweet! heart will be filled, and his whole time and heavenly power upon the hearts of occupied to a degree that will leave him the brethren. Our church disciplinate but little leibure for secular pursuits, has been carried out with some degree and hardly time to study comony.

of faithfulness, and practical officiency;

It is the wish (and they are about making the effort) of the church here to secure my labors three-fourths of the time, if not all the time. The main diffculty in the way is the house in which we worship. It is owned by a private individual, and steps are about to be taken to purchase the building. If they succeed in that, I feel as if one desirable point had been gained in planting the true gospel in this rising town. It is a great drawback upon the usefulness 🤇 and success of a minister to be constantly coming in conflict with others, or even to alternate with another denomination whom we esteem and love.

#### Encouraging Progress,

We are not left in the forlorn state of "having no hope" in regard to the presthe prosperity of our beloved little church in this village. It is true we have had to contend against a hor mighty and bold, of counteracting inflaences. For the last four years, adverse winds have been blowing hard ngai the Zion of God. And so peculiar, in strong, and so threatening did these e pluing powers seem to be, that ww h gan e-metimes almost to despair. we feel that a better and a brid morn has begun to dawn. The d ness and dreary desolation which re ed so long, and with such power, I feel is beginning to give way be the combined influence of evangelic truth and holiness. The last year has been a period of advance. The church, by the addition of several excellent and interesting members, by profession, and a number of devoted Christians by letter, has been, through the grace of God, greatly strengthened and built up. The

the solemn act of excommunication having been passed on one or two members, who were leading men in our village; and this, I think, gave us some confidence, even among the impenitent. The brethren now are harmonious in ! their feelings, and hearty in their co-operation to labor for Christ and his kingdom. On the whole, evangelical principles are in the ascendant, and the kingdom of our glorious Redeemer slowly, yet steadily, advancing. want, however, a still greater, O, how! much greater—display of the goodness and mercy of our Heavenly Father. Our hearts are enlarged, our prospects are brightened, our hope is increased. May the Lord pour down his Holy Spint upon his little church here.

## From a Missionary Report. Godliness is Profitable.

I cannot forbear to relate an interesting fact of a young gentleman in ther. We have recently had precious and the legal profession, who settled in this village last spring. He came here to seek a fortune and fame, by pursuing, with energy and perseverance, the duties of his chosen profession. stranger, unknowing and unknown, he **planted** himself down in our place. **Soon after he** had got fairly fixed, he called on me, and informed me that he desired to connect himself with our charch, as he had determined now to act out the life of a Christian. I was delighted with his noble frankness, and was encouraged to hope that God intended him for great good to this place. pursuance of his resolution, he joined the church, by public examination and ble plan to give interest to prayerprofession, and united his lot, (in company with another young man,) to the little band of Christ's disciples in this! place. He has run well. His christian character has been open and decided. He is not ashamed of the gospel of Christ. He is active in all that per- | From Rev. Calvin Butler, Boonville, Ia. tains to the prosperity of Christ's kingdom, and bids fair to be an eminently devoted and useful man.

Now mark the result in regard to his business and standing. As a lawyer, ! just commencing his profession, in a with entire harmony of different denomi-

all, he has gained business fast, and is now going ahead of all the lawyers in the county; as a man, he is deservedly popular; and as a Christian, he is respected and useful. He finds that religion is no hindrance to his success in business, and feels that the badge of Christ is no dishonor to his manliness, or to his profession. Oh, if all our young men in mercantile and professional pursuits, would "go and do likewise," it would not only be to their pecuniary advantage, but result in a glorious impulsive movement to the cause of Christ over the earth. lle that honoreth God, him will God honor.

### How to make a Prayer. Meeting interesting.

I love dearly the precious prayer-They are the sweetest and meetings. richest spiritual seasons that Christians have this side of heaven. They are the spiritual thermometer of the church the link that binds our Sabbaths togeprofitable prayer-ineetings; and they were made so in this way: — The brethren proposed that we should have specific subjects of prayer when we met; first, to give definiteness to our petitions; secondly, that we might think, and study, and pray, over them, during the week. The first object, and the proper one, presented, was the influence and importance of the descent of the Holy Spirit. The effect was highly beneficial. It gave a quickening impulse to their hearts, unity to their petitions, faith to their prayers, and evidently brought souls in communion with the Holy Ghost. I think it an admirameetings.

## INDIANA.

Revival.-United Labors.

Speaking of a protracted meeting, Mr. B. ' remarks :

Our meetings have been conducted new country, and an entire stranger to ! nations; and among the good effects resulting, Christians of different orders ! have met in brotherly love, and have been refreshed; the unrenewed have been awakened; more than forty have manifested deep concern; not far from twenty have indulged the christian hope, and will (some have already) units with the different churches that they shall choose. Among the converts is, I trust, my eldest son, fourteen years | of age. May I be thankful and humble! Several of those who have indulged hopes are those who formerly were opposers to temperance measures, and some were intemperate. They can now see, and are ready to acknowledge the connection between temperance and religion.

My sphere for preaching is enlarging. I have now five or six places, separated from four to sixteen miles, besides occasional calls still farther, and in them all I have access to the ears, and perhaps to the hearts, of a great many: and the Lord has blessed me with continual good health. Pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course,

run, and be glorified.

From Rev. J. A. Carnahan, Dayton, Ind.

### Fraits of a year of Bevival.

In my last report I mentioned the reception of fifty-five persons to the churches in which I have the pleasure of laboring, on profession of their faith, during the past year up to the 27th of April. We have received to the churches of Oxford and Dayton, since that time, on profession of their faith 17, six of whom were baptized. These are the fruits of the continued revival which commenced about the first of the year 1842, and which has continued with greater or less interest up to this day. Two more have been examined by the sessions, and will be received at a future period. Some others among us are anxious. We have now received sixtyfive on profession of their faith since the commencement of this revival.

These scenes of interest will not be ry-meeting forgotten by your missionary and the rejoicing in churches to whom you have extended happy with helping hand. They have been years old.

delightful, and in some instances whelming. Within the last few was the interest has been of an encour character, and on the last Sabba received seven on profession of faith to our communion. One faith to our communion. One faith to our communion. One faith to our communion. One faith to our communion. One faith to our communion. One faith to our communion. One faith to our communion. One faith to our communion. One faith to our communion. One faith to our communion. One faith to our land to considering the embarrasement; which we labor for the want of ries, having but very small and to libraries connected with each. It hat God may bless the A. H. It and raise up patrons to supply it the means of sending the Gospel, destitute in our land!

From Rev. J. H. Shield**s,** Gr**oss** Ind.

"There was great Joy in that

We have been engaged, almost the fall, in most interesting meet During the meeting here, fifty-six added to our number, and several are rejoicing in the pardoning graded. Dozens more are deeply a ened, and we hope will soon find in Christ.

This great work is not confit any particular class or age, but a the converts you may find **the** man, with his locks whitened wit trosts of near eighty winters, and c down to the youth of twelve. may find parents, with their chi and a number of very interesting; men, among the converts. Then one remarkable instance of God swering prayer. A lady from the try came in, and united with our cl requesting us to pray for her has who was a wicked man, and some On the next da intemperate. came and joined the Washingt Temperance Society. On the bath, he was at our church, mucl cerned for his soul. From that he was found, every night, at our ry-meetings, and during the weel rejoicing in the love of Christ, wil happy wife. This man is near

#### Territoria.

From Rev. John B. Saye, Bentonville, Polk Co.

#### Berivat.

I now record one of the most interesting revivals I have ever witnessed. In some of my former reports I have mentioned the rent condition of C. church but the scene has changed. At a sacramental meeting at that: church, on the second Sabbath of Au-! gust, so great seemed to be the instrumentality of truth, in the hands of the Spirit, as to all appearance entirely to cut down the former enmity existing between brothren, and to bring many of the impenitant to the foot of the cross. Several returned to the church who had: broken off. Many who had not spoken to each other for years, were melted down in teeling, met, and still meet to converse freely and in friendship.

In my other places of preaching an increased interest seems to be taken in matters of religion; also an increased attendance and attention. There seems to be a good many cases of awakening throughout my missionary field. I received into C. church on profession 14,

restored 2.

From Rev. W. Graves, Knox Co., Ten.

#### Protructed meetings and Revivals.

Since my last report, within the bounds of my field of labor, I have witnessed and enjoyed several revivals of , of heart, religion; the fruits of which have greatly rejoiced saints on earth, and doubtless angele in heaven. In Tazewell where brother N. Hood and my- From Rev. John Dyke, Knox Co., Tenn. self have alternately been preaching monthly, we had the Rev. Robert Glenn was well attended. At the commence- church live, for their accommodation. ment of our meeting, many more than At the beginning of the meeting, I felt usual attended. The meeting went on that it was almost in vain to labor there, with additional interest and increased ; but soon our drooping spirits were reattention to the administration of the vived. The Lord commenced a pre-word. God's people were much en- cious work in the beginning of the couraged and stirred up to diligence, meeting; and during its progress, 26 while many sinners were under deep; were hopefully converted. Many more

and colemn awakening, five of whom have attached themselves to the church and several others were hopefully converted. On Monday, before preaching, we had a temperance address, then presented the pledge, to which 62 subscribed. This was the first effort that had been made in the place on the subject, except a sermon which I preached there six weeks before. Two weeks afterwards, the Methodists held a meetng in Tazewell, when fifty more subscribed the temperance pledge. Great is the change for the better wrought in Tazewell. The citizens have banished the traffic of ardent spirits from their town, and in exchange, they have employed a minister to locate in Taxewell.

In the close of July, I held a twodays meeting in a densely populated neighborhood, assisted by Rev. John Dyke, where, on the Sabbath, about 200 of our hearers who could not get room in the house, were exposed to the open air, at which meeting we had about 20 anxious, and received two members on examination. I told the people that if they would build a meeting-house I would preach monthly for them. My proposition seemed to meet the wishes of the people. I expect to continue to preach there.

In Jacksboro, assisted by two brethren, I held a sacramental meeting which embraced the first Sabbath of August last. The people were very attentive. On Sabbath after communion, we gave an invitation to the anxious, when many came forward, who manifested much concern for the salvation of their souls, 7 of whom gave evidence of a change

In September last, I commenced a and H F Taylor to assist us with a protracted meeting in a neighborhood that time, 10 more have presented an active part or listening to the exerthemselves, as desiring to become mem-

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#### BECHIGAN.

From Rev. O. C. Thompson, St. Clair, Mick.

A very intelligent and amiable woman, a member of my congregation in this place, died a few days ago, under circumstances that occasioned an un-Conscious of her apusual feeling. proaching end, she spent her last moments in earnest warnings to her husband and friends, to prepare for etermty, and obtained a solemn promise from her husband, that he would not neglect

it any longer.

Since I last wrote, I have the happiness to state the evident conversion of a mother of a large family. Her influence is happy in her family, and I hope will be so in the church and community. Her husband, who has been an intemperate man, is reformed by her influence, and has joined the temperance society, and prays in his family. Five Sabbath-schools are kept up within the range of my labors; some of them are very interesting. One is lately established in a Scotch neighborhood, where I have preached a few times. Had our people the *means* to go on and establish religious institutions, I think we should have occasion to be much encouraged.

#### From Rev. J. W. Smith, Grand Blanc, Mich.

The Universalists have made a desperate effort to introduce their sentiments, and to entice the youth, who were apparently studying the Scriptures with interest and profit, into their ranks. Our Bible-classes are very interesting, and we cannot but think are

were still inquiring. What shall we do; doing good. They are held during the to be saved? Afterwards, 10 more were 'intervals of diving service, and nearly added on examination, as the result of all the congregation who are not esa meeting at the Unitia church. Since ployed as teachers, attend, either taking cines. Thus infidels and sceptics are bers of this church. The work is still often brought under the influence of going on, prostrating sinners on every | truth, which is the sword of the Spirit.

#### Tolls and Howards of missionery عوكيلية

An eastern clergyman can have no adequate idea of the labors of a faithful minister at the West. In almost all situations, there is pastoral labor enough, without the preparation of a single sermon. We are often finding those, who, at the East, maintained a fair standing in the church of Christ, but now, by their conduct, are not distinguished from the men of the world; and it is the unceasing care and colicitude of the farthful pastor, how be shall rescue them and their rising families from the fearful influence of errorists In our minusterial and unbelievers. visits, we are obliged to ride a great distance, and traverse every place within our limits, which is not too new to contain a dwelling, and frequently where the roads are almost impassable.

We speak of the labors, but not of the trials of a new country. For although we have many privations, yet we have never tasted the luxury of doing good, as we have here; and after riding with my wife four or five miles, in a rude conveyance, over a road scarcely passable, and finding at length the desired habitation, which most would pronounce quite unfit for the abode of human beings, we are more than repaid, by meeting perhaps a poor, isolated, neglected disciple of Christ, who is overjoyed to behold the man of God come to administer consolation, and express sympathy under her trials and bereavements. O. it is good to give but a cup of cold water to a disciple, in the name of Christ! It brings a present reward. It is good to carry the lambs of Christ's fold in the bosom, to support the weak, and to raise up the bowed down.

From Rev. Seth Hardy, Pinckney, Mich.

#### A pieceing Cheugs.

During the year, a very pleasing change has evidently been going on in the community. Efforts to advance the temperance cause have been very much blessed. Party feelings, and animosities, which were prevalent at the commencement of the year, have, in a great measure, subsided. Our Sabbath-school, which is rather large for a new place like this, has been maintained with interest, and has continued to exect a very happy influence on the minds of the young. Its good influence has evidently extended to some in more advanced life. Several of our Sabbath-school scholars venture to hope that, during the year, they have passed from death unto life. Since the commencement of my missionary year, the church has received some accessions. When we consider this thing, we are constrained to say, we have great occasian for gratitude and thanksgiving to the great Head of the church, for the many mercies and blessings we have been permitted to receive at his hand. We ere also constrained to acknowledge eur indebtedness to your Society, for the assistance kindly afforded; aside from which, we could not have been enabled to persevere in preaching the blossed Gospel of our Lord and Bavior in this new but interesting field of labor.

#### In labors abundant,

Nearly every Sabbath I have preached three times, and attended to my Bible class in the intermisation. sides this, excepting perhaps two months in harvest and sowing, (the evenings being abort,) I have generally preached from two to Dve times in the week, sometimes more, and have endeavored tovisit as much as circumstances would permit. No eastern minuster needs more time in the study than I do. I do not learn that any of my people wish me to perform any more labor. The

in imminent danger for eternity—when I find the greater portion of my beloved congregation impenitent, how can I rest? O, I need more faith, more love. more zeal, more self-denial, more knowledge, more of every qualification for the gospel ministry. God has not left me without seals of my ministry the past year. Glory to him alone. Your aid has enabled me to preach the Gospel where, I trust, sinners by it have been brought to Christ. Fifteen have united with this church by profession during the past year. A few others have expressed hope, under my labors.

My congregation must soon com-mence a meeting-house. We cannot increase much until we have a new house; nor do I expect that we shall be independent of aid from abroad until one is erected.

#### Testimony of a Piencer.

It is now more than thirteen years since I arrived in Michigan, under commission from your Society. There are now only three Presbyterian ministers bore, who where then in this field. I have witnessed great changes. The population has increased from less than 30,000 to more than 200,000. Large villages now exist, where then was an unbroken wilderness. More than 100 churches now exist; then there were not more than 10 of our order, pioneer, I have struggled with difficulties and privations—but have never regretted that I came to Michigan. thank God for sending me here, and permitting me to labor so long on this field. I was invited, nay urged, to take charge of two churches in the state of Now-York, each of them able, and willing to austain the ministry; but I had set my face toward this field, and declined the invitations. I do not regret, nor have I ever regretted my decision. Although I have not all the social and religious enjoyed by my eastern privileges brethren; yet I have had the privilege, in my feeble measure, to aid in laying the foundations for many generations. opposite of this has frequently of late I have had the privilege also of seeing been expressed. But when I see souls the superstructure going up, and the all around—parents, youth, and children, wilderness blossoming as the ross. My poverty has deprived me of many faci- | "Where shall we look for ministers for lities for studying the word of God. I those churches, and to occupy other have lived almost without a library; fields that are white already to harvest!" but I have been permitted to see the We owe much to your Society; withdivine seal laid upon my poor labors, out its aid the Gospel could not be susand the wanderer restored to the favor tained in this place. of heaven.

Shall I then regret that my lot has been cast in these ends of the earth? Here I may feed those who are hungering for the bread of life; instead of expending my little energies upon those already surfeited. I rejoice then in my field of labor—I do not wish to exchange it. Here I have spent my best! days of labor. Here I am willing still to endure privation, until my Master in heaven shall say, "It is enough," and call me to his rest. Here I expect to die, and hope to rise and joyfully meet some who, through my unworthy instrumentality, have been led to the Savior, and who shall be welcomed to his glorious rest.

From Rev. S. Carey, Lapeer, Mich.

#### A new field—Bevival:

The people in this country are mostly from some one of the eastern states, in-Although telligent and enterprising. this place is comparatively new, yet I find that much has been lost to the church by not having the regular ministrations of the Gospel at an earlier period. As in the parable "when men slept" the devil has sowed the seed that produced a luxuriant harvest of sin. Six months since, this church numbered twenty-five. During a few place with a revival of his work of grace About 25 have been among his people. added by profession and by letter. We rejoice that some, who a few months since were living without hope, are now rejoicing in prospect of glory and immortality.

#### Destitutions.

Presbytery of which I am a member. I ings would be attended with great good. most entirely destitute of the preaching | If I have aid it has to come thirty or of the Gospel.

#### OHIO.

From a Missionary in N.W. Ohio.

## The way of the Lord preparing.

I have gone beyond the particular limits of my field, and preached in six or seven different towns. At S., in compliance with the urgent request of the people, I recently held a meeting of two days' continuance. More than seventy intelligent, enterprising young men belong to the town—all, it is to be feared. impenitent. A congregation of between two and three hundred might be collected every Sabbath if some faithful minister could go among them; and yet the people have had no preaching, excepting as I have occasionally visited them. We expect to make an effort soon to form a church there. Perhaps there was never before so favorable an opportunity for exerting an influence in this vicinity in favor of Presbyterianism, or orthodox sentiments. There has been a happy change of feeling in regard to an educated ministry. The more intelligent portion of the community will not attend the meetings of those whose only evidence that God has called them is, "that they can preach months past the Lord has favored this so well when so ignorant." Could I have the aid and sympathy of some dear brother, by the blessing of God, a great moral revolution might be effected. My labors are now so scattered, that I fear much of their effect is nearly lost; and yet I cannot confine them to a narrower field without injuring the feelings of many whom I believe love the "Feed my sheep," is his com-Savior. mand. I have to labor single-handed A few days since I attended the and alone. I believe protracted meet-A great number of churches were al- | could we have the requisite assistance. The inquiry was, forty miles; and those brethren at that distance have more than they can do in their own fields.

Since this lotter was written the A. H. M. S. has sent two promising laborers to that region. Let the church remember them in her prayers and almogiving.

#### Encouraging.

But notwithstanding all the adverse circumstances, good has already been effected, that calls for unfeigned gratitode to God. There has been a decided improvement in the state of things at P. Last season, a preacher was driven away from the place—and when I first began to hold meetings there, the conduct of many was quite disorderly—they seemed to spurn at the truth; but the Lord enabled me to preach fearlessly, and now I have not a larger or more still and attentive coogregation in any place. I trust the way is preparing for a glorious revival. The impenitent seem troubled that there are so few professors of religion among them. The fact has particularly attracted their notice and they begin to inquire why is it so! I put up with a man, a few weeks since, who has recently built a frame barn. As there was only one soom in his log-bouse, I went to the harn to study on Sabbath morningfollowed me, and seemed much affected at his condition, as an impenitent sinner. He has till lately not attended any meeting-One of the most influential men in the place has lately expressed the hope that he has secured an intepest in Christ; and I think an inquiring feeling is spreading among the people.

I have organized four Sabbathschools—a!l in a prosperous condition, particularly the one in R. on the border of Michigan; there is seldom any preaching on the Sabbath there, but more attend the Sabbath-school than possibly can get into the house in which

it is held.

From Rev. E. Buckingham, Coshocton, O.

since the commencement of this year, circuit. Even this plan will still leave

23. In reviewing the labors and results of the three and a half years which I have spent with this people, I see much which demands gratitude. When I commenced here, we had but 14 members ; now we have 50, and have dismissed to other churches 6, and lost one by death. Then, we had no Sabbath. school, now we have in connection with our church two schools, each averaging 40 scholars, and each possessing a pratty good library. Then, we had no place but a school or court-house in which to worship God; now, we have a good meeting-house up and inclosed, with a comfortable room in the basement, neatly finished. Then, our Sabbath congregations averaged 50, now they will average 150. Surely we have much reason for gratitude to God; and we will be grateful! Surely we have much toencourage us; and we will take courage, and go on us the strength of the Lord of hosts!

Doubtlees, so far as means are concerned, the good people of that congregation have furnished by far the largest share; and yet they probably would have failed in the efforts to sustain a minister and build a church, had not the Home Missionary Society extended a helping hand. Who of our benefactors dose not congratulate himself, that his donation has assisted to accomplish this and similar happy results?

### Want of Ministers.

Some persons who have travelled in the West, affect to discredit the accounts that are given of the destitution of ministers there. We know not how to account for such incredulity, when we are constantly apprised of facts like those set forth in the following letter from Central Obio.

Our Presbytery (Marion) has adopted a plan of missionary effort by which we hope to supply the people of every neighborhood, where we can collect a congregation, with preaching, at least once in a month. Our plan is, to divide our territory into circuits, and each circuit into stations, for regular preaching. We have received to the church, Each minister we expect will take a



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### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

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many places where we can collect pretty large congregations, destitute of preaching on the Sabbath, until we can get more ministers to labor with us.

Pray ye the Lord of the harvest, that he send forth more laborers into his harvest!

#### NEW-YORK,

From Rev. J. Gray, Cohoes, N. Y.

On reviewing the past, we have great reason to rejoice in the goodness of God in crowning our feeble efforts with success in winning souls to Christ, When I came among this people their congregation numbered about thirty. Now, the house is full, and the church and congregation are the largest in the village. There have been received into the church, during the past year, 40 The three Bible-classes are members. very interesting, and the Babbathschool is increasing in numbers and interest. During the last quarter much has been accomplished in the cause of temperance. But the general prostration of manufacturing interests in this place has greatly embarrassed us. I think the prospects of this society are very flattering, if they can get over the present crisis, and be united in a min-Our prayer-meetings are well The young converts appear attended. very well.

### CARADA.

From Rev. D. Dobie, Huntingdon, Ca,

In my last report, I stated that a series of meetings had been held in a village 36 miles distant, and that about 25 souls had been hopefully converted. I have now the pleasure to state that, at their own request, a church has been formed, composed of 17 members, and to be governed by the formulas of the Presbyterian church in the U.S. They have established a Sabbath-school and two weekly prayer-meetings; they have a meeting for prayer and exhortation on the Sabbath, at which the elder presides. He is a young man, the captain of a steamboat, of remarkably fine disposition, and good talents. Before his conversion, he bore a striking resemblance to the young man mentioned in the Gospel; but according to his public confession, which no one suspects of ineinscrity, he had not the least concern about religion, until about the baginning of the present year. It was then, for the first time, that the preaching of the Gospel aroused him, and so soon as he heard, he believed. The change was a sudden one, but it appears to have been a thorough one, extending to the performance of every known duty. If this man be a true convert, God has rewarded me for all my labors and privations, a thousand and a thousand times.

#### REMARKS

### On the feregoing Correspondence.

1. The Spirit of God appears to be moving silently smid the missionary churches.

There is a very general increase in the attendance on the public services of the sameteary; and especially in the number and prosperity of Sabbath-schools.

3. Almost every missionary speaks of the wide openings for labor around him—openings, so numerous that he cannot, with all his efforts, occupy them. Surally, the Lord is preparing the way for a great work! How wide the fields, how white—but where are the laborers?

4. What a lamentable fact it is, that the Home Missionary cause is not better sustained! If it had an income of \$900,000 the present year, it might employ a large class of ministers whom a cannot now afford to employ, and bundreds of those needy and perishing actionents would have their churches, their revivals, their eminent and tasful esints, their triumphant conquests over death; infidelity and error would be held in check, and Christ would have the glory! And must, must it be, that this shall all full, because his people do not furnish the means? Is it true, that the chain of causes and instruments is all complete except that link which is supplied by earthly treasure; and for want of this, it must essentings incomplete, another and another year, and so on, indefinitely?

### Miscellan nous.

FUBLIC SENTIMENT REVIVING IN FAVOR OF HOME MISSIONS.

A strong conviction is beginning to manihe itself in various parts of the country, that kiphigh time to give greater prominence to to claims of the Home Missionary enterprise. individuals and sesociations without contert, and without being acted on by any inference on the subject, except that which is common to the whole christian public, are speaking out, and demanding, in language not to be misunderstood, that a greater proportion of the benevolent efforts of our churches should be directed to complete the congress of our own territory to Christ. Many expressions of this feeling have reached us, not only by oral communiuties and by currespondence, but also arregh the public papers. Among others, the two articles which follow, are regarded m peculiarly important, from the sources from which they emanate, and the conse**enemt influence which they may be expected** 

From these articles, it is not to be understood that Flome and Foreign Missions are in toy respect rival enterprises. It is the obvieas intention of the authors to express their personation, not that our own field should have of the cultivation, and the foreign field be shandoned; but that in the order of nature and of duty, and in obedience to an enlarged chratian policy, the American churches should, for the present, lay out their main trength in subjugating this whole land to the rway of the Gospel. To do thus, is the order of nature-for this is the field in which God he planted them, and to which they are bound by ties which exist between them and no other land—it is a field which no other Presentant people will or can adequately culayate. This course is also required by a was policy, and is not only necessary, in the way of self-defence against evils that threaten to overwhelm our civil and religous freedom, but it is also necessary to any further enlargement of operations for the conversion of the heathen. What a little way will three or four hundred thousand dollars per annum go towardst hat scale of effort which is necessary to evangelize the pagan world? And how is enough to be mised from a country no more

under the control of the Gospel than ours? Where can either the men or the means be found, to answer the great cry for help that goes up to heaven, from off the face of the whole earth?

We trust, therefore, that the considerations set forth in the following papers will be regarded, not as antagonizing the interests of these two great departments of evangelical labor, but rather as expressing some important truths as to the way in which the whole vast work of evangelization may be most effectually and widely carried on, in all its appropriate extent and grandeur.

#### HOME MISSIONS.

#### Action of the Pasteral Union of Connecticut,

The following paper, adopted at the meeting of the Pastoral Union at Killingly, Weatfield, Nov. 23, 1842, is taken from the N. E. Puritan of December 9th.

## REFORT OF COMMITTEE.

"Resolved, That the providence of God, and the circumstances of our country, call for a more vigorous prosecution of the work of Home Missions."

The importance of sending missionaries to the unenlightened parts of our country, and the responsibility of the American churches to do this, appeared most obvious to the Pastoral Union from the following considerations:

1. Within the limits of our own country, there are thousands and even millions of people who are destitute of a preached Gospel, and of all the instituted means of grace, and are as really perishing for lack of vision as any part of the beathen world. The wide extended territories of the West are fact peopling, not only with emigrants from our old settlements, but with a tide of foreigners from all parts of Europe, many of whom are as ignorant of the Gospel of Christ, as any of the inhabitants of Asia, or of the Sandwich Isles. Here, there is unquestionably a vast field for somebody to occupy.

2. This is a field which lies immedi-

#### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

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ately before us; to which missioneries | gorously prosecuted. may be sent with great facility. There, already come, when evangelical churchneed be no delay or expense in crossing , as in this country must either act agen wide rolling oceans that intervene, the offensive, by endeavoring to extend wide rolling oceans that intervens. Nor will they need to spend much time in learning a foreign language or in conciliating a bostile government; but the way is already open to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ to them

that are perishing in sin.

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This is a field which must be supplied by the American churches, if it ever be supplied with evangelical; missionaries. Christian churches in Europe have field enough of their own, on the other side of the Atlantic, for the exercise of their most expansive benevolence, and to exhaust all their resources, without taking upon them the charge of evangelizing the United States. Besides, they might think it improper and contrary to christian courteey to make the attempt. The barren wastes of this country, then, must either 1 be evengelised by American missionsrias, or not at all.

 Though this wide field may be neglected by us, and remain destitute of Gospel light and Gospel privileges, yet it will not remain unoccupied. The Man of Sin is already in the field; and bundreds of Jesuitical priests are liberally supported by the Leopoldina confederacy, are founding cathedrals and nunneries, and establishing schools and the papal beast. In addition to these, the Mormons, the Campbellites, and all kinds of false prophets and fanatics, are | diffusing their baneful influences, and teaching the people ignorance; while acoffs at the Holy Bible itself, as being This field, then, will certainly be occu- | least, of paramount importance. pied; and if not occupied by Gospel preachers, how deplorable must be the condition of the vast population that will soon inhabit there! And who must be responsible for the consequences, if the present opportunity of counteracting all these Satanic agencies be neglected?

5. Our own existence, not only as shurches, but our existence as a free be preached in his name among all ne-and independent nation, requires that tions, beginning at Jerusalem. And domestic missionary offices be more vi. they did so, till they had done what

The time has the offinaire, by endeavoring to exte the influence of the Gospel, or the dark clouds which have been gathering, will som everspread the land, and our can sticks will be removed from their places. And where will our netten be then: should the papal power gain the more-dancy, and they become subjugated to him who blasphemously claims himself to be the vicegorant of God upon earth. тив Кию ог кина дир Lord ог LORDS ?

6. The vigorous prosecution of missionary efforts in our own commity is the only way, eventually, to sustain missionary operations in foreign lands. The Foreign Musicusty Board must be sustained by the efforts of Christians in our own land. So far, then, as the 🛌 fluence of religion is extended, and churches planted and watered, at hos just in the same proportion, the ability to support foreign missions will be increased. But let the cause of religion decline at home, and all the exertions of the churches to send musiconaries abroad will be paralyzed. Dry up the (ountains, and the streams must necessarily cease to flow. If, then, America is ever to act a distinguished part in the world's conversion, American churches must cultivate their own seminaries in all parts of our land, to | vineyard, for unless they do this, their teach the dogmas and superstitions of resources will soon fail, and they will have neither men nor money, nor missionance to send. And this is as ourtain as that a man will have nothing to give in charity, who neglects the cultivation of his own farm. Hence, if any infidelity raises its horrid crest, and one would promote the interests of the Foreign Missionary Board most effecta mere fable, though the only fable ually, he must feel the necessity of suswhich it deems worthy of its opposition, I taining Domestic Missions, as being, at

7. To begin with Domestic Missions is in accordance with the apostolic commission, and all scriptural examples. When our Savior sent forth his aposting to evangelize the world, he told them expressly, to begin at Jerusalem; the place where they then were, "That repentance and remission of sine should could for the conversion of the lost p of the house of Israel; and then, ' turned to the Gentiles. When lews returned from Babylon to re-I the city and temple of Jerusalem, we informed that they repaired the s, each one "over against his own e," which was certainly the most ditious mode of accomplishing the By prosecuting Domestic ions, then, as a matter of primary stance, among the great objects of wolent enterprise, it does appear ifeet that we shall conform to the m which is showed us; shall best un the cause of missions in general; best promote the interests of Zion rown land; and also avoid the guilt sfusing relief to the destitute, who perishing in sin, and lying at our door.

Union passed the above resolution. With such views, they commend it be serious consideration of the ches with which they stand consideration and to all christian people, who pathize with them, in their desires, sir prayers, and in their efforts, for conversion of a world which lies in ness, in sin, and in misery.

CHARLES HYDE,
DANIEL DOW,
OTIS ROCKWOOD,
Committee.

[From the Christian Mirror.]

## Cicciono-Home and Foreign.

er alluding to the diminished contributo Foreign Missions, the Editor of the r proceeds as follows:—

will be more or less difficult to oba sufficiency of funds to keep this prise in vigorous operation, with gradual and growing enlargement h is essential to its ultimate suctill other departments of christian , of a kindred character, are prose-I with more energy. It was a laably mistaken policy, that left e Missions so far in the backnd, last year. There is a pretty usive feeling in the religious comty, that this was wrong; and the ches have lost something of selfet in having suffered it so to be. to some extent, a feeling of

self-degradation in consequence. abject feeling seems to hold them spell-They do not yet generally exbound. ert themselves to redeem their character, by bringing up past deficiencies. Till they do, little will be done for those enterprises which look to the spiritual good of men beyond the limits of our own state and country. If the churches of Maine, for instance, would put \$10,000 into the treasury of the Maine Missionary Society, within two or three months, we have not a doubt that the effect on their spirits and character would be such, that the treasury of the American Board would fare better for it before July 31, when its financial year will close.

Till our own wants are better supplied, little will be done for others, Conscience, the conscience of the churches, is all the time reproaching them with the neglect of home, of their immediate neighbors; and if they succeed in silencing this inward voice. without ministering the things that are needful, the consequence will be, that they will, ere long, become deaf to the pleadings of want and distress, from whatever quarter urged. We plead the cause of Foreign Missions most effectually, taking a series of years together, when we press the claims of Home Missions as paramount. grudge not a cent that is given to Foreign Missions—would the amount What we contend for were doubled. is, that our own wastes be not neglected; and at the present time, our first and immediate duty is, to direct our energies to the home field, and bestow our gifts for its cultivation. When the delinquency is made up, the two can go forward simultaneously.

In this we are fully certain, that we state the convictions of a great body of Christians, who are more ready to state their views in private than in public, lest such expression should have an adverse influence on Foreign Missions. But there is something short-sighted in this caution. Let vice, error, irreligion, or papacy, get the ascendancy in these States, and what becomes of Foreign Missions then? To this, things are rapidly tending; and if this tendency is to be arrested at all, a strong beginning must be made now.

#### MINISTERS FOR THE WEST.

A correspondent of the Christian Mirror, over the signature of C. P., suspects the conductors of the Home Missionary of assggeration, in stating the qualifications necessary for missionaries for the West. The writer shows a heart so truly in sympathy with the Home Missionary work, that we are nawilling to believe that any positions held by us, when rightly stated, differ from his own. We subjoin a few extracts.

I would inquire if some mischief is not done by statements about the wants of the West, and about the kind of ministers needed there. The Home Mis-Bionary, a very excellent periodical, calls for the first rate ministers in the West. They must be active, hardy, shrewd, persevering, economical, learned, &c. They must be apt, ready, off-hand speakers. They must be able to cope with all sorts of errorists; and they must understand all sorts of characters, and must know how to act and speak in all companies. How any minister in New-England, middle-aged or young, can think of going to the West, unless he is a first-rate man, or greatly concetted, I do not see.

But then if a minister goes to the West, thinking that he comes up to the standard set for ministers there, be must be in great danger of spiritual pride. I have thought that there was this danger in the case of foreign missionaries; since, being selected as auperior men, and therefore considering themselves such, and receiving special attentions when they return home, they are greatly exposed to the "snare of the devil."

I think that there are many situations in the West, where a man of ordinary abilities and piety inight be very useful. in the ministry, where he might have the ordinary comforts of life; and there are many other places, where after considerable hardships for some years, a minister's family might be much better situated for usefulness than in New-England, and have as good a prospect of the common conveniencies of life. It is God's will that his people should emigrate, for the purpose of propagating religion in the world; and this emigra-

Let them not emigrate as Justi lies. to Paran, single-handed; but as Abra ham emigrated to Canaan, with a whol family. A minister who has collected a little library, and who has a family around him, may find the best room for himself and family in the Great West. And if there should be an emigration from one part of the East to the same neighborhood in the West, it might make emigration more convenient, and useful. Indeed this is now in a degree the progress of emigration; for e grants from New-England are flowing along the northern route, and are esttling Wisconsin and Iowa; and Coagregational churches are forming them in far greater numbers than in a most southern latitude along the Ohio rives.

The ministers that go into our new settlements have not the sympathics, the prayers and the aupport of the churches as they ought to have. The Foreign Missionary sets out with many expressions of interest and affection; he receives instructions in a large public meeting; prayers are put up for him; friends attend him to his ship, and he is commended to the divine blessing there; and presents are made to him for the future wants of his family. Home Mussionary goes forth, perhaps with a single trunk and travelling bas and leaves refinement and literature. and good christian society and christian temples far behind; and his immediste friends, perhaps with tears, hid him "good bye;" but few disciples of Christ, say to him, "God bless you." Yet never, never was there a greater enterprise on foot than this, to pus christian institutions among the advancing settlers of the Great West.

C. P.

We may not be good judges in our own case, and therefore we submit for the decision of intelligent persons—ministers of the Gospel, legislators and physicians, as well as more private citizens, whose residence at the West qualifies them to speak—whether the standard of qualifications held up by the A. H. M. S. is too high? And we would sak C. F. if he can point to any statement of the Seciety, in which all the qualifications enumerated by him, are required as secontial for all western ministers; and whether he has not, tion should, if possible, he that of fami- in the order of composition, unwittingly onis statements of the Home Mishis subject; while he does, in this very article, himself draw a se condition of the Home Missh would seem to require him to use common shillty to do and to a for his Master.

regoing extract the Boston Re-

confident that our fellow and fellow sinners there the same gospel that we do a man who can preach the eptably here, can do so there. creover, find so great a varifield itself, as to be able to adapted to his own qualifi-What is needed is, a good good sound common sense, lity to adapt himself to cir-, and a disposition to labor ad perseveringly in overcomes, and so to "bring forth patience." These qualities ore common and more dealbrillmant parts; and any man these qualities, who will mlf into that wide field, where is perishing, may, with God's eap a bountiful and joyful

evalve all our own views of the e of ministers, and cheerfully stategue of our brethren as exaplied in the foregoing. Give us missionaries, so economical and eir habits that they can go forth gie trunk and travelling bag;" so

elevated in their seal and so fell of faith that they can leave behind them "refinement and interature, and good christian society and christian temples;" and yet be strong and useful missionaries—give us men of the positive character mentioned in the last of the above extracts, and we will my nothing about "first-rate men," or men of brilliant parts.

The truth on this whole subject is very obvious. The West is, in general, in a forming state, and on ministers is devolved a greater work than merely to sustain in regular action a state of society already formed. They need, then, the ability to do this work. Let any minister in New-England, look ever his own town, and imagine all its organizations, civil, literary and religious, blotted out, and the community, newly arrived from various parts of the world, just emerging from a state of social chaos; and then let him sek himself. What qualifications the man abould have, who would impress on this various community a character of enlightened pisty, and that too, whilst others were samestly endeavoring to give it a different character. At present, this is the state of large sections of the West-not of the whole. Where christian colonies are planted, agreeably to the suggestions of C. F., and the original danger is not shandoned in the chase after wealth. the minister may be a man of less aggressive character, and yet be perfectly at home. After a few years, the emigration to Wisconsin and Northern Illinois will have been so largely from the East, that the same style of qualifications that is required in New-England, will be equally appropriate in those states.

to December 1st, 1842.

f in commission last year.
Williams, Addison, N. Y.
ck, Harpetlavtile, N. Y.
mith, Angelice, N. Y.
mehester, Bennington, N. Y.
meller, Alexander, N. Y.
meller, Alexander, N. Y.
meon, to go to Ohio.
Lighter, South Middletown, N. Y.
Re appointed.
meer, Bath, N. Y.
allogg, Porrinton, N. Y.
inter, Epringwater, N. Y.
i, Churchville, N. Y.
i, Linbon, Wist. Ter.
re, Geneva, do.

Rev. A. B. Hitchcock, Davaport, Iowa.
Rev. W. W. Woods, Iowa City.
Rev. J. M. Sudd, Pleasant Township, Ind.
Rev. Romaius Barnes, Washington, Ill.
Rev. Amnou Guston, Delavan, Wis. Ter.
Rev. R. N. Wright, Belvidere, Ill.
Rev. O. Lyman, East Dupage, Ill.
Rev. S. Hardy, Pinckney, Mich.
Rev. Chan Kellogg, Richmond, Mich.
Rev. Gno. Turner, Mt. Hope, N. Y.
Rev. C. J. Knowies, Riverhead, L. L.
Rev. J. A. Hawley, Bounds of Illinois Association.
Rev. H. Hergen, Sugar Grove, Iti.
Rev. E. Raymond, Cong. Ch., Sheridan, N. Y.
Rev. R. H. Snoddy, New Prospect, Ten.

The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from November 1st to December 1st, 1842.

	R NO	ven	noer 1st to December 1st, 1842.	
MEW-HAMPSHIRE—		11	Mercer St. Ch., coll. by N. White,	
An aged lady,	5	<b>∞</b>	\$199 10; E. Wainwright to const.	
Keene, in part of legacy of the late Ell		- 11	Miss Helen W. Wainwright a L. M.,	
Metcalf, \$600; do. Mrs. Metcalf, \$400;		- 11	\$30; Norman White a L. M., \$30;	
	1000	∞	J. W. Tucker, \$5; J. W. Benedict,	
VERMONT—		- }	\$5; W. Brown, \$5; G. D. Phelps,	
Waterford, legacy of the late Abiel			\$25; A. De Forest, \$50; J. Boor-	
Cheeney, by S. G. Brinckett, Ex'r.,	100	00   ]	man, \$100; R. T. Haines, \$50; J.	
massachusetts-		- 11	B. Murray, \$20; F. Markoc, \$10; J.	
Missionary Society, by B. Perkins, As-		- 11	E. Earle, \$5; T. Denney, \$25; E. H.	
sistant Trees.	500	00 H	Blatchford a L. M., \$30; 52 South-	
Edgarton, Miss C. Coffin, by O. R.		-	street, \$25; J. L. Mason, \$20; J.	
Kingsbury,	5	<b>0</b> 0	Wiley, \$10; T. Eneign, \$5,	649 10
Greenfield, Mrs. H. A. Tucker in part to	•	ا "	Pearl St. Ch., coll. per R. Aikman,	64 06
const. James T. Langstroth a L. M.,	5	00 JJ	Second Avenue Ch., W. E. Dodge, \$25;	
Millbury, West Ch., in part to const.		11	Mrs. Dodge, \$3,	28 00
Rev. Sidney Holman a L. M., by W.		- 1'	Spring St. Oh., a lady,	1 00
C. Capron,	15	00	C. J. C., left at the office, \$15; D. Had-	
Newburyport, Ladies' Indiana Society,			ley, \$5; E. S.W., \$1; a lady, saved by	
by Rev. S. Kittredge,	100	00	retrenchment in dress, \$4 85, by Mrs.	
	200	•	Lathrop,	26 85
RHODE ISLAND—		1	Friend,	1 00
Hopkinton, Miss Sarah Thurston, by T.	_		Poughkeepsie, Presb. Ch., by A. Lathrop,	50 00
P. Wells,	5	00	Rensselaerville, a friend of missions,	3 00
Kingston, Fem. Miss. Soc., \$18 83; Sab.			Rochester, First Presb. Ch., Erastus	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
school, per do., \$1 17,	20	00	Cook a L. D., in part,	50 00
CONNECTICUT—		ŀ	Salem, Preeb. Ch., by Mr. Freeman,	16 00
Missionary Soc., by F. Parsons, Trees.,	1000	00	Sand Lake, Presb. Ch., by Rev. J. W.	20 00
Darien, Cong. Soc., by Rev. E. D. Kin-		-	Davis,	5 00
ney,	25	an l	Scriba, Oswego co., N.Y., Ladies' Benev.	5 40
Higganaum, Ladies' Sew. Soc., for freight,		00	Soc., by J. Leonard,	5 67
Madison, Ladies' Cent Soc., Mrs. H. M.	•	w	NEW-JERSEY—	D <b>41</b>
	28	00		- ^-
Wilcox, Treas., Middletown, Estate of Deac. Samuel Gal-	<b>#</b> 0	w	Elizabethport, Cong. Ch., hy J. M. Ropes,	2 00
		<b>~</b>	Newark, Central Ch., Sab. school, by	
pin, by H. S. Ward,	3	00	Sarah J. Ogden,	6 00
New-Haven, West Cons., per A. Town-		ŀ	Wm. Tuttle,	20 00
send, Treas., viz.:	10	00	New Providence, N. J., Mrs. M. Riggs to	
Hamden, East Plains,	12		const. Rev. Elias Riggs of the Smyrua	
Hamden, Mount Carmel,		75	Mission a L. M.,	30 00
Humphreysville,	27	75	Springfield, N. J., Presb. Ch., for freight,	4 00
Waterbury, \$4; Sally Charles Estate,	14	00	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—	
\$10,	14	00	Alexandria, Anonymous,	5 00
West Haven, \$19; Fem. Benev. Soc.,	49		OHIO—	
		03	Fredonia, Ch., by Rev. S. W. Rose,	10 50
Friend,	1	00	Greenland, by Rev. J. W. M'Cormick,	5 50
Hew-Haven, College Ch. in part, Prof.		- 1	ILLINOIS—	
C. A. Goodrich, L. D. in full, \$70;		:	Bloomington, Pr. Ch., by Rev. B. B.	
Prof. Shepard, \$10; R. Aikman, jr.,		ŀ	l)rake,	5 90
\$1; Prof. Thatcher, \$3; Rev. S. Mer-		ł	MICHIGAN-	
win, \$3; Prof. Larned, \$5; Prof.			Lima, by Rev. C. G. Clark,	9 50
Fitch, \$5,	97	00	<b>-</b>	
Legacy of the late Dyer White, to const.				,575 94
Henry White a L. D.,	100	00	JASPER CORNING, Treas	eltey.
Norfolk, legacy of the late Joseph Bat-		-	<del>-4</del>	
tell, by J. Battell, Ex'r.,	250	00	Donations of clothing, &c.	
Norwich, Mrs. Anna Coit and Mrs. Nancy			Hampshire, Christian Depository, box,	64 22
C. Reynolds, 14 half reams of paper,			Miller's Place, L. I., box.	
valued at \$49 50.			Springfield, N. J., box.	
Millington, Cong. Ch., by Rev. N. Miner,		00	Middlefield, Mass., box.	
Orange, anonymous,		00	Turin, N. Y., Ladies' Miss. Soc.,	45 94
Potapaug, Fem. Rel. Soc., by T. Bull,	10	00	West Hartford, Ladies' Benev. Assoc., a	
Stonington, Fem. Aux., by Miss L. A.			barrel,	45 00
Sheffield,	20	00	Monson, Mass., hox,	75 00
NEW-YORK—			Troy, N. Y., First Presb. Ch., barrel.	
Albany, Mrs. D. Clark,	1	00	Higganaum, Ladies' Sew. Soc., a box.	
Babylon, L. I., coll. a gold ring, \$11 83;		1		
Mon. Con. coll., \$10 20,	22	03	Boxes received by Rev. F. Bascom, Chica	eo. TL
Brooklyn, First Pr. Ch., J. Rankin,		00	Jamestown, N. Y., Mrs. Amelia S. L. Foote,	<b>5</b> ~ , ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
Mrs. Z. Lewis, by W. B. Lewis,		00	Secretary,	102 33
Centerville, Green co., coll. by Rev. T.	.,,	_	Pen Yau, N. Y., a box.	
Blair,	35	00	Lowville, N. Y., by Mrs. E. A. Tyler a box,	
Colchester, Miss Sarah Downs, of which	J <b>-</b>		and \$5 for freight.	
\$30 is to const. Miss Frances Downs			Hopkinton, Mass., by Miss Ann S. Vose-	
Lansing of Greenbush, N.Y., a L. M.,	50	00		63 50
Moutgomery, T. L. Jackson, by A. Mer-			Hartford, Ct., by Rev. I. N. Sprague a	
win,		00	barrel, and \$5 for freight.	
New-York city, viz:	•		Newark, N. J., by Rev. E. Cheever, a box.	
Bleecker St. Ch., B. T. Eastman, \$1;			FurnaceVillage, Ct., by Miron Holly, a box.	
W. R. Eastman, \$1,		80	A box, source unknown.	
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# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Tel. XV.

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FEBRUARY, 1843.

No. 10.

# Home Missions, an Economical means of doing Good.

The principal inquiry in reference to any form of doing good ought not to be, What will it cost?—but, Has it the divine approval? Those means, which, in addition to their apparent usefulness, can also claim to have been expressly instituted by the Head of the church, deserve a pre-eminence above all human inventions or combinations of means.

Such a pre-eminence among the ways of doing good, belongs to the living ministry. It is the unquestioned institution of the Savior himself. Embodied in it there are elements of power that can be found in no other moral engine; and which show a divine philosophy as well as sovereignty in the selection.

If, then, it were an established point, that the ministry costs, in the first instance, more money than any other means of doing good, still it should be sacredly sustained, because, of its divine origin; while the pledge of Heaven's blessing upon it, and consequently its superior usefulness, would make it, in the end, the most economical agency that could be employed.

But is it true, that there is any cheaper way of doing good than through the agency of ministers of the gospel? We ask this question, especially with reference to our own country, and with a firm conviction that the cheapest, in a pecuniary point of view, as well as the most direct and efficient, is the establishment of intelligent and pious ministers all over the destitute portions of our land. All other means of saving men, may cluster around the minister—may aid and extend his usefulness; but they are no substitutes for his labors. They are instruments, he is the life and soul by which they are informed and moved. They are the weapons, but he is the soldier who wields them.

No one conversant with the new states, can hesitate a moment to attribute to the agency of clergymen a large share of all that is done by the denominations to which they belong, for the best interests of the community. If a plan of education is to be originated and carried into effect, in the hearts of the ministry the project is first born and nurtured; and by their sagacity and pains-taking labor, it is wrought out into a complete result. If Sunday-schools are to live, year after you. Xv.

## THE HOME MISSIONARY.

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year, it needs the assistance care of the stillater to cherick thesis. Who he most extensively—may, almost exclusively—accomplished the work of supply: again and again, the Holy Scriptures to every family? How far beyond limits of ministerial influence, would this or any benevolent operation be extend-How long could it he swethined, where that indicence in not present to cour mate ! Temperance and Sunday School Unions, Hible and Tract Societies, acknowledge the ministers, scattered through the field, to be their efficient, ti indispensable agents.

Now how much thee this species of agency cost? As, on the plan now ; saed, a large portion of their support comes from the people among whom t are stationed, it is proper in our estimate to take into account only that page of their support which comes from the great brotherhood of the heneve through public chappels. The American Home Missionary Society empley the last year, 791 ministers of the Gorpel, on an average appropriation of #1 and these actually completed nearly 600 whole years of labor. These men w distributed in various parts of the country, and engaged in all the ways in mi men' of hitelligence and philanthrophy seek to bless the people where' dwell. Withdraw this missionary aid, and a large part of them will dislodged from their positions—the people being washle to sustain them wi assistance. The \$106 each, which is paid out of the public charities of church, through the A. H. M. S., is therefore the sum which decides their shall keep their stations and perform their work.

Home Missions may, therefore, plead for support on the ground of their count Let this be considered by those who are solicitous to know how the country's be most extensively benefitted. Let holy enterprise put forth its efforts in all ways which christian ingenuity can device; but, whatever it may do to print other forms of peefulness,-(and much needs to be done, much senat be detail let no one think for a moment that there is any substitute for the living minds which can equal it in efficiency, or excel it in cheapness.

# The Leopold Foundation at Vienna,

FOR AIDING CATROLIC MISSIONS IN AMERICA.

It is not for the purpose of exciting alarm, a special design to extend the away of but to diffuse information, that the Home Mis- manism over this country. This Society. signary so often contains accounts of the ope- into operation May 12th, 1829. The A rations of Romanists in the U. States. And akhough there are some who regard publications of this kind as needless, we are persunded that the American churches cannot have a just view of their whole duty, unless they are apprized of the efforts of the Papacy in our country.

Among the organizations for promoting Catholic Missions, that which is named at the head of this article is particularly worthy of mote, from the first that it had its origin in a

diste occasion of its origin appears th. been the visit of FREDERICE RESS. 47 General" of the Diocese of Cincinnati. published a pamphlot cotting firth the em ing wants of the missions in America, as so the great progress they had made it conversion of the Indiana, &c. The Se was immediately taken under royal prote and sanctioned by the Pope. We subjob Constitution as published in the Reports Society.

name of the Leopold Foundation for siding Catholic Missions in America, by contributions in the Austrian empure.

1. The objects of the institution under the name of the Leopold Foundation, are, 4) To promote the greater activity of Catholic Missions in America; b) To edify Christians by enlisting them in the work of propagating the church of Jesus Christ in the remote parts of the earth; c) To preserve in lasting remembrance her deceased Majesty, Leopoldina, Empress of Brazil, born Archduchess of Austria.

2. The means selected to attain these ends, are Prayer and Alms.

3. Every member of this religious institution engages daily to offer one Pater and Ave, with the addition, " St. **Leopold!** pray for us," and every week to contribute a crucifix; and thus, by this small sacrifice of prayer and alms, to concur in the great work of promoting the true Faith. As, however, every one is free to enrol himself in this Society, so lie may also leave it at pleasure.

4. Every ten members shall appoint one of their number a collector, to recrive the weekly alms. The collector chall see that the small number of his company, after the death or removal of any, is filled up. The alms collected, shall be paid monthly, by the collector, to the parish minister of his district.

5. Every parish minister shall pay over, as opportunity offers, the alms collected in the manner prescribed, to the deacon, (in Hungary, the vice archdeacon,) and he to his most reverend ordinariate.

6. If any one intends a greater sum for this pious end, and that to be paid at once, his alms may be given either to the parish minister, with his own subecription inserted in the rubric designed, er to the deacon (or vice deacon,) or immediately to the most reverend ordipariate.

7. The most illustrious and reverend lords, bishops of the whole empire, are fully authorized to forward the alms thus obtained, from time to time, to the Central Direction of this religious institution at Vienna.

Rules of the institution erected under the | undertaken the grateful office of carrying into effect this pious work, under the protection of his most sacred majesty, and in connexion with Frederick Rese, now Vicar General of the Cincinnati bishopric in North America, and of employing the funds in the most efficacious manner to promote the glory of God and the true faith in Jesus Christ; so that the alms collected by means of the most reverend ordinariates, or those sent immediately to them, shall be conscientiously applied, and in the most economical manner, to the urgent wants of American missions as they are made known by authentic accounts and careful investigation.

9. The Central Direction will see, that all members of the Society, for their spiritual consolation, and in reward for their pious zeal, shall be constantly informed of the progress and fruits of their munificence, as well as of the state of the Catholic religion in America, according to the accounts received.

10. The Leopold Foundation being a private religious institution, the Central Direction will solemuly celebrate the feast of the immaculate conception of the blessed Virgin, the universal patroness of all religious assemblies, as the feast of the Foundation; but will also celebrate the feast of St. Leopold Marchion, the given name of the Empress Leopoldina and special patroness of this pious institution; and also, every year, on the 11th of December, (the anniversary of the death of Leopoldina, Empress of Brazil,) it will see that the solemn mass for the dead be said for the repose of her soul, and all the souls of the deceased patrons and benefactors of the institution called by her name, all the members being invited to unite their pious prayers with the prayers of the Direction.

11. His Holiness, Pope Leo XII., eleven days before his most pious death, having declared his approbation of the institution, (which must serve as a great incitement to all good Christians,) did grant to its members large indulgences in an express letter, the publication of which, being graciously permitted by his Majesty on the 14th of April, was made by the most reverend ordinariates, to wit: full indulgence, &c. | See the 8. The central direction at Vienna Pope's letter in full, as given below.

minuse o me by holy confession, and merite, the eucharist, on the eighth a December, also on the day of the teast of St. Leopold, and once every worth 15th vided that every day during on percents month, they shall have said the salutation of the andre and the words, "St. Leopold, ,- ur ca," and in some public church as a said pious prayers to God for the armony of Christian princes, the ex- $\cdots_{m}$ : on of heresies, and the glory of .... Mother Church. These letters ivendow with perpetual efficacy; and order that the same authority be given to the copies of them, signed by ..e public notary, and sealed with the seal of the person of proper ecclesias-- cal dignity, as is given to our permission in this very diploma.

Dated at Rome, at St. Peter's, under the ring of the fisherman, on the 30th day of January, 1949, in the sixth year

of our Pontificate.

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T. CARD BERNETTI. This apostolic letter is sanctioned by the royal seave. By his sacred imperial

royal Majesty. VINCENTIUS SCHUBERT.

Vienna, April 20th, 1829.

On the 27th of April, in the same year, Prince METTERNICH addressed to Bishop Feawack of the diocese of Cincinnati a letter welcoming the new society, and express-those ing the Emperor's pleasure as follows —

The Emperor, firmly devoted to our holy religion, feels a lively joy at the accounts that the truth makes rapid progress in the vast countries of North America. Convinced of the irresistable power which the Catholic doctrine inust necessarily have on simple and queor-, resp which rupted hearts and minds, when its truths sement of are proclaimed by truly apostolical mis- a gences. s onaries, his Imperial Majesty cherishes e mercy of the most tavorable hopes of the pious w of Peter progress which our holy religion will a to all the make in the United States, and among the Ind an tribes.

The Emperor commissions me to say u's body on to your grace, that he cheerfully allows perceived his people to contribute to the support , seace and re- of the Catholic churches in America Also, we according to the plan laid down by your e emaiter they worthy Vicar General, Mr. Frederick

words from the pol- s Rese.

\* 131.8 80010-

-s, and par-



Although this institution was originated with a special reference to the wants of the docese of Cincinnati, yet its founders expresend their disposition to extend their aid to ether portions of the field. Accordingly, in less than a year, we find the Bishop of St. Lonis applying for a share of the funds furnished by the Leopold Foundation; and other histope followed in succession.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that Catholics in Europe regard it as a pious work, and one which greatly promotes their own spiritual advantage, as well as the welfare of "Holy Mother Church," to make sacrifices mentain the missions of the Hierarchy in-America.

Again, it will be seen that the plan devised is effective. The appliances are such as to reach the most susceptible spot in the heart of man, whether he he poor or rich. It gathen the pence of the lowly, and the gold of ||

the great. Whoever is buildened with elemay buy rollef and secure indulgence for a forbidden desire, by helping the missions in America. Need we wonder, that in the first fifteen months of its operation, the Leopold. Foundation received contributions from 33: diocesses and arch-diocesses, amounting to-131,442 floring, or about \$61,000? What its remittances to America have been since, wehave not secortained; but if the progress of the society has been such as may reasonably he expected from the zeal of those engaged in it, and the motives employed to obtain collections, its angual resources cannot be less than \$100,000 per annum.

Besides this, let it be remembered that another Popish institution, the "Society for the-Propagation of the Faith," at Lyons, in France, during the year 1840, appropriated more than: \$160,000 to missions in North America,

# Correspondence of the A. H. M. S.

APLEA FOR SUSTAINING AND IN-CREASING THE OPERATIONS OF THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONA-RY SOCIETY.

A missionary of the A. H. M. S. in Wisconan desires to present to the churches of the East his views of the value of their Home Missionary efforts, and to urge the enlargement of their liberality and prayers for this object. He thinks if they will but contemplate what has been done for his own immediate aughborhood, they must be conveneed that the importance of this charity cannot be too highly appreciated. We comply with his wish, by inserting his communication at

I feel an ardent desire, that the benetis conferred upon the destitute through the H. M. Society should be understood ! and felt by the churches, that they may know how blessed is their charity bestowed through this channel,

Without doubt that beautiful figure " astonished at the fruits of this charity. of our Lord's, describing the unex-

strikingly fulfilled in the great day,.. when those who sustain Home Mussions: meet the redeemed, saved under missionary labor.

Then will the Lord say unto them, " Came, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. For I was a hungered, and ye gate me meat; I' was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and we took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me." "Then shall the righteous answer, saying, Lord when saw we thee a hungered and fed thee,or thirsty, and gave thee drink? When saw we thee a stranger and took thee in, or naked and clothed thee; or when saw we thee sick, or in prison, and came unto thee !" Then shall the Lord the king point to those redeemed by the Gospet which you have preached, and say, " Inasmuch as ye did it unto these, ye did it unto me."

Doubtless in that day many will be

I cannot better impress this subject pected reward of his disciples, will be "perhaps, than by giving a concise-

The church at this place, was gath. stud two years ago by Roy. James Gal. faller; at which time, under his labors, there was an extensive revival, and a church was formed numbering about 40. It was left without a pastor, and like sheep without a shepherd, was scattered. Refere the close of the first year it had become, in appearance, nearly extinct, without even occasional preaching; and yet a few were faithful and kept up a weekly prayer meeting. In the autumn of last year, this preper meeting began to be interesting from the presence of the Lord. From week to week its nambors increased and the work of the Lord bugan to revise. His people bugan to wreatle in their own behalf and for the community, and obtained, on two or three eccasions, the services of brothers Kent ad Dixon, and there were several con-Versions and several additions to the church. The interest continued to inerease until last spring; the church graying in the mean time, and expecting the Lord of the harvest to send laborers into this field, not knowing who, nor om whence. And the Lord did send two missionaries, Rev. Stephen Poet, our agent, and Rev. J. C. Holbrook. The revival attending their labors I meed not describe; it has already been done, in the Home Missionary. It was exceedingly interesting, between 20 and 38 were hopefully converted, 14 joined the church.

Before the close of his labors here, Mr. Post assisted the church in a purifying process, in which some twelve or burteen were cut off as giving no evionce in a life of piety toward God. Others in the mean time had been discharged by letter; leaving the number about 40, the same as when Mr. Galla. her left. He also circulated a subscription for a house of worship, and obtained about \$500 upon it.

Shortly after this, my labore as a miscionary commenced, and the responsibility and labor of collecting and disburning, devolved upon me, and I was also under the necessity of acting as ene of the building committee and sometimes so one of the builders. Had it not been, however, for the earnest goal and disinterested benevolence of some 1 members of the charely or not have been completed.

In a number of the Home Missi ry, was an account of the secrifice as self-denial of a church in Indiana, in the erection of a bonne of worship -- nome members taking the glass lights from their color windows for the house of God and boarding up the open span Here, if they have not taken out the windows from their houses, they have often taken the last dollar from their puckets, and borrowed from time to time, upon their personal responsibility, what they had not to give. Once, for want of means, the way second outlinly hedged up; but a brother at Prairie du Chien offered the necessary sees for relief. Often, the intervention of Providence hee been manifest in opening the way before us. The Ladies' Benevole Society, consisting of 7 members, only 4 of whom have usually met, have rundered timely assistance on several occasions, and will have given as much as the most liberal subscriber.

While the house has been building. we have constinue held our meetings in a private bouse. As much of the time on Sabbaths, and through the week as I could, I have labored in other places through the mines. But from month to month through the seeses, we have had conversions, and the Lord has added to the church from time to time such as (we trust) should be saved, until at the dedication of the house it numbered

about 00.

The occasion of the dedication was one of great interest. It was on Babbath, Nov. 27th. The Thursday evening previous, the church met for the first time in the house for prayer, and the Lord voucheafed his presence. Rev. J. C. Holbrook and Rev. A. M. Dimon, preached on Friday and Saturday sun ings; on the Sabbath, the interest having accumulated, the house was full to overflowing; 7 were added to the church. It was a day which will be long remembered. Brother H. preached. He continued with us about two weeks, preaching every evening, and we have enjoyed a precious revival season. We anow of about 12 hopeful conversions, and much serious interest still exists. Hereral heads of families have consecrated themselves to God and established the family altar.

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#### Catholic Converts.

There are some cases of peculiar One or two I will mention. Last spring in the revival a female educated a Catholic was converted; and as she was unable to read the word of God for herself, she obtained a promise from her husband to read to her daily from the Kible; and he strictly adhered to his promise. She had many trials to encounter; her parents and friends being Catholics, opposed her bitterly for a time, but Jesus bore her through them all by faith in his name. She attended female prayer meetings, praying with fervency and great simplicity for her husband's And although there were conversion. untoward appearances enough to have chilled the ardor of many a wife, she continued to expect and to plead; and in the recent meeting, he was one of the first to yield his heart, and established at once the family altar.

The husband of another who was converted at the same time, was one of the first to express anxiety at this meeting. For several days he was deeply The duty of family wordistressed. ship pressed upon him, and he struggled At length the Holy Spirit against it. prevailed; he yielded—commenced family worship; a change came over him, and he began at once to rejoice in salvation.

#### Death of H. G ----.

One of the converts of last spring has gone to the bosom of Abraham. He was a young man of uncommon promise, and had commenced a course of preparation for the ministry. He was studying at Plattville, in the academy, under the instructions of Rev. A. M. Dixon, and living in his family. His death was triumphant, and has glorified God. Through a lingering illness of near three weeks, he possessed his soul in cheerful patience, thinking and talking much about an exchange of worlds -always saying, "Thy will, O Lord, be done." He often said to his friends, in life, I am willing to remain and do it. If not, I am ready to depart, and be with Christ, which is far better."

would draw the friends of his Master to his bosom and thus express his ardent love, and many felt the gentle pressure of his hand, while he urged upon them preparation to meet the Lord of Glory.

He often sung the triumphant song: "Ill go to Jesus and reign with him above."

At the funeral about sixty young men were in attendance.

The hymn commencing:

"There is a land of pure delight," was sung, and that part which reads: Could we but climb where Moses stood. They sang:

Could we but climb where G —— has stood, And view the landscape o'er, Not Jordan's waves, nor death's cold flood; Should fright us from the shore.

The effect was very great. his death, he glorified God.

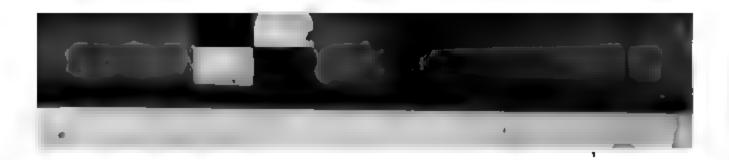
#### Besults.

And now let me ask Christians, who have (and who have not) been contributors to the support of Home Missions, to dwell a moment upon this little histo-Under missionary labor, within the ry. past year, in this one church, God has brought into the kingdom near fifty souls: a neat brick church sufficient to contain a congregation of 350 or 400, has been erected; two students have been sent forth to prepare for the ministry, one of whom, we doubt not, has gone to glory. And an influence for good has been sent out all around.

Though these are not mighty results, yet they are such as to encourage the laborers and those who send them forth.

#### Much land yet to be pessessed.

But, my friends, there is only here and there an oasis in this wide desert. There is much country yet to be possessed. The great mass of human souls are yet posting on their way with all the celerity of time, down to the regions of despair. When we who are "If the Lord has a work for me to do you the ground look over our Master's vineyard here, our hearts bleed for the prevalence of vice and iniquity—for the wide spread devastation sin has Frequently through his illness he made; and we feel that nothing has yet



## THE HOME MISSIONARY.

been accomplished compared with what | tere in the Lord--shr me entrest you remeins to be done! Give, then, my dear brothren and sis, or nounexxves to this cames!

give not only your money, but your sunt

## Reports.

#### RESSOURT.

From Rev. David Weir, Morgan Co., Mo.

riinty.

In my commission, Morgan educity was assigned as the field of my telnisterial labor; but for the cause of truth in this region of country, I found it necessary to make several tours through the adjoining counties. Brother Jones and I held a four days' meeting, in a church which he had organized last apring, in Henry county, distant 40 miles. The meeting was interesting, and attended with many deep, and, I hope, lasting impressions. We were, from the then existing prospects and the solicitation of the people, encouraged in October. The congregation was large, and the tion. meeting was characterized with the general impression sufficient to encou-\_12ed into a church.

regard to our doctrines; yet their close ' ciety. I preached on the subjects of human of God, Presbyterians and many pions

that they may yet be extricated from this meelstrom of error, and brought under the influence of gospel light and instruction.

#### erching for the seasts

In the eastern part of Pettis, and the western part of Morgan counties, I found several Preebyterian families. whom I have organized into a church, which we call New-Providence, consisting of sixteen members, psincipally heads of families. On next Saturday our church session is to meet, when we expect several ethers to be added.

The two settlements embracing this church, are separated by a prairie from. four to five miles wide. We have divided the preaching between them. Inthe one, we have a comfortable house to make an appointment for a camp- for preaching; in the other, we have meeting to embrace the second Sabbath had to preach in private houses; but According to appoint- have now the legs ready to build a ment, brothers Jones, Dodge and I meeting-house. We have in this church attended. The people had erected a formed a temperance society of 27. comfortable encampment, and remained | members, embracing the most intellion the ground during the occasion. gent and influential part of the popula-

In the eastern part of Morgan, dismost perfect order, deep solemnity and tant 30 miles, I found several Presbyprofound silence, except the voice of terian families, who feel deeply interestthe individual addressing them, or lead- ; ed in having the means of grace among ing in prayer—a singular fact in the them. In my first visit I remained with camp-meeting system in this western them four days, inquiring into their country. There were several hopeful situation and preaching to them. They conversions during the meeting, and a expressed a great anxiety to be organ.

rage the hearts of Christians to attempt. The attention of the people to preachmore in the cause of their Master. Ing was encouraging. We had a In G. and its immediate vicinity, crowded assembly by day and by night... many are under the influence of Camp- | On my next visit we intend to organize bellism, and entirely uninformed with the church, and form a temperance so-

and apparently solemn attention, when | Through my labors, by the blessing depravity, the mediation of Christ, and of other denominations have acknowless arrested, and a few have professed cieversion.

#### abeansas.

From a Missionary Report.

What church shall we join?

My congregations are increasing in number at each of my preaching places, and the attention is uniformly good. It is more and more manifest that prejudices are yielding. Several, who have professed religion this fall, have attributed their hopeful conversion to my ministry, but have been influenced by their relatives to unite with other charches. I have studiously and conscientionaly avoided trying to influence my individual to unite with my church. When individuals have sought counsel of me, as to what church they should join, (and this has been done repeatedly): I have uniformly advised them to make it a subject of much deliberation and prayer, and then to act in accordance with the following rules: 1st. To join that church in which they conscients. ously believe they will be the most usefal to the cause of Christ. 2d. To prepure them for the greatest usefulness, they should join that church in which they will be best instructed and most faithfully watched over. 3d. As the result of the two former, to join that church where they would anjoy the reatest amount of christian happiness. Ithink it probable if I had used the mme exertion which others have, to induce individuals to join my church, I should be able to report a much larger number of members, but I cannot conment to a course which I think to be wrong in itself, and very impolitic in practice. If I can be sustained in the course I have hitherto pursued, I have reason to believe I shall be useful, and probably chall be permitted to gather a church, respectable for numbers, and one which I hope will be useful. A very decided change is already obvious in the estimate which the people put upon preaching. When I first came here, a

secouraged; the attention of many has a preacher's talents and piety by the strength of his lungs, and his ability to get up a noisy excitement in the congregation. Now good sense and gospel instruction are required in those who preach, and the man who is able only to rant and make a noise is lightly esteemed.

#### IOWA.

It is a trying time for the ministers and churches in lows. This arises, partly, from the fact that, natwithstanding their appeals for help, very little addition has been made to the numerical strength of the ministry within the last year, compered with the demand; and partly from the paralysis of all departments of business, which represess enterprise, and throws an aspect of discouragement over the affairs of the churches. Hence, it is the more necessary that assistance in elliphid 🖦 this critical juncture. Immediately on the opening of the Spring, some additional laborers will be sent on ; and we trust, that those already on the ground will be at least as well sustained as they now are, by the ceatern churches.

#### wincommin.

From Rev. Hiram Foote, Racine, W. T.

I mentioned in my last that a subacription was raised for the erection of a house of worship. Circumstances beyond the control of our trustees, prevented them from commencing the building as early as they desired. It has progressed however, very well of late, and is nearly ready for plastering, but winter is Still we hope upon us in good earnest for a few warm days, and our house will soon be ready to be dedicated to the worship of Gud. I regard the prospects. of this church and society as encour-

#### Light struggling with darkness.

A few have joined the church by letter, and some who have long stood aloof very large portion of the people judged | from us, have expressed regret that they have not joined. Our congregation is rather on the increase, and it is always attentive and solemn. A bible class during intermission, excites considerable interest, and promises much good.

There are still many here who attend no religious meetings. Some hunt, many visit, and many travel upon the Sabbath; though Sabbath-breaking is not near as common as it was when we first came here; and those who are guilty of it are not as open in it as formerly. While we have great cause of bumility in view of the sine of the community, we also have occasion to blees God, for the wonderful change effected, and to God be all the glory.

#### Mart times.

While we have had some additions to our little church, our pecuniary ability is dumnished—produce is so low, and the market is so far distant. It is true, store goods have fallen somewhat in proportion; but were it not for emigration, it would be very difficult for the people to get what are here considered the ne-COUNTRIES OF 1160. Emigrants bring some money into the country, and frequently church certificates, and little or ! The cause of no form of religion. Christ auffers more from this source than from all others put together. feel thankful to God for our comfortable achool-house, in which we are suffered to worship. It is true the seats are not very good. Some of our christian friends recently from the East, make complaint of "hard seats," &c. Hail they attended meetings during for or twelve years as we have, where for the most part, single slabs formed near ly all the seats, they would be prepared : to thank God for present blessings a friend of missions, to be applied to Christians at the East do not know the your Society. Thus, dear brother, the value of their privileges. When comfortably seated in their communicus temples, let them think of their brethren crowded into cold log-cabins for worship, and they will, at least, offer thanksgiving for their own distinguish- I failing them for fear, and for looking ed blessings; and it will be strange it they do not ask God to bless the means! the earth." in use to provide their destitute neighhore with similar privileges.

From a Missianary in Mineis.

of destance and trial.

The more I pender upon the subject of Home Mussians, and listen to the almost daily recital of new and interesting facts, bearing upon it, the more I feel the imperious necessity of the eacramental host's of God's elect coming up now to his help against the mighty. Delay here will not only ruin thousands of souls, but greatly retard the glorious latter day of the Redeemer's triumphant reign on earth. And I regret extremely that the mite contributed by my people for this object this year is so small; yet I do sincerely believe, that in view of their deep poverty, and pressing calls this year—one of which is the preparation for the erection of a bouse of worship---they have done what they could; for this \$3 50 cost them nearly twice the amount. I speak of their deep poverty, and for the obvious reason that I have been so much impressed with its reality in the destitution, in many instances, of the necessaries of life, as to relinquish voluntarily a sixth part of what they proposed to raise for me the present year—not in money, but such as they had. Besides this, much, I presume, at the close of the year, it will be impossible to collect. All of which greatly embarrasses and tempts me at times to look for a field of more ability to sustain the Gospel But then I am reminded that here is a church, and a praying people, who need the Gospel mone the less, because they are poor in the things of this world.

There are nevertheless some little rills that flow even in a dry time. Hence I have to acknowledge another small sum, viz. 36 83, put into my hands by hard will raise up those who will care for Zinn, and provide for her wants. though there be "upon the earth distrees of nations, with perplexity; the wea and waves roaring; men's hearts after those things which are coming on

But poverty is not the only thing with which we have to contend. Many have een and others are still prostrated upon eds of sickness; while death has numered two of our most interesting and romising young men as his victims. hey were brethren in Christ, and bade ur to be great and lasting blessings to be church. But their work is done, ad from their exemplary lives, and eaceful and happy deaths, we doubt ot, that our loss is their eternal gain.

## From a Report.

### End of a Backslider.

There has been more than usual seiousness on the minds of some of the mpenitent of late, occasioned, perhaps, we the sudden and fearful death of one four inhabitants. Mr. —— was in the rime of life, a foreigner by birth, who migrated to this country some four or ive years since, and settled soon after n this village, being one of the oldest **shabitants.** He had a wife and childen, to whom he was tenderly attached. But the world was his idol. He liteally labored for it night and day. pplication to business was intense. ie sought with avidity the unrighteous mammion; and only took, as by stealth, . miserable pittance of his time for rest nd repose—not devoting so much as a ingle hour, during a whole year, to reigious worship. During all the meetage of our revival, last Winter, I do ot remember of seeing his face in **secting**; though once, while in his naive land, he was a professor. But in hanging countries, he seemed to act as The had entirely hidden away from the .ord; and thus, as might be supposed, e made final shipwreck of his former; ancied faith, and only lived to show orth God's long suffering patience, rhile he gradually filled up his cup of He had com**and sin.** penced, and well nigh completed, a arge four-story brick building; a part **If which he des**igned to convert into a revery, to the no small grief of the netter part of this community, and thus I little more politely aid our youth and **thers** into a drunkard's grave. A few **tays before his death, he was accosted** by a professor of religion, and urged to brotherhood to persecute the saints.

give his attention to his soul's salvation. He at once acknowledged the necessity of securing an interest in Christ, and seemed once more to feel the Spirit's gentle operations. But, like Felix of old, he stifled his convictions by making a solemn promise to his neighbor and to his God, that he would attend to the subject so soon as his house was finished. Poor man! little did he think that his house would so soon "be left desolate," or to be finished by other hands than his, (and, God grant, for purposes than he designed!) Alas! he had trifled with the Savior's blood too long. Too long had he done despite to the spirit of grace. Late in the evening, he retired from his labor to his dwelling. His family were in He kissed his babe and lay down. and soon fell into a slumber from which he never awoke. A single groan and a death-struggle were put forth-and all was still. His wife cried for help. but help never came.

One man in his employ has since become alarmed at his own condition, and promised speedy amendment. one young lady has recently indulged hope that she has "chosen the better part."

#### Apprehensions in regard to the efforts of Romanism.

Every friend of Zion, and every watchman on her walls, should awake to unceasing prayer and untiring efforts, to see this whole field, so beautified with the walls of salvation, and so defended by the arms of truth, that the Beast can come and walk around our towers and in vain hope for success, when he finds that God is in the midst of us. I have no doubt of the fact, that the eye of that anti-christian power is fixed with a steady and longing gaze upon this beautiful valley. I have long thought that here the great battle is to be fought. This thought mainly impelled me, years ago, to come and suffer in doing what I could, under God, to meet the final struggle. And I am now looking forward to a time when, (if I mistake not,) Popery and Mormonism and Universalism, and all other anti-christian interests, will be leagued in one common "These shall make war with the Lamb, [ and the Lamb shall overcome them, for they that are with him are colled and seen and faithful." This is glorious consolation! And yet it is no consolato those who can elember carelessly on their posts, when signs of the approaching storm are seen from every direction.

## From a Missionary on the Mississippi.

This has indeed been to us a season of deep affliction. The number of deaths in our village has not been far from thirty-five. Many families have lost their beloved children; and others have been called to mourn over departed wives, busbands, brothers or sisters. This, whilst it has torn the bosom with sorrow, has given me an opportunity to preach the gospel to many, who have not been in the habit of attending the stated means of grace. In this country, no family thinks of burying even an infant without a funeral discourse. have been called three and four times a week thus to attend funerals. I have talked plainly, yet affectionately, to these amemblies—urging upon them repentance, and a preparation for death and indgment. The seed thus sown will, I trust, yet bring some fruit unto everlasting life.

I have myself been called to stand by the dying bed of a beloved brother 23 years of age, and a precious sister 25: years of age, who has gone to rest in ! the bosom of her Savior. I trust that these afflictions have prepared my own! mind for making more solemn appeals to

the sinner.

#### Progress against Difficulties

I trust that good has been done here, and the principles of the Gospel are shooting their roots firmer and deeper in this comparatively barren soil. I need i not repeat, that opposing influences are : strong; that the confederated forces of the world, the flesh, and the devil, are

contrading powers and difficulties. Yet we believe the tree principles of Chris tianity are on the edvance. This ; must not be given up. It is unquest bly are of the best points in a commercial and natural point of view above St. Louis, and destined eventually to be & large tows. Now is the time to lay p menently Gospel institutions. though present difficulties may enviren us, it is our duty not to give over to the dominion of wickedness and infidelity.

#### Another missionery wither :-

God has seen fit secoly to effect t people of my charge. During the m of July, August and September, greatest part of my time has be ied in visiting the cick. Whole I lies have been prostrated at one t depending upon the kindness of m born, for weeks, to assist them. The siel ness has been almost entirely confin to families who have made a prof**ession** of religion. It may be viewed as a chastisement. "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and acourgeth every son whom he receiveth."

Some have felt that the chastisement was greatly needed, and we charitably hope that in some instances it has le the backslider to repentance, and the

lukewarm to their first love.

The sickness among us has affected our congregations considerably upon the Sabbath, rendering them less interesting than they otherwise would have been. But the number of people who attend worship has, not withstanding, been regularly increasing. we have felt more injury in our Sabbath school than any where else. That class of persons upon whom the Sabbath school depended, were so much occupied with attending upon the sick, that the school at L was suspended. But we have now substituted a general Bible class during the interval of worship, the charge of which I have assumed myself.

Since the sickness has subsided, the minds of the people appear to be more tender, and the weekly stated prayer meetings are becoming more interesting. The impenitent are more succeptible of in constant and vigilant action; and the approach, and are quite willing to con-Gospe! has to push its way smid these | verse upon the subject of the soul's

were impenitent have died, and thus a most solemn warning of divine provi- to sixty or eighty accepted. dence has been thrown into the path- scenes were deeply affecting. way of the ungodly.

When the missionary on the frontier is environed by so many difficulties, ought not his brethren in the older sections of the Church to lighten his burdens as far as practicable? They cannot, perhaps, nurse his sick family, but they can furnish him the means of employing suitable attendance. They cannot preach for him, nor ride for him through the wintry storm to fulfil some appointment or to visit the dying; but they can so deliver hin from enxiety about food and raiment,! that he may discharge those duties with a cheerful mind, and with a body made comformula by adequate food and clothing. They may bless his home with those things which will lift a burden that weighs like a mountain upon the heart of his care-stricken And is it any thing more than companion justice that they should do this—should thus make themselves partakers with one, who in the field is bearing the heat and burden of the day?

#### INDIANA.

#### REVIVALS.

In the last two numbers of the Home Missionary, accounts were given of revivals in hediana. From the following extract it will be seen, that the work of the Lord has extended to other places. Indeed, we infer from the general character of the missionary reports from that region, that a more general mention to the claims of religion has prevailed the last autumn, than for many years. before.

From Rev. R. Hawley, Putnamville and Bethany, Ind.

#### Be-ults of a camp-meeting.

Our congregations were large, attentive and solemn. God was with us. common communion occasions.

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salvation. Two of our young men that "we gave invitations for persons to manifest their anxiety, and often from forty were seen sisters and brothers, wives and husbands, parents and children, all ages, from the child of ten to the hoary headed. The scene in the inquiry-room was also deeply impressive. Une of the elders of this church has for years enjoyed the privilege of going to the Lord's table with all of his children. seven in number. A son of another elder was hopefully converted. of another elder entertained a hope and united with the church; likewise a son of another elder. Three sons of another, professed to have passed from death unto life. Four children of a member of the church, united with the church. At least five or six wives, who had long prayed for their husbands, were made to rejoice in their hopeful Twenty-two united with conversion. the church, thirty-five or forty hopetully experienced religion. alone can tell the happy results of this glorious meeting. To God be all the giory. I take pleasure in stating that , both myself and church are under great obligations to brothers Steele, Shields and Cleland, for their suitable, seasonable and indefatigable labors with us

> Soon after the close of the above meeting, I went to assist brother Shields, at a protracted meeting in Greencastle: and continued there two or three weeks. The Lord was there pleased graciously and gloriously to pour out his Spirit. The dry bones moved, and the host of God's elect received an important accession. Between fifty and sixty have united with the church, mostly by examination, and many more are still se-The church has been greatly revived, and made to rejoice in the Lord. What hath God wrought?

From Rev. P. S. Cleland, Greenwood, Ia.

The Holy Spirit has descended upon I rejoice to relate we had as good order has like rain upon the mown grass. We and behaviour during this, as on our have enjoyed the most precious season of revival that I have ever witnessed in Frequently, at the close of sermons, | this community. The people of God



#### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

have been refreshed from the presence I could not have passed through the of the Lord, their graces have been im- year as comfortably as I have. proved, and some of them, it is believed, have attained a higher standard subject of missions, read from your pub of piety. Many were constrained to confess the sins whereby they had transgressed and injured the cause of Christ. Some were induced to perform duties which they had hitherto neglect-[ ed, and the hopes of some were made to waver.

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But the blessing was not confined to Many of the impenitent Christians. were brought to think upon their ways, and to cry, "What shall we do to be saved 3" A considerable number have, as they believe, found Him of whom Moses and the Prophets wrote. How many have hopefully submitted to Christ, I am not able to say. Eighteen have lately united with the church, while others are known to be indulging the hope that they have passed from death unto life.

We have had great reason to render thanks to the Spirit of all grace, and to strengthen ourselves in the Lord. At the last meeting of the synod of Indiana, large additions to the churches nuder the care of the synod, during the hast year, were reported. It is believed, that nearly as many additions to the churches have been made since that meeting, as were made during the year! previous. The Lord is with us.

#### MICHIGAN.

From 6 missionary in a new settlement.

#### First experience.

Our society is very much scattered, extending over a district of country! twelve miles square, and some residing at a greater distance; and many of these! distant families having nothing but oxteams, they are unable to attend church only on communion Sabbaths, or now and then at great intervals. Under all these circumstances, I feel willing to make sacrifices and suffer with the people in their privation of many comforts

I have repeatedly preached on the lications to my people, and distributed some thirty copies of "Our Country," so that great interest is excited in the church in regard to Home Missions; and I am persuaded that they mill do all they can for the cames. Great things cannot be expected of us, for, as a church, and as a community, we are in our infancy. The church is only four years old, and our little village about giz-containing now about 300 inhabitante, and increasing.

The church appears to feel, lately, more than usual, the worth of souls. The spirit of prayer has incressed, and some in great carnestness are now putting up the petition, "Lord, revive thy work." Our prayer-meetings are more fully attended, and I trust the Holy Spirit is hovering over us, about to descend with his convicting and con-

verting influence.

### Labors in the visinity.

In all the neighborhoods and towns around where I preach, (and I am the only Presbyterian minister for several towns, my own church extending over four,) I find an increased solemnity, and often the tearful eye, among the people, in listening to the word of God. Once in four weeks I go out eight miles for my third service, where there are a few members of our church residing, surrounded by Universalists and Infdels-men that openly deride religion, and boldly break the Sabbath by engaging in hunting, fishing, &c., a town in which there are no religious privileges of any kind. There, in a log schoolhouse, for the last few Sabbaths, I have preached to crowded audiences; and good, I trust, will follow these labors. One backshiding professor has been brought back to Christ, with penitence, and many, with solenin and inquiring countenances, listen to the word. Being a settlement that is not gospel hardened, (having heard but few sermone since they came to these new and enjoyments, in order to maintain parts,) I think it a favorable place to do the preached gospel. If I were not a good. It gives me great pleasure to go young man, without a family to support, to such new places, and take my stand

in the centre of one of those log school- 1 to attend as serious hearers, personally houses, with an attentive crowd of immortal souls gathered around, and there point them to "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world;" and especially, if I can meet a little band of Christians, rejoicing again to be permitted to hear the truth from a minister of their own denomination, and sitting with tearful eyes and open **bearts, dev**ouring every word, and being carried back, in imagination, to their eastern homes with all their spiritual privileges. O, let not our eastern brethren think that if we do want temporal comforts and luxuries, that we lack spiritual enjoyments to overbalance all our privations!

From Rev. Stephen Mason, Eckford, Mich.

#### Awakening.

The dear people of my pastoral charge, in their scattered and feeble condition, have of late been blessed; with the refreshing influences of the Holy Spirit. Often, during the past year, there have been some symptoms in the Sabbath school, in the little church also, and sometimes in the so**lemn attention of the whole assembly** of my hearers to the word preached, which have raised in my heart the hope of a revival of religion. But early in November last, at an appointed prayer-: meeting of the church, the indications, of such a revival were more decisively manifested by the earnest prayers and inion season, since I have been here, boly conversation of the members.

with him one of the deacons of the church, and called on all the families in his immediate vicinity, conversing, as far as practicable, with the heads! and members of each family, individually, and commending them in prayer to the God of salvation. At the same time, each family visited received from us an intimation that the Gospel might be expected to be preached on the succes-: sive evenings of the following week, at our usual place of worship, by such brethren in the ministry as I had called felt that something ought to be done to on for aid; and they were kindly urged arrest the attention of those who, if not

interested in the word to be preached. These labors were the favored means of preparing the minds of many to be profited by a preached Gospel. At the appointed time, I received much aid from the brethren in the ministry who were sent for.

Our meetings, except on Sabbath days, were chiefly held in the evening, that we might not interrupt the day school which was held in our house of worship; and at almost every appointed meeting the house was full—sometimes excessively crowded. The result, thus far, is that the little church of 25 members is much more prayerful, watchful and active, than formerly; people generally are more attentive to the means of grace; and many are giving evidence of uncommon thoughtfulness and anxiety on the subject of salvation; while several give good evidence of hopeful conversion. Last Sabbath I administered the Lord's supper, and received into the church, on previous examination, ten persons, five of whom were young heads of families, the others hopeful youth. The scene was solemn and interesting; and we are encouraged to hope that the good work begun amongst us may yet advance and produce more happy and glorious results.

From Rev. H. Hyde, Saginaw, Mich.

The number of our congregation is steadily increasing, and every commujj some have been added to the church. The pastor, (your missionary,) took; Two are expecting to unite with us on the first day of the year. I have preached occasionally in other neighborhoods in the vicinity, as formerly, and find abundant encouragement; though it is rather in breaking up the ground and sowing, than in reaping the harvest.

> I commenced, about six weeks ago, a course of Sabbath evening lectures, on the evidences of Christianity, which have attracted considerable attention, and will, we hope, result in good.

avowed skeptics, are yet neglecters of religion; and this has succeeded in part

## Missionary aid Indispensable.

I am distressed to hear of your empty treasury, for sure I am that neither churches nor ministers can live at the West without the aid of your Society. With all the economy and self-denial we can use, without your aid I could not stay here.

From Rev. L. M. S. Smith, Lyons, Ionia Co., Mich.

## A table spread in the wilderness.

The last Saturday of October, we met to organize a church. Many of the letters presented were several years old, from necessity, there having been no church with which the holders could We therefore agreed to examine each candidate, without reference to their letters. The arrangements were completed, and seventeen members were received. There are some seven or eight more in the vicinity, who were, for different reasons, providentially hindered from uniting, but will do so on the first opportunity. In addition to this, I have lately ascertained that there are, in the north-west town of this county, some eight or ten more, who will probably unite, for the present, with the Ionia church, although they are from 15 to 20 miles distant.

On Sabbath morning I preached from Matthew x. 32—" Whosoever, therefore, shall confess me before men," &c. In the afternoon, after a season of prayer in the interim, I preached again, on the nature and requirements of the church covenant; and formally constituted the "First Congregational Church of Ionia;" baptized three children, and administered the Lord's supper. It was a deeply interesting time, and many felt it good to be there. For the first time, in many months, (and with some, in many years,) they were permitted to sit down at the table of the Lord, in a church of their own denomination. Silent tears found their way down the cheeks of some, as they re- | school ever sustained during the win-

membered the privileges they had once enjoyed, and knew, that although long deprived of them, they were now restored.

## "The hearing ear."

The next day I rode some ten miles north-west, to preach in the evening at The town is six a private house. miles square, and contains about sixty inhabitants—only three families within three and a half miles. And yet there were forty persons present from this and neighboring towns. One span of horses brought ten persons more than six miles; and two ox-teams came four and a half miles, with thirteen adults and four children. All returned the same evening. I endeavored to preach Jesus Christ and him crucified, and you may be sure I was well paid. whether others were or not.

From Rev. S. Cary, Lapeer, Mich.

#### Christian efforts.

In reviewing the past, we find ourselves in much better circumstances than at the close of the last quarter. Our house of worship is now so finished, that it makes us very comfortable This we much needed. for winter. We commenced a Sabbath school last summer, but for want of books little could be accomplished, for but few at-We found that something must be done to remedy this evil. though money, in this country, is almost out of the question, we raised five dollars, and sent it to the Secretary of American Sunday School Union, with a request for books. A Sabbath school in Philadelphia contributed five dollars, and other benevolent individuals about the same amount. To the contributors we owe many thanks. If they could know how eagerly the books were looked for, how joyfully received and diligently read, they would be amply rewarded for all their labor of love. We have a very interesting Sabbath school of about fifty. This is the first hope from our small beginning.

A county Bible Society was formed in this place, a few months since. We !! have received a box of Bibles and Testaments, and have commenced distributing; we intend to supply all in our vicinity. We find that there are some professed Christians who have no Bible; in their house.

#### Facts for contributors Home Missions.

Our church now numbers about fifty; of whom there were but twenty-Our prospects were never better, pro- thing under the name of ministers.

ter, in this place. We have much to || vided the ordinances of the Gospel can be sustained. This church owes its existence, under God, to your Society, and it now rests with the friends of Home Missions to say whether this field. with a vast many others, are to be left to be overgrown with briers and thorns. We are willing to labor and suffer, but we cannot make brick without straw. The people are willing to do, but have not the means wholly to sustain the gospel. There is no other minister of our denomination in this. county, with about five thousand inhabitants. The people in this county are church-going; ministers they will have; and if not supplied by the church, five at the commencement of the year. I the devil will supply them with some-

# Libraries for Sabbath Schools in the West.

PROPOSAL OF THE MASSACHU-SETTS S. S. SOCIETY.

We have already published the offer of the American S. S. Union, to supply libraries to the Sabbath schools of the West. It is now our privilege to call the attention of the missionaries of the A. H. M. S. to the following letter from the Secretary of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society.

It is our earnest wish that many will avail themselves of the privilege thus put within their reach; and that those who do so, will be at the pains to furnish to their benefactors, statements so definite, as to enable them to show that this species of charity is really needed, and will be most gratefully received.

> Mass. Sabbath School Society, Boston, Jan. 2, 1843.

### GENTLEMEN:-

You are aware that there exists, extensively, in New-England, a strong feeling of interest in every thing that tends to promote the religious prosperity of the West. Even our children and youth are participa-

ting in this interest. In many of the schools. connected with the Massachusetts S. S. Society, they are earnestly engaged in taking up monthly collections, to furnish libraries for their needy sister schools in that section of the country. Now, could all the schools at the West under the supervision of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, that are unable to provide themselves with libraries, be spread out before our schools at the East, with a brief sketch of the condition and wants of each, it would be an easy matter to awaken a much wider and deeper interest in this good work. These two denominations are mentioned particularly, because their doctrinal views accord more nearly than those of any other denomination, with the views entertained by our churches. And, as there are more schools that need aid, connected with these two denominations, than can be relieved by all that our churches and schools will be likely to contribute, it seems right and consistent to apply our charities in relieving the wants of these, before extending aid to those who embrace, as we believe, serious errors.

It has occurred to us, that this object might



collent periodical, your missioneries, in all parts of the country, to furnish up-either directly or through their communications to Your rooms -- about account of all such schools under their supervision, so they can conscientonaly recommend as needing charitable assistance. To all such schools we will appropriate libraries, as for as curselves and churches can be induced to supply the means. It will be important that minute and careful directions be given, as to the way and manner in which our donations may be forwarded. A list of schools needing sid will be pub-Habed in the Visiter, so that such of our echools as prefer a specific, definite object on which to bestow their charities, can eslect! auch as they choose. A correspondence can he opened—as is often done, with the most happy effects between the school that makes, and the one that receives the donation.

This plan will do much to awaken kindly feelings among the rising generation in different sections of the country, the future influence of which will be most happy; and it will help to form and cultivate a spirit of benevolence among those who contribute, and through the influence of the books, many of which are histories of the various benevolent institutions and missions of the day-among the beneficiaries. A deeper interest and sympathy—highly beneficial in its influence hereafter—will, no doubt, be excited among our children and youth, in your musionerses |

be promoted, by requesting through your ex- if who will consequent with them respect their mbools, and also in the general inter of Home Missions. Moreover, many of publications of the Mass. S. S. Society, are of character adapted to guard the young against the numerous forms of error prevailing at a West, and particularly that of Romania In acknowledging a doughou of some of the books, including the Bot 10 volumes of Char Mistory, published by the Society, contributed " for the subversion of Papacy in our out dear country," a missionary in Week Co., Ohio, says: "These books on Romaniam are, some of them, in the Sabbath School Library, and some are sent shroad in different sections in this region, and in the state of lacless. They are, I believe, doing much goods, as least, they have awakened those who read to the subject."

The publications of the Society are widely circulated in almost every section of the Union, and are very highly valued, so far as we can learn, especially in all the Presbyteman and Congregational schools where they have been seen.

Many of your missionaries, every year, recerve aid from this Society; and should you think proper to call their attention to this subject, through the Home Missionany, we shall probably be able to aid them still more extensively hereafter.

Yours, in the vineyard of the Lord, ARA BULLARD, Sec'y Mass. S. S. Society.

#### Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S., from December 1st, 1842, to January 1st, 1843.

Not in commission last year. Rev. Charles Granger, to go to lows. Rev. J. F. Ingersoll, Hunter, N. Y. Rav. Peter Sayder, Carro, N. Y. Rev. John C. Corson, Waynesville, N. C. Bev. Samuel N. Steele, Delphi, Ind. Rev. James Thomson, Wahash, Ind. Rev. James McLaren, Gus Plains, Mach Rev. Eliphalet Purker, Hristol, Mich. Rev. Willard M. Hoyt, Newveh, N. Y. Rev. J. S. Townsend, Paris, Mo.

Re appointed. Rev. N. Summer, Davepport, N. Y. Rev. P. Berbeer, Fort Ann, N. Y. Rev. S. W. Russ, Predonis, O.

Rev. Joseph Labares, Little Mill Creek, O. Rev. S. Howett, Welch Ch., Columbus, O. Rev. N. Gould, Troy Grove and Indian Cree Rev. D. J. Perry, Sycamore, 21. Rev. B. B Drake, Elk Grave, Ill. Rev. Joseph Anderson, Richmond, Canada East. Rev. E. J. Sherrill, Enion. do. Roy P. Montague, Lower Norfolk, N. Y. Ray. M. Rendley, Parishville, N. Y. Rev. J. B. Taylor, De Kulb, N. Y. Rev. J. S. Lord, Borodiso, N. Y. Hev. J. F. Adams, Pitcher, N. Y. Rev. T. Blair, Conterville, N. Y. Rev. F. B. Reed, Moirs and Wastville, N. Y. Rev. H. F. Taylor, Davidson's River, Ashville and Robus Creek, N. C.

The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following same, from December 1st, 1842, to January 1st, 1843.

the Jonesian same, John 1	PECS MODE	r 1st, 1842, to January 1st, 1843.	
MAINE-	d	\$90; W. G. Suil, \$25; Wm. Shaw,	
Wahle, Heary Davidson, \$2; a friend,		\$10; Mrs. Blane, \$2,	139 30
@1; by H. Davidson,	3 00	Pearl St. Ch., a lady, by H. Aikmab,	2 00
TELMONT-	E 00	Seventh Press, Ch., bal. of coll., hy	33 50
Westmanter, Seth Arnold, by P. Safford,	5 00	Miss Cornelin P. Van Reasselner, \$100;	
Manda CHUSETTS— Mindenary Society, by J. Penchard,	900 00	Mes Eugibemia Van Repositor, \$100.	900 00
Beann, legacy of the late Mrs. Margaret	, we we	I. H. Ward, H. F. Lombard,	25 00 2 00
Gibbons, by S. H. Walley, Jun., Ez'r.,		Friend,	1 00
\$380; interest. \$75,	575 00	Orient, L. I., Mon. Con. cell., by Rav. D.	
Pair Haven, First Cong. Ch., coll., by C. Brew, Tross.,	92.70	Beera,	19 00
Kerthampton, in part of legacy of the		Rochoster, Wm. Alling, L. D., Utum, Moone Begg, Eeq., by J. W. Treey,	100 <b>96</b> 10 <b>00</b>
late John Hopkins, by Hav. S. Hopkins,	;	Whitehall, coll. in part by Kev. L. Rel-	
Rev. E. Hopeins, and Lewis S. Hop-	1950 es i	logg,	3 00
First Purmb, H. M. Sew. Soc., by E.		NEW-JERSEY-	
Williams,	50 00	Mrs. Charlotte B. Arden, by Rev. O. L.	
Pitt-field Cong. Coc., to const. Titus	ļ	Kirifand, \$75; Mrs. Silas Condict, by N. Hodges \$4-75.	79 75
Goodman, Certis T. Fenn and Samuel D. Cott, Life Members, by P. Allen,	106 64	Orange, 2d Prest. Ch., Young People's	
Williamstown, Mass., coll. \$199; Anony-	1	Miss. box, by N. Hogas,	20 00
mous, \$10; by Dr. H. L. subin,	139 00	PENNSYI, VANIA—	
BHODE ISLAND	1	Wilkesbarre, W. C. Gildersleeve,	50 68
Eing-ton, Ray. Mr. Vernon's Soc. cell., 210 50; Jay. Temp. Soc., 50 cts.; a		OHIO- Huron, Prosts, Ch., by Rev. S. Duntos,	
freed, 36; by T. P. Wells.	17 00	112 17; Rev. Samuel Dunton, \$2 43;	
Previdence, Benef. Cong. J B. Nichola,		Philo Adams, \$10,	25 00
\$30, others, \$142.42, by B. Dyer, Trea,	172 42	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY	3 00
Richmond St. Ch., of which \$30 se from E. W. Fletcher, to coust. Mrs.		Water towa, coll., by Rev. James Holmes to count, him a L. M.,	30 00
Laurande Fleicher a L. M.,	50 00	ILI.INOIS—	•••
CONNECTICUT*-		Geneson, Friend, by Rev. J. Wilcox.	4 88
Haddam, First Cong. Ch., by G. S.		Pleasant Grove, by Key. E. B. Huntington,	8 50
Reminerd, Trent., Rem. Haven, West Course., by A. Town-	10 00	Missouri—	
cond. Jr., Trees, Milford 2d Church,	92 00	Maumetenu, by Rev. N. R. Dodge,	9 30
New-Haven, First Cong. Ch., coll. (as		LOWER CANADA—	
part) by Jes. Doneglie,	500 00	Enton, Fem. Cout Sec. and Miss Assoc.,	
James Donagha, paper valued at \$100. Kew-London, Emmental Society, to	!	by Key, E. J. Sherrill,	25 90 5 09
const. Miss Lydis W. Woodward a L.		Friend, by Rev. G. B. Chiever,	2.40
M , \$31; a friend to count. Samuel	60 GG	45	569 97
Mosely a L. M., \$30; by R. Coit, New Milford, Ladical Mile Society, by	<b>69 06</b>	JASPER CORNING, Trees	wrer.
Mrs G. A. Merwin,	15 00	[ <del></del>	
Wethersheld, by C. B.,	80 60	Donations of clothing, &c.	
KEW YORK-		West Roylston, Mass, First Ch., Young	
Bethiehem, Orange co., coll. by Bev. J.	16 94	Ledies Char. Sec , a leax,	10 70
B. Hubbard, Brooklys, N. Y., Funt Pr. Ch., Sub. Sch.	10 94	Housek Falls, N. Y., a bux,	39 40
Mass. Assuc., by R. Creed,	48 76	<del></del>	
Second Prosts, Ch., Ladies' Assoc., by	00.00	, The Western Agency, Geneva, N.Y., acknow	
Third Press. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by	29 83	the talkfile of the lotters of come land a	ot. I fa
Table tirem and make any cated of		Dec. 15, 1842. Rev. J. A. Murray, Secre	ary.
J. Howard,	38 00		
Pouth Presb. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by		Aurors, Cayaga co., N. Y.,	21 50
Posth Presh. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Mr. Davenport,	35 00 16 30	Black Rock,	22 50
Pouth Press. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Mr. Davenport, Catakill, S. S. Day, in part to count. Mrs.		Black Rock, Candor, 4 npt, A. Hart, \$5; others, \$2 43, Cantle Creek,	
Pouth Press. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Mr. Davenport, Catakill, S. S. Dav, in part to count. Mrs. B. S. Day a L. M., \$15; E. B. Day, \$5; by Rev. Dr. Porter,		Black Rock, Candor, 4 npt, A. Hart, \$5; others, \$2 43, Castle Crock, Cayuga, Lorin Willard, \$10, Mrs. Lorin	22 50 7 43
Pouth Press. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Mr. Davenport, Catakill, S. S. thiy, in part to count. Mrs. B. S. Day a L. M., \$15; E. B. Day, \$5; by Rev. Dr. Porter, Greensport, L. L. Press. Ch., Mon. Con.	16 30 20 00	Black Rock, Candor, 4 apt, A. Hart, \$5; others, \$2 43, Castle Crock, Cayega, Lorin Willard, \$10, Mrs. Lorin Willard, \$10; Samuel Willard, 12 costs;	22 50 7 43
Pouth Press. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Mr. Davenport, Catskill, S. S. Ukiv, in part to count. Mrs. B. S. Day a L. M., \$15; E. B. Day, \$5; by Rev. Dr. Porter, Greensport, L. L. Press. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. W. Huntting,	16 30	Black Rock, Candor, 4 npt, A. Hart, \$5; others, \$2 43, Castle Crock, Cayuga, Lorin Willard, \$10, Mrs. Lorin	22 50 7 43
Pouth Presh. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Mr. Davenport, Catskill, S. S. thiy, in part to count. Mrs. B. S. Day a L. M., \$15; E. B. Day, \$5; by Rev. Dr. Porter, Greensport, L. L. Presh. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. W. Huntting, Lumberland, by Rev. F. Kyto, Mitton, Presh. Ch., by Rov. H. Meermanco,	16 30 20 00 15 00 3 00	Black Rock, Candor, 4 npt, A. Hart, \$5; others, \$2 43, Cantin Crock, Cayuga, Lorin Willard, \$10, Mrs. Lorin Willard, \$10: Samuel Willard, 13 couts; Mrs. Sarah Burchard, \$1; others in part, \$5 40, Centerfield,	98 58 4 00 96 58 8 50
Pouth Press. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Mr. Davenport, Catskill, S. S. Day, in part to coust. Mrs. B. S. Day a L. M., \$15; E. B. Day, \$5; by Rev. Dr. Porter, Greensport, L. L. Press. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. W. Huntting, Lumberland, by Rev. F. Kyto, Mitton, Press. Ch., by Rev. H. Meermance, New York city viz.	16 30 20 00 15 00 3 00	Black Rock, Candor, 4 apt, A. Hart, \$5; others, \$2 43, Castle Creek, Cayega, Lorin Willard, \$10; Mrs. Lorin Willard, \$10; Samuel Willard, 12 couts; Mrs. Sarah Burchard, \$1; others in part, \$5 40, Centerfield, Churchydle,	91 58 7 43 4 00 96 58
Pouth Presb. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Mr. Davenport, Catskill, S. S. thiy, in part to count. Mrs. B. S. Day a L. M., \$15; E. B. Day, \$5; by Rev. Dr. Porter, Greensport, L. L. Presb. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. W. Huntling, Lumberland, by Rev. F. Kyte, Mitton, Presb. Ch., by Rev. H. Heermance, New York city viz. Allen St. Presb. Ch., Sub. \$99-56;	16 30 20 90 15 00 3 00 25 00	Rinck Rock, Candor, 4 npt, A. Hart, \$5; others, \$2 43, Cantin Crock, Cayuga, Lorin Willard, \$10; Mrs. Lorin Willard, \$10; Samuel Willard, 13 couts; Mrs. Sarah Burchard, \$1; others in part, \$5 40, Centerfield, Churchville, County, Fem. Sew. Soc. of Painted Post,	98 58 4 00 96 58 8 50
Pouth Presh. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Mr. Davenport, Catskell, S. S. Unr, mpart to const. Mrs. B. S. Day a L. M., \$15; E. B. Day, \$5; by Rev. Dr. Porter, Greensport, L. L. Presh. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. W. Huntting, Lumberland, by Rev. F. Kyte, Mitton, Presh. Ch., by Rev. H. Hermanco, New York City viz. Allen St. Presh. Ch., Sub. \$99 56; Mon. Con. coll., \$55, Corming St. Ch., Sab. Sch. Asoc., by	16 30 20 00 15 00 3 00 25 00	Rinck Rock, Candor, 4 npt, A. Hart, \$5; others, \$2 43, Cantin Crock, Cayuga, Lorin Willard, \$10, Mrs. Lorin Willard, \$10; Samuel Willard, 13 couts; Mrs. Sarah Burchard, \$1; others in part, \$5 40, Centerfield, Churchville, County, Fem. Sew. Soc. of Painted Post, Mrs. A. L. Tarbell, Treas., East Bloomfield, Desc. Buel. \$30; others,	98 58 7 43 4 00 96 52 8 50 10 00 40 66
Pouth Presh. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Mr. Davenport, Catskell, S. S. Univ, in part to count. Mrs. B. S. Day a L. M., \$15; E. B. Day, \$5; by Rev. Dr. Porter, Greensport, L. L. Presh. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. W. Huntting, Lumberland, by Rev. F. Kyte, Mitton, Presh. Ch., by Rev. H. Herrmance, New York city viz. Allen St. Presh. Ch., Sub. \$99 56; Mon. Con. coll., \$55, Cormine St. Ch., Sub. Sch. Assoc., by Mr. Crane,	16 30 20 00 15 00 3 00 25 00 154 56 35 88	Rick Rock. Candor. 1 npt. A. Hart, \$5; others, \$2,43, Castle Creek. Cayuga, Loren Willard, \$10; Mrs. Lorin Willard, \$10; Samuel Willard, 12 couts; Mrs. Sarah Burchard, \$1; others in part, \$5,40, Centerfield, Churchville, Corning, Fem. Sew. Soc. of Painted Post, Mrs. A. L. Tarbell, Treas., East Bloomfield, Desc. Ruel. \$30; others, 11,46; Lad. Mus. Soc., bel., \$4,	96 52 8 50 10 00 40 00 35 46
Pouth Presh. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Mr. Davenport, Catskill, S. S. Univ, in part to const. Mrs. B. S. Day a L. M., \$15; E. B. Day, \$5; by Rev. Dr. Porter, Greensport, L. L. Presh. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. W. Huntting, Lumberland, by Rev. F. Kyte, Mitton, Presh. Ch., by Rev. H. Herrmance, New York City viz. Allen St. Presh. Ch., Sub. \$99 56; Mon. Con. coll., \$55, Carmine St. Ch., Sub. Sch. Assoc., by Mr. Crane, Dunce St. Ch., Cash, \$10; do., \$10,	16 30 20 00 15 00 3 00 25 00 154 56 35 88 90 00	Rick Rock. Candor. 1 npt. A. Hart, \$5; others, \$2,43, Castle Creek. Cayaga, Lorin Willard. \$10; Mrs. Lorin Willard, \$10; Samuet Willard, 12 costs; Mrs. Sarah Burchard, \$1; others in part, \$5,40, Centerfield, Churchville, Corning, Fem. Sew. Soc. of Painted Post, Mrs. A. L. Turbell, Treas., East Buomfield, Desc. Ruel. \$30; others, 11,46; Lad. Mus. Sec., bak. \$4, East Palmyra,	98 58 7 43 4 00 96 52 8 50 10 00 40 66
Pouth Presh. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Mr. Davenport, Catskell, S. S. Day, mart to count. Mrs. B. S. Day a L. M., \$15; E. B. Day, \$5; by Rev. Dr. Porter, Greensport, L. L. Presh. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. W. Husting, Lumberland, by Rev. F. Kyte, Mitton, Presh. Ch., ly Rev. H. Mermance, New York city viz. Allen St. Presh. Ch., Sub. \$99 56; Mon. Con. coll., \$55, Comme St. Ch., Sah. Sch. Assoc., by Mr. Crane, Dagse St. Ch., Cash., \$10; do., \$10, Heaston St. Ch., by D. Stevens, Mercer St. Ch., Mun. Con. coll., by T.	20 00 15 00 3 00 25 00 154 56 35 88 20 00 38 00	Rick Rock. Candor. 1 npt. A. Hart, \$5; others, \$2 43, Castle Creek. Cayaga, Lorin Willard. \$10; Mrs. Lorin Willard, \$10; Samuet Willard, 12 costs; Mrs. Sarah Burchard, \$1; others in part, \$5 40, Centerfield, Churchville, Corning, Fem. Sew. Soc. of Painted Post, Mrs. A. L. Unrbell, Tress., East Buomfield, Desc. Buel. \$30; others, 11 46; Lud. Mus. Sec., bak. \$4, East Palmyra, Genera, Hanry Dwight, Esq., \$100; Ed- mund Dwight, \$100; Roy. John A. Mar-	96 52 8 50 10 00 40 00 35 46
Pouth Presh. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Mr. Davenport, Catskill, S. S. Day, in part to coust. Mrs. B. S. Day a L. M., \$15; E. B. Day, \$5; by Rev. Dr. Porter, Gruensport, L. L. Presh. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. W. Huntting, Lumberland, by Rev. F. Kyte, Mitton, Presh. Ch., ly Rev. H. Meermance, New York city viz. Allen St. Presh. Ch., Sub. \$99 56; Mon. Con. coll., \$55, Cormine St. Ch., Sats. Sch. Assoc., by Mr. Crane, Dunce St. Ch., Cash. \$10; do., \$10, Hauston St. Ch., by D. Stevens, Mercer St. Ch., Mun. Con. coll., by T. H. Nelson, \$35 30; J. B. sheffeld,	20 00 15 00 3 00 25 00 154 56 35 88 20 00 36 00	Rick Rock. Candor. 1 npt. A. Hart, \$5; others, \$2 43, Castle Creek. Cayaga, Lorin Willard. \$10; Mrs. Lorin Willard, \$10; Samuet Willard, 12 costs; Mrs. Sarah Burchard, \$1; others in part, \$5 40, Centerfield, Churchville, Corning, Fem. Sew. Soc. of Painted Post, Mrs. A. L. Turbell, Treas., East Rusomfield, Desc. Buel. \$30; others, 11 46; Lad. Mus. Sec., bak. \$4, East Palmyra, Genera, Hanry Dwight, Esq., \$100; Edmund Dwight, \$100; Roy. John A. Mur- rsy, \$10; S. H. Rose, \$5; Martha S.	96 52 8 50 10 00 40 00 35 44 5 00
Pouth Press. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Mr. Davenport, Catskill, S. S. Day, in part to coust. Mrs. B. S. Day a L. M., \$15; E. B. Day, \$5; by Rev. Dr. Porter, Gruensport, L. L. Press. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. W. Huntting, Lumberland, by Rev. F. Kyte, Mitton, Press. Ch., by Rev. H. Mermanes, New York city viz. Allen St. Press. Ch., Sub. \$99 56; Mon. Con. coll., \$55, Cormine St. Ch., Sats. Sch. Assoc., by Mr. Crane, Dunce St. Ch., Cash. \$10; do., \$10, Hauston St. Ch., by D. Stevens, Mercer St. Ch., Mun. Con. coll., by T. H. Nelson, \$35 30; J. B. Sheffield, *Corposition.—Norwich, Ct., Mrs. An.	16 30 20 00 15 00 3 00 25 00 154 36 35 88 90 00 36 00	Rick Rock. Candor. 1 npt. A. Hart, \$5; others, \$2 43, Castle Creek. Cayaga, Lorin Willard. \$10; Mrs. Lorin Willard, \$10; Samuet Willard, 12 costs; Mrs. Sarah Burchard, \$1; others in part, \$5 40, Centerfield, Churchville, Corning, Fem. Sew. Soc. of Painted Post, Mrs. A. L. Tarbell, Treas., East Rusomfield, Desc. Buel. \$30; others, 11 46; Lad. Mus. Sec., bak. \$4, East Palmyra, Genera, Hanry Dwight, Esq., \$100; Edmund Dwight, \$100; Roy. John A. Murray, \$10; S. H. Rose, \$5; Martha S. and Mrs. Nancy C. Raygolds, 17 come of p	96 52 8 50 10 00 40 00 35 44 5 00
Pouth Presh. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Mr. Davenport, Catskill, S. S. Day, in part to coust. Mrs. B. S. Day a L. M., \$15; E. B. Day, \$5; by Rev. Dr. Porter, Gruensport, L. L. Presh. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. W. Huntting, Lumberland, by Rev. F. Kyte, Mitton, Presh. Ch., ly Rev. H. Meermance, New York city viz. Allen St. Presh. Ch., Sub. \$99 56; Mon. Con. coll., \$55, Cormine St. Ch., Sats. Sch. Assoc., by Mr. Crane, Dunce St. Ch., Cash. \$10; do., \$10, Hauston St. Ch., by D. Stevens, Mercer St. Ch., Mun. Con. coll., by T. H. Nelson, \$35 30; J. B. sheffeld,	16 30 20 00 15 00 3 00 25 00 154 36 35 88 90 00 36 00	Rick Rock. Candor. 1 npt. A. Hart, \$5; others, \$2 43, Castle Creek. Cayaga, Lorin Willard. \$10; Mrs. Lorin Willard, \$10; Samuet Willard, 12 costs; Mrs. Sarah Burchard, \$1; others in part, \$5 40, Centerfield, Churchville, Corning, Fem. Sew. Soc. of Painted Post, Mrs. A. L. Tarbell, Treas., East Rusomfield, Desc. Buel. \$30; others, 11 46; Lad. Mus. Sec., bak. \$4, East Palmyra, Genera, Hanry Dwight, Esq., \$100; Edmund Dwight, \$100; Roy. John A. Murray, \$10; S. H. Rose, \$5; Martha S. and Mrs. Nancy C. Raygolds, 17 come of p	96 52 8 50 10 00 40 00 35 44 5 00

236 THE H	DME	Mindronany. February.	1843.
Moster, \$31 others in part, \$20 to; Sen.		The Treasurer of the Massathanetts Mi	nienere
seh. H. M. S. In part, Mary Sutherland,		Beciety, acknowledges the receipt of the	f-Han-
Trens., \$47,	337 20	log come from Sept. 1st, 1812, to January 1	at, 1842.
Honeoye Falls, Libace, Charter Smith, 35; Miles Contino,	1 68	Kingston, Young Ladies' Most. Society, Top-field, (egsey of Miss. Deberah Pen-	1 40
\$2, Capt. T. D. Whoos, \$3,	P 09		50 00
Lims, Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. John Ber-		Plymouth, Iter. M. Whetmore's Son.,	7 80
nard,	90 19		10 an
Livesta, Henry Pierce, 36; Benj. Coy, 63; A. Woodruff, 50 cts.,	8 89	Chalcos, Winnisment Ch and Box., Hanaver, Rev. M. Duncan's Box.,	20 16
Mayville, by Rav. T. M. Hopkins, O. Pare-		Sharon, Evengelical Cong Sec.,	20 Q0
well,	5 00		17 90
Mont Morry, Col. Clasper, \$5; Lad.	18 60	Reading, Mrs. Lydia Nichola, Mariboro, legacy of Mrs. Lavinia A. Will-	-
Banev Soc., \$3 33, othacs, \$75 67,	34 30	0004	20 10
Owego, Wat. Plett, Enq., \$15. Wat. Putt-		Bampahira Home Mus. Sec., E. Williams,	015 60
Dean, \$5; Miss Graves, \$5, Rer. Mr.		Blaughton, 1st Ch. and Society,	311 00 10 00
Wilcox, \$5 Mrs. Wilcox, \$5, others,		Faxbero , Rev. Mr. Poor's Boo.,	84 95
\$12 62, Lad. Berry Soc. Mrs. Wm.		Boston, Mass Hannah Virgin,	30 00
Pumpelly, Trans., \$7 40, in full to count. Rev Mr. Wilcox, L. D.,	100 GB	Frunklin co. Dom. Miss. Soc., SouthWolmen, Sabbath school in Ear, Mr.	190 08
Parms and Greece, Fem. Banev. Soc.,	3 00		7 30
Port Gibson,	5 00		20 00
Palmyre.	29 25		10 00 20 04
Bochester, Mrs. Harvey Lyon, avails of a gold watch, nor had offering to the cause		South Welldert, Femile Miss. 866., Quancy, Ladies' Home Miss. 806.,	10 50
of her Redocuer on earth,	65 00	Berkley Congl. Sec.,	18 44
Rose, Rov. B. Laid, \$5, others, \$15,	20 00		10 10
Seneca Falls, W. H. King, \$10; E. Part- ridge, \$10; others, \$22 83,	48 60	: Chilmark, Rev. Mr. Spotford's Soc., Norfoth Conference, Dr. E. Alden, Trans,	203 00
Spotteville,	75 25	Plympton, Rev. E. Dexter's Soc.,	11 41
Bilter Creek,	15 00	**************************************	10 00
Strykersville, Rev. J. Thalkimer, 63; others, 635,	25 00	Millville, Cong. Soc., Princeton, Ladice' Benevolent Sec.,	14 00
Waterioe, Lad. Sew. 500., \$50; others, \$30,	50 00		8 00
West Avon, Rev. H. B. Pierpont,	1 00		5 00
West Bloomfield,	3 37	Billerica, Evan. Cong. Suc., Braintree, Neighborhood, Hop. Concert,	10 00
1	,093 64	Qu ncey, Gentlemen's Assuration,	15 20
		Dunetable, Rev. Mr. Brigham a Sou,	44 36
The New-Hampshire Home Missionery	Society	Medway, Village Church and Soc.	43 75
acknowledges the receipt of the followin	er statte	Boston a lady for Western Musicant.	15 00
for the quarter ending Jim. 1, 1843. Res	, B. P.	" a friend,	1 25
Stone, Secretary		Nantucket, 1-1 Cong. Society, 1 Prescott, Key, Mr. Wood's Soc.,	58 98 91 80
Claremont, Rev. Joseph Rawell, \$10; Conr. Soc., \$21 43,	31 43	Bouth Reading, Burrage Yele, Ecq.	39 00
Mount Varnou, Cong. Soc., 830; Timethy		West Tubury, a friundto Missions,	6 00
Kittrodge, \$10,	30 00 7 50	AA 1 0 1 mid 1 0.7	50 DD 5 60
Wakefield, Cong. Soc., Wast Boscawen, Cong. Boo., \$52; Cent	1 30	Charlestown, Winthrop Ch. and Sec.,	43 67
Soc., #13 15,	35 15	Middleson, North and Vicinity, Charitable	596 07
Franking, Rev Istac Keight,	5 00	Carste a, Union Calvinistic Ch. and Soc.,	17 75
Chester, John W. Neyes, \$5; Mrs. Namey Atkin, \$5, Cent Sec., \$30,	40 00	Brookfield, legacy of Mrs. Lucy Grosvenor,	100 00
Burham, Cong Soc.,	11 75		, 60 00 30 08
Dartmouth College,	24 14 6 25		4 73
Conhen Ledies' Baney, Soc., 15 44; Eliza-		Braintree and Weymouth, Ladine' Evan.	
beib D Talman, \$3.	8 44	Foc.	36 50 90 00
Lempeter, 2d Cong. Sec.,	1 50 3 26		13 00
East Loucord Cong. Soc., Hillsborough Bridge, Cont Soc.,	14 00		76 48
Lebanon, Cong Soc. #12; Cant Soc., \$25,	41 00		131 25
Hancock, Oeac. D. Kimbell,	5 00 10 6i	and the same of th	159 49 236 05
West Concord, Cong. Boc., \$26 00; Rev.	10 01	" Mariner's, "	33 73
A. P. Tenay, \$5.	31 60		427 08
Benniker, Cong. Soc. \$4 84; Lucy B.	17 84	* Philips, **	95 95 975 96
Francestown, Cong. Sec., \$14 50, Moses	21 01	" Winter St., "	186 41
B. Fisher, &J. Mrs. Emily Kingsbury, 45,	92 50	" Park St., Ladies' Home Miss. Soc.,	169 37
Littleten Cept Soc.,	6-24		305 25 22 49
Plymouth Cong. Soc., \$5 46; Wm. P.	18 94	" Tabernacie do. do.,	135 99
Green, 85, Mes. Mary P. Bradloy, \$5;		Bouth to do.	90 00
Wto. Woseter. St. C. Webster, \$1; Wite-		Rockport, do, do, do, Severly, Washington at, Ch. and Sec.,	4 4
W. It 315, Wm. C. Thompson, \$5; John Rogers, \$15,	DO: 46	Gloucester, bequest of James Brown,	100 06
Will, Mon. Con. coll.,	6 00	" Coatre, Cong. Soc.,	21.22
Buildress County, enumerous of charthen	3 10	Topedeld, Cong. Ch. and Boo.	: T



### THE PASTOR'S JOURNAL.

OR,

exercies of Beal Characters, conversations, and striking facts, furnished CHIEFLY BY CLERGYMEN.

### Friendly Criticism, a favor to Young Ministers.

[Fornished by a Clergyman.]

ln a very interesting biographical sketch of the late Dr. Woolworth, of Bridgehampton, Long-island, recently published in the N. Y. Observer, there was one paragraph which particularly interested me, as calling to remembrance a scrap of personal history. "There was one mode of doing good, (says the writer) in which Dr. Woolworth was remarkably happy and useful; and though some may consider it of small consequence, it is believed, from its influence and bearing on minusterial character, to be worthy of distinct mention. It was his uniform practice, whenever a licentiate or young clergyman occupied his pulpit in his presence, to repay "his labors of love," by a kind and faithful criticism on both the matter and manner of all his public performances. It is a well known fact, and there are even now many examples to illustrate and confirm the remark, that young men, upon passing from the sennpary to the pulpit, without a friend to tels them of their faults, often unconsciously contract, and in the course]]plied. At the close of the service be of a few years confirm habits, which lasked me to go home with him, and though of triffing consideration in themselves, become extremely unpleasant to making such commendatory remarks their hearers, and greatly circumscribe upon my sermon as he conscientiously their usefulness. In a thousand ine elder brother in the ministry. This caped my own observation.

ed." And it is impossible to say how much good he effected by this cheap and simple method. One of the most popular divines of the present age, and who now occupies a distinguished station in the church, has been often heard to say, " Under God, brother Woolworth made me what I am;" and many others are still living witnesses of the benefits derived from his kind and faithful remarks. It is firmly believed, that great good would result from the universal adoption of this practice, by the fathers of A single friendly and juthe church. dicious criticism before a man's face, is worth a thousand behind his back. And nothing is necessary to give it full effect, but judgment, candor, and kindness on the one part ; and a meek, humble and teachable spirit on the other. And no man is fit to be in the ministry who does not possess all these important qualifications." This testimony to the faithfulness and kindness of Dr. W. in the particular stated, brought to grateful recollection similar faithfulness and kindness on the part toward myself of Mr. H., now Dr. H. of H ...... N., whilst supplying a pulpit in the city of his residence a few Sabbaths, he invited me to preach a lecture for him one evening. with which invitation I cheerfully cointaking me up into his study, after stances, these might be effectually cor-, | manner, some faults sufficiently noticerected, by a friendly hint from a father | able, but which had nevertheless eswas Dr. Woolworth's firm conviction, years have passed, affording opportunity and he seldom let an opportunity slip, "to profit by those fraternal criticisms, (even in the case of an entire stranger,); and whether my "profiting appears to without trying to make young preach- all" or not, I cannot say; but this I can see "workman, that need not be asham- say, that I seldom see that good man or



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in the munistry, whose eye may rest upve to to "do likewise." Bure I am if k cam judge of others by myself); grouphilly recribed as they are generousrendered. The evils which they are sugged to correct may in themselves be trivial, but nothing is trivial which prejudices the minds of men against diwas truth, and every thing which hinders the access of the Gospel message to the understanding and heart, should, Licentiates if possible, be removed. are often invited to preach for their fathere and alder brothren in the ministry. Let these fathers and elder brethren repay the youthful herald for his " labor of love" by kind and faithful criticism apon his faults, whether of matter or manner, or both. Thus faults, which if unchecked would have grown into inveterate habits, will be corrected at the outset, and the increased acceptableness and usefulness of a prolonged ministry be the happy result.

#### A brand plucked from the burning.

[Furnished by a Missionary.]

Mr J. B., eighteen months ago, was a firm believer in the final salvation of all men. In the spring of 1841, his health began to fail, and soon there was great fear that he was going into a deoline. Sometimes he was alarmed in view of death, judgment, and an etermal hell; and at other times, he would my that all would be well after death. asked him if he had any conviction in view of his sine, or distress of soul while he thought that all would be eaved; he said " No; but when I doubt the doctrine, I am in such distress, that; house hardly live." I told him that so hour as he believed that doctrine, he was resisting the Holy Spirit, and could water he born again ; and therefore must

meet his man, but I think of his unaf-I done your heart; and holles all efforts factors bushesse to a young brother, and I to save your poor soul." I told him that my object in this article will be gained ] he must abandon that dontrine forever: k makes any father or older brother and then his eyes might be opened, his beart softened, and he become penitons and prepared for the society of thes who are saved by grace. Soon aften, I hat such acts of kindness will be an visited him in company with assemb praying friends. We bowed, and offered fervent prayer for his soul. He then renounced that doctrine forever, and felt himself to be lost and undone. He caw his sine and cried for mercy; he maw the justice of the law in his eternal destruction; and wondered that he was out of hell. His former friends tried to comfort him with the old story, " there is no hell—all will be well after death;" but all in vain. He knew better, for he had awful forebodings of hell and destruction then in his soul. He continued for some time to plead for mercy; and I and others pleaded for bim, until the Lord, for Jesus Christ's sake, gave him reason to hope that he had pardoned his eine, and adopted him into the family of the Savior. He then appeared humble, and confessed his size to his former friends, and warned them to abandon that dangerous doctrine, and fly to Christ for salvation. He lived several months in the enjoyment of the presence of Christ; during which time he was baptized, joined the church, and brought his children into the covenant with the God of Abraham. When he was dying in the triumphs of faith, and after the scuse of seeing had fied, he said, "Is there any Universalist in the house? I want to leave my dying testimony with them, and to warn them, for the last time, to abandon that dangerous doctrine; and to fly to the Lord Jesus Christ for refuge 1"

### Mother.

[Furnished by a Missionary.]

I have just heard of the death of my mother. She and my grandfather had lived together in the same family more than thirty years I both died on the what forever. Said the poorman, "I shall to the grave. With her memory is assembled in my mind all that adorns the content of both side of the light one that it blinds your eyes; harsame day, and were conveyed together to the grave. With her memory is as-

from the dark mazes of skepticism. As | sphere allotted her by God! Hers is a Hooked around, in my younger years, [ spon the church, and saw so much inmaistency, and so little that was unlike the world, I almost concluded that ' religion was a delusion. I was in a state of suspense—the sorrow of which none but a skeptic can know. In the mean time, as my chamber joined. hers, the last sound which I heard at sight, and the first in the morning, was her voice in prayer.

Nor was her religion confined to the closet. In all her conduct she breathed the spirit of meekness, of benevolence, and welf-denial. Her religion was noiseless and rejiring; but it so chastened her spirit, so shope forth in every thing, that it compelled an acknowledgment j of its power.

I went forth from home a thoughtless boy. It was my first term of study in number, in the beautiful upper cabin, to my course of education. It was with constitute the first temperance meetmany prayers and tears that she let me | ing, probably, that ever listened to an go to the temptations of the world. In address, while gliding over the crystal the closet, and at that family altar, daily waters of Lake Huron. At the request prayer was offered that before I re- of the judge, I opened the meeting with turned I should be converted to God. prayer, and introduced the speaker by She had in infancy consecrated me to reading some certificates of his chathe work of the ministry, and she could racter. He then highly interested the not endure the thought that I should be audience by relating the following facts end of the term, she came with my fa- with a good fortune, a strong constituther to carry me home; and when she | tion and a happy family, became an acfound me more thoughtiess than ever, tive and successful merchant, accumuit filled her heart with anguish. She , lated a fortune of about \$30,000 ; began entreated me with many tears to "seek to drink champagne with his gay asso-first the kingdom of God." In conse-ciates, and indulge in their fashionable quence of different arrangements I was | vices. At that time he enjoyed the unleft at home; and in one month I was per- I bounded confidence of the community, mitted to hope in Christ. Her prayers, I I and any office or honor which they could trust, were answered after a severe trial | of her faith. To her supplications, and tears, and holy life, I owe, under God, my salvation—if I am ever saved: and I doubt not all her children would bear all at the table of the Lord.

heavenly mission. Let her not pant for a nobler station. Her piety, when it adds beauty to the natural graces of the female character, instead of being limited, by keeping within the bounds of her alloited sphere, will be vastly more extensive—will bless the world-

### A Washingtonian.

[Furnished by a Missionery.]

The captain very cheerfully concented to have a temperance meeting in the cabin, and he kindly passed around inviting the passengers to assemble, and listen to the remarks of Judge S. The company met, near one hundred in confer was at his option. He was appointed judge, and often pronounced eentence on the guilty, when he was buoself perhaps more guilty than they. I doubt not all her children would bear. The habit of intemperance was formed; the same testimony concerning them, and from a genteel he became a vulgar selves. She regarded it as a blessed drunkard, and often hid under his own privilege that she could sit with them hay stacks, to avoid the reproving glances of an abused but noble wife. As I have heard the public exhorts. So worthless and degraded did he betions of females, and heard of their anx- come, that she could endure life with ety "To po Good," I have wished that him no longer; but sued for and ob-I could point them to the influence of tained a divorce. He then determined my mother's unostentations piety, to die; and drank on, his quart and weren the adornment of a meek and | three pints a day, suffering all the horexist spirit, which is, in the night of God, rors of delirium tremens. Capt. T., a of great price." How much more pow-reformed man, went to him to pluck the woman's piety, when seen in the him out of the fire. For three days he plied the judge with every motive | her father, (an impositent many) which his kind heart could suggest, to induce the ruined man to take the sciemu pledge. At length, through the bleesing of God, he was successful. He resolved to druk no more, and he

has faithfully kept bie pledge.

Alcohol being gone, he was a man again. Respectability, friends and comforts returned; and on the 15th of September last, at a mass meeting of about 5000 persons, in Medina, he led forward his former wife, and after relating, in a simple manner, his fall and restoration, he was re-married to the object of his youthful love, and the mother of his children, amid the delightful congretulations of that immense crowd! Since then he has been looking up and bringing back his unfortunate friends, the intemperate, and lecturing from place to place. For this purpose he was now on his way to Milwaukie and Chicago. For more than an hour this rescued man entertained and metrocted us with facts from his own history, and with appeals to any who might be now taking the first steps towards his own deep and awful degradation, by sipping the wine glass.

At the close of this relation I moved, That all who would give the cause of total abstinence their hearty co-operation, should manifest it by ruing from their seats. I believe the whole company arone, without exception; and the impression of this first. Washingtonian. meeting on Lake Huron, will not noon **be** effaced from the memory of any.

That evening we parted with Judge S. at Mackinac. But have since heard of his reclaiming a man almost as far gone as hunself had been, at Milwaukie,

### Calmness in Death.

[From a Missiouary Report.]

One of our number—a young lady, the church—has died. For five years past | she has been a burning and a chining light, in life and in death. On the evening before her death, one of the [ (They of course would not leave him.) members of the church called to see home." A little before her death, she still lives a most exemplary and truly talked with her friends. She wished Christian life."

forgive every thing that he had one active in her. After this she oughgoth some of which was in prayer, heard by a person that stood by the bed. She prayed for each of the family, and then claimed for herself the promise, "Though I walk through the valley and shadow of death, &c." "I come, she said, "relying on thy promises." This prayer was offered in the lest fifteen minutes of her life. After her prayer, she breathed her last without a struggie or a grosn.

Truly, there is such a thing as a faith that can triumph over every fee!

### Always Ready.

Some Huttentots accompanying Dr. Philip, in South Africa, one of them was seized the first night he joined them, with inflammation of the lungs. Dr. P. says : "My Hottentot driver could bleed, and always carried a lancet with him. We made a bed for our suffering companion under a bush, and the night being acrene, and the moon, at the full, shining on his countenance, we had a good opportunity of observing so much of the expression of his mind as could be seen in his face. During the whole time of the operation, and while his countenance exhibited every mark of internal joy, he continued discoursing in the most rational and elevated strain of piety. 'What mercy,' said he, 'that I have not now a Saviour to seek! How awful must my state have been, had I deferred making religion my concern till now! I know in whom I have believed, and he is able to keep that which I have committed into his hands till that day.'

"When we had bound up his are he turned his head to me, and with a smile upon his countenance, remarked, ' You are on the king's business, and it one of the most pious and devoted in requires haste. You must not wait for me. Leave me here under this bush ; my heavenly Father, who careth for the young ravens, will take care of me !"

"I never knew," says Dr. P. " a her. She said, "she had got almost more amiable, and excellent man—he



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# Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, and Committees of Missions, in connexion with the A. H. M. S.

THE statistical details of the receipts and expenditures of the various Associations Auxiliary to the A. H. M. S., are published from year to year in its Annual Reports. There are, however, other facts respecting the organization of these Auxiliaries, and the nature of their relation to the Parent Society, not periodically stated, the occasional republication of which, however, as presented in the following abstract, we trust may not be wholly uninteresting to the friends of the cause.

#### State, and other large Auxiliaries.

Most of the state Missionary Societies were in existence before the formation of the National Society, and some of them—as the Missionary Societies of Connecticut and Massachusetts—were among the earliest organized efforts in our country for sending the Gospel to the destitute. They have voluntarily connected themselves with the A. H. M. S. from a conviction that greater unity of plan and efficiency is action would thereby be promoted.

The terms by which the Auxiliaries are connected with the Parent Society, are such as to secure the following objects, viz:

First—The Auxiliary is not superseded or overshadowed by the National Institution, but, on the contrary, is invigorated and sustained by connexion with it. This is secured by the provision that the Auxiliary is the sole agency for this cause that operates on its field. It controls all appointments in the state to which it belongs. From it alone the feeble churches receive assistance. Thus a direct relation and strong attachment is cherished towards it, in the hearts of the ministers and churches.

Again—While the local operations of the Auxiliary are thus encouraged and metained, its connexion with the Parent Society is such as to awaken an interest in the destitute beyond its own limits, and afford facilities for reaching.

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them. It is not only a Society for local purposes, but it is also a branch of the National Society, and as such, has the control of all agencies for the collection of funds within its own field, and can direct the manner in which its surplus resources shall be expended beyond its own limits. Thus the state and other large Auxiliaries are not merely organizations to help the Parent Society; they are integral parts of it, bound together in one whole by a common interest in, and free access through the Parent Society, to the great field to be occupied, and governed by the same general principles and rules in carrying on their work.

The Auxiliaries holding this relation to the National Society, are the following:—The state Missionary Societies in Maine, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode-Island; the Canada Home Missionary Society; the Philadelphia Home Missionary Society, which extends its operations over the states of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland; and the Western Reserve Domestic Missionary Society, in Northern Ohio.

#### Agents.

Besides taking up contributions for Home Missions, the Agents of the A. H. M. S. exercise a general superintendence of the operations of the Society within their respective fields. By correspondence and personal visitation, they ascertain the wants of the destitute; assist them to obtain the preaching of the Gospel; and instruct and encourage them to develope their own means for its aupport. They receive applications for aid, and make such preliminary examination as may be necessary before submitting them for the action of the Executive Committee; and in other ways, labor to insure a judicious and economical application of the Society's funds.

At present, the Society has in its employ no merely collecting agents, nor any whose services are not required for other purposes in the regions where they labor.

The Secretaries of several of the larger Auxiliaries already mentioned, are also the Agents for this cause in their respective bounds. Besides these, the Parent Society has in commission the following, who devote, some the whole, and others a part of the time, to this work, viz:—

Rev. Asa Turner, in Iowa, part of the time.

Rev. STEPHEN PEET, in Wisconsin.

Rev. HENRY LITTLE, in the portions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee and Kentucky, which may be conveniently associated with Cincinnati, as a centre.

Rev. F. Bascom, in Northern Illinois, performs some of the duties of a volumtary Agent, in connexion with missionary committees appointed by the Fox River Association and the Ottowa Presbytery.

Rev. John A. Murray, in Western New-York.

Rev. ABUAH CRANE, in Central New-York.

In certain districts, where the duties of an Agent are likely to be peculiarly responsible, there is associated with him a board of counsellors selected from the region of his labors, called an Agency. These Boards of Agency differ from Auxiliary Societies, in that they have no independent existence, but are appointed by the Executive Committee from year to year, and are governed by



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rules which the Committee prescribe. Their duty is to counsel and direct the Agent in carrying out the principles of the Society, and to give advice in relation to such local matters as may be submitted to them by the Executive Committee. The persons composing a board of Agency, are selected for their intelligence and interest in this cause, and their influence in promoting it; and are so distributed over the field as to secure a personal acquaintance with its condition. The Agent of the Society is also the Secretary of the Agency with which he is associated.

The existing Agencies of the Society are the following, viz: The Central Committee of Agency for the Western states; office at Cincinnati. The Marietta Agency, for nine counties lying in the vicinity of Marietta, O.; the Western and Central Agencies in the state of New-York, having their respective offices at Geneva and Utica.

These boards of counsel might not have been necessary, had the ecclesiastical bodies on the ground been able and disposed to pay sufficient attention to the missionary work, and to act as its directors in their respective bounds. But the ministers composing them are usually scattered over a wide extent of territory, and meet but seldom, and only at seasons when they are much occupied with other business; and accordingly, it has been necessary in some cases to organize agencies for this specific work. But in other cases, Synods, Presbyteries and Associations have chosen to act as Auxiliaries of the Society, availing themselves of the provisions of its constitution, which gives them the general control of missionary operations in their respective churches. Ecclesiastical bodies thus related to the A. H. M. S. act through

#### Committees of Missions.

The A. H. M. S. has ever regarded the ecclesiastical bodies as the appropriate judges of the standing of their own ministers, and of the wants of the churches in their connexion. Accordingly, the commission issued to every missionary requires, that his credentials be acceptable to that ministerial body of his denomination within whose bounds he is appointed to labor. And the various Prosbyteries, Associations, &c. are invited to appoint, each, a Committee of Missions from its own members, to receive applications from its churches, and suggoet to the Society the action proper in each case. Such a committee constitutes the official source to which reference can be had for information and advice in all matters pertaining to missions in the connexion to which it belongs. This mode f co-operation has been preferred by numerous ecclesisatical bodies, from the first formation of the Seciety. It guaranties to the churches of each denomination represented in the Society, that their respective claims shall be fairly considered with all the advantage of having the endorsement of the body to which they belong. It also relieves the Parent Society from the responsibility of any error that may be committed in a given appointment, and transfers it to the Committee of Missions, by whom it is recommended, and on whom it properly devolves. The advice of such a Committee is therefore regarded as the highest authority, and has the same influence with the Society as that of a Board of Agency appointed by itself.

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There is one limitation to this influence, however, which ought to be stated. Should any ecclesiastical body so far awerve from the principles of truth and Gospel order, as not to be in fellowship with the great body of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches in our land, that fact would cause its recommendations not to be respected by the Executive Committee.

As cases may occur in which the feeble churches may not be aware of the existence of any board of Agency, or Committee of Missions, through whom to apply for aid, a general provision is made, that applications may be vouched by any two ministers of known and approved standing, who can certify to the facts of the case. If the information thus given is not sufficient, other facts are sought by the Executive Committee, through private correspondence.

Such, briefly, are the relations of the American Home Missionary Society to the various organs through which the community seeks to act out its missionary feeling. It will be seen that this plan secures the united action, in the missionary work, of those, whose views of doctrine and church order admit of co-operation, and whose interests in the great field are essentially the same. This combination insures a homogeneous policy as to the manner and amount of appropriations, and the qualifications of missionaries; it has discouraged sectional feelings, and diffused throughout each part an interest in all the rest; and thus has formed ties between the West and the East, along which have passed, from the latter to the former, a silent and invisible current of moral influences, if possible more valuable than all pecupiary grants. At the same time, the counsaion of the Parent Society with the various Associations that act with it, is such as to secure to them entire freedom in the missionary work, in their respective spheres, and an influence beyond them, in cultivating the waste places of our common country.

With such facilities for action, shall not this Society be made a still greater blessing to our country and to the world? What hinders such a result? The field is open, wide open, and—thanks to the King of Zion—his youthful heralds are coming forward to enter it. For many years, the evidence of a missionary spirit in the ministry has not been so obsering as it is now. And shall this rising enterprise be repressed? And those churches—which it has coet thousands of money and years of labor to build up, who are struggling as they never struggled before, and who must sink, beyond the hope of reacue, if not relieved soon—shall they perish? Shall that grand coalition of skepticism, fanaticism and Popery, for our moral ruin, which seems rapidly approaching, he consummated without a united, a determined effort to prevent it, by destroying its elements and pre-occupying with the truth, that broad field over which it hopes to walk, sole lord and master?

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### Correspondence of the A. H. M. S.

IOWA.

THE LORD BUTHOP OF DUBUQUE

Our readers will recollect that Dubuque is the spiecopal residence of the Catholic lishop, Dr. Lorus; and they have also been | apprised that stronuous efforts are making to bing the mining region in that vicinity under papel influence. Within 25 miles of Dubuque. en both aides of the Mississippi, there are stready mine churches; besides other stations where priests officiate occasionally.

A discussion has recently been going on between the Bishop and a Baptist clergyman, in the course of which, the former published a card in the secular papers, over his own signature, in which he advanced the following propositions :--

1st. Catholics abhor all kinds of idola-2d. Catholics honor but do not adore the Virgin Mary. 3d. It is false sins or for indulgences.\* 4th It is

false that the Catholics hold that the Pope is personally intallible. 5th. Catholics hold that faith is to be kept with *all* men.

A correspondent says:—

The Bishop is preaching a series of sermons on Wednesday evenings, which Protestants are especially invited to attend, and many do attend. The first sermon was on the use of the Scriptures. by Catholics; the second on the infallibility of the Pope. A synopsis of the first was published last week in pamphlet form and in the paper. In that he states, "that God's revealed word consists of two parts, the written and unwritten word; and these two are of equal authority, and have been equally revealed by God. The Cathohe clergy are bound to read and pray from the Scriptures every day; but there is no such general obligation inthat Catholics give any money to priests, cumbent on the laity; it being sufficient or to the Pope, for the absolution of that they listen to it from their pastors. The laity may read in the original or approved modern versions, but with due This reminds us of certain groggeries in a submission to the interpretation and outown where the usle of erdent spirits was forbidden | thorrty of the church! (a precious priviby how. "We sell so liquor here; One! But if ! lege truly!) The command to 'Scarch my of our friends call, and give us a triple to help; the Scriptures," and the commendation wateng; we will not be so uncivil us to let them ! of the Bereams, related to the Old Tenrelease laws are evaded by charging sixpence though familiar with the Scriptures for admission, refreshments gratis. Precisely like from his youth, learnt his faith in Jesus this is the trade in person and indulgence. Wit- Christ from Paul, (implying that the the extracte occorning the "Loopold Founds- | laity must take their articles of faith tee" in our last number. There the Pope expressly | from the priests and not from the Bible.). Great evils, heresies, impieties, rebel-

Now, to whom is all this promised? To "the penitent co-operators" " received into this Society." And what is necessary to this character? The chastitution says as follows:---

"Every member of this religious institution a gages daily to offer one Pater and Ave, with the addition, 'St. Leopold' pray for us,' and every weak to contribute a crucific; and thus, by this email sacrifice of prayer s...l sime, to concur in the great work of promoting the true Faith,"

Thus, the Prissts do not take pay for absolution. and indulgences; but whoever does cortain things, to find the same public church have eard picos prayers and indulgences; but whoever does cortain things, to find the the same princes, the payment of money included, gets the chestation. Hither Chernic."

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ripulated as follows:—

<sup>\*</sup>Trusting in the mercy of Almighty God, and a anthorsty of Poter and Paul, his apostles, we puzz to all the truly penitent co operators in this secrety, who shall confees their sum, and partake of the ferst of the Lord's body on the day on which they shall be received into the society, full indulmore and remission of all their sins. grant full indulgance to them after they shall have been cleaned from the pollutions of life by hely continuon, and received the sucharist, on the eighth day of Ducember, also on the day of the feast of Rt. Leopold, and once every month, provided that every day during the previous month, they shall have send the Lord's prayer, the salutation of the tegal, and the words, 'St. Leopold, pray for us,'

Hone, civil wars, &c. have regulted from ! which, amid inclement weather, we an unrestricted reading of the Bible in continued for several days. The 💤 vulgar languages." Such is the sub- tendance was not so great as it would stance of the sermon, in which the have been, had we enjoyed a favorab Bishop says, "that Protestant sects season. But notwithstanding the di scarcely agree in any one thing, except couragement, we have reason to thank in persecuting the Catholics." And all God, and take courage. About twenty,

But you will desire to know the effect of all this. I answer his object is in some measure accomplished. A considerable number of Protestants attend on his preaching, and his shallow arguments affect some. They have lately placed an organ also in the Cathedral, and seek to attract Protestants there by their fine music, and the Bishop says by so doing, "they may hear and recaive the true doctrine.

#### TESOURI.

From a Missionary in Polk Co., Mo.

There are ten or more counties in the bounds of this Presbytery, which have no minister of our denomination. In many of them a Presbyterian never preached. There are many such fields at the West. If these fields are not occupied by the Home Missionary Society, they will remain as they are for many years to come. I repeat the call, so often made, "Send us ministers!" "Send us the right kind of men!" men of deep-toned piety, and men of good common sense, and if they only age ordinary talents, we shall gladly , capacity can do much good,

From Rev. W. T. Dickson, West Ely,

#### Presence of the Spirit.

reason to bless God for the presence of been added to M. church on exhis Spirit. On the 11th of November, amunation. Twelve others have been we commenced a series of meetings, bopefully converted where I with other

his effort seems to be to excite the sym-during the meeting, manifested anxiety pethies of the community by holding for the salvation of their souls. Must them up as suffering persecution.

of these, we hope, have received impressions, that may prove shidin through the influence of him that will not quench the smoking flax, thoug they have not all come out yet on the Lord's side. We think it best to exercise much caption in receiving manbers to the church. We have therefore adopted the plan of having frequent conversations with them, after they have professed to expenence a change of heart, before publicly admitting them to the privileges of God's people. This we do to avoid the paintal necessity of disciplining unruly members.

On the first day of the new year, we met to remember Christ. It was a solemn and interesting season. Ten were added to the church on examinstion, and two on certificate. Of those added on examination, nearly all are in the morning of life. One had been a distiller, having learned the business in New-York city. When he met the session, he said he had often been seriously impressed on the subject of religion, but knew that he could never be a Christian while he followed such an occupation. He appears now to be fully sensible of the evils inflicted on society by his former employment, and has determined never to engage in it again. Such is a brief account of welcome them here. Here are many God's dealings with us, as a church, destitute fields, where men of common since my last report. May what we have recently experienced be or earnest of a greater blessing.

From Rev. E. P. Noel, Bolizar, Ma.

Fifteen individuals have made profession of religion during the year, in Since my last report, we have great | the field of my labore, and four have



#### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

hable riches of Christ. We ave good congregations on a, that listen with attention shing of the word-

s been an unneual attention l and religious things in this [ the past year. The Spirit ses been moving upon the of the hearts of the people, he way for the preaching of.

And "he that goeth forth th, bearing precious seed, less come again with rejoicng his sheaves with him." ast has been a year of hard! field being so large that I i travel about three thousand

#### the charches do, if Mar ge are met ettetsimed f

sonly raised nine dollars and a cents for Home Missions, been paid over to the Mis-. Miss. Soc. Times are so money so scarce, that many ! s livers find it difficult to get pay laxes. The churches boral if they had the means, | rty will not bring money. a cents per barrel, and wheat : per bushel, finds few buyers. en remain thus, what can we cause of benevolence ! We !! **Froat Head** of the church for

rches in sustaining the means

re been permitted to preach | multitudes are gathered into the ark of safety.

We have one Sabbath school of about twenty scholars with a library of about 60 volumes. We find difficulty in this new county in getting up and sustaining Sabbath schools. First, we can seldom find a house convenient for the school to be taught in; and, second, There is difficulty in obtaining suitable teachers. There are many good men in the churches at the West that are not good teachers for the Sabbath school. Never having enjoyed its advantages themselves, they are not so well able to impart them to others. The Sabbath school is the place to raise up efficient members for the church.

From Rev. J. T. Tucker, Hannibal, Mo.

### Temporal trials, and spiritual blan

My labors in this town commenced Nov. 1840. I found a church organized, but weak and dispirited, having for nearly a year been destitute of a stated ministration of the Gospel. A house of worship, of convenient size, had been erected and enclosed, but within was wholly unfinished. For some months, my pulpit was a rough plank placed across two saw logs, and the seats of my hearers were a singular dissionary Suciety, to aid medley of all sorts of unsightly fixtures.

We began in weakness, and in Without the fostering hand weakness have toiled onward. sciety, the feeble churches at | though most severely straitened with cannot live. None but He hard, and still harder times, until little s all things can tell the good of worldly treasure has survived to us, beaven-born institution has God has blessed us, beyond our hopes. West. Let your imagination During my first year here, we finished this great land, and see the jour house neatly and comfortably. hat have been built up by its immediately, the Lord himself was see; go mingle with those lition, and sing with them the delightful outpouring of his Spirit. And once again has the same rich blessing in his eyes, and a Bavior's visited us during the year now closing. s beart, warn sinners to fice in these two revivals, and at the interto come,—and you will be vening seasons of communion, we have to bless God for the Home received sixty-one members by profesp Society. Go travel over the sion. Most of whom have honored their altivated fields of the West profession of piety, though a few have ill learn that the H. M. S. has disappointed our expectations of their to do, before these perishing steadfastness. have joined ne by letters from other churches. We have reason to bless the Lord, that, while in temporal things he has seen fit sorely to chasten us, in spiritual mercies he has greatly enriched; our inheritance.

The past two years have indeed been a season of unprecedented revival in the churches of this section of our state. It has been the privilege of several of us, stationed on these frontiers of Zion, to labor together in protracted efforts, which have been the means of adding between 3 and 400 members to the number of God's professing people. Many of these seasons have been to us as "the days of heaven."

#### Vicit of the Boman Bishop.

Our enterprising and promising viilage has at last drawn the notice of his reverence, the Roman Catholic "Bushop of St. Louis," and he has very lately honored us with a visit, introductory, I doubt not, to a farther acquaintance. Being directly on the Mississippi, 150] It is coming, but we are not at all alarmed.

There are but very few Romanists here. The bishop, therefore, undertook in his blandest, most conciliating man- | her departure, that I had scarce ten ner, to state and defend the position minutes notice, though lying sick in occupied by his church. He delivered the same room; -and then she was men of his doctrines :---

though in other things he may.

Therefore, says the bishop, religious;

doctrine is not a subject for every one's; investigation!—but for the priest's dione, ] as its infallible expounder!

God pardons sin, not on the penitent's Intion.

The Catholic church has always tion with the extreme severity of the

During the same period, thirty-one | been the defender of free principles of government against tyranny t

Almost every existing despotism of Europe is a Protestant kingdom! The Pope can exert no influence on the Roman Catholics of this country, detrimental to our institutions, if he would; therefore, all the hue and cry against Catholic désigns on our liberties is calumny, falsehood, persecution !

Consequently shut your eyes, my dear friends, he might have added—and fear not, that in your slumbering heedlessness, we the staunch advocates of civil and religious freedom, will not molest you.]

Can Americans be deceived by such falsebood and sophistry as this ?

#### From a Missionary.

#### Pray for the afficted Missionary.

The past three months have been to me, a season of peculiar affliction and trial. On the 14th of Sept., I was atmiles above that city, and admirably tacked with bilious congestive fever. located for commerce, of course we It was unusually severe this year, and could not always escape this infliction a proved the messenger of death to very many in this region. My wife was attacked with the disease on the same day with myself, and in one week was carried to the grave. So sudden was two public addresses, both of which I entirely insensible. But though she attended and noted. Here is a speci- was not permitted to express her views in the immediate prospect of death, her Protestants contend that the Bible is | life affords the best of evidence that she the only and sufficient rule of faith and "slept in Jesus," and has joined the practice. Roman Catholics deny this, bright throng who "have washed their except as the Bible is interpreted by a robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." This sudden and un-Catholics affirm that in matters of expected bereavement, in my weak religious faith, a priest cannot err, state, brought me to the borders of the grave; but the Lord raised me up and enabled me to say, " Thy will be done."

My recovery, however, has been very slow. I was confined to the house but two weeks, and was then able to ride about and visit in the congregation for supplication for mercy, but through the two weeks; when I was attacked with wiest, as his appointed agent of abso- ague and fever, which reduced me to a state of weakness, that, in connecweather during the last month, has prevented me from preaching; and most of the time, even from visiting.

But, though bereaved and afflicted, I would be satisfied with this —" It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good." May these trials prepare me to labor with more fidelity and success in the cause of our divine Redeemer.

#### Afterwards, the missionary writes—

I have been prevented from finishing this report sooner, by a protracted meeting at St. F., which was intended to be a "communion season;" but we were disappointed in the help expected, and my own health failed. But my labors and exposure brought back the ague; and before the meeting closed, I was called away by the death of my little daughter who had been for months with slow but steady degrees "languishing into life." The Lord, in his infinite wisdom, has released her from the sufferings of earth to join her happy mother in that glorions city from which sin and death are forever excluded. You may well suppose that in the midst of all these accumulated afflictions, I sometimes exclaim, "All thy waves and billows are gone over me;"—yet, when "my feet were ready to slip." the Lord has sustained me, and will, I trust, bring me out of the furnace "purified and meet for the Master's use."

I write this with fever burning in my Veins.

#### From Rev. F. R. Gray, New Providence, Mo.

There is a very marked improvement in some parts of these congregations, in the observance of the Sabbath; though there is room for still further improvement. I hope the work that has been thus progressing will continue, until, in a moral aspect, this part of Zion shall be as the garden of the Lord.

#### Grateful retrespect.

In looking back to the beginning of last year, and tracing events along to where we now are, I can say, that in no year of my ministry, have I seen a

moulding the very foundations of society, as in the year just closed. And I rejoice and bless God, that he has enabled me to continue in this field, and to bear a part in this so glorious a work. Since I first came into this field, I have seen an entire change in the character of the population, over a district of 6 or 7 miles, by 15 or 18. The character of this church is not so much altered, as they were externally more of a moral people from the first though there is great improvement here too.

#### wisconsin.

From Rev. A. Gaston, Delavan, Wis.

#### Send us ministers.

I bless God, who has put it into the hearts of his children to feel for the desolations that prevail; and has caused them to help build the waste places of Without their aid, many of the most extensive and fertile portions of our land must be left destitute of Gospel influences! They are doing a noble work, and yet it is but doing their duty, though they give not only their substance, but themselves also, to evangelize the world.

Did every minister, and every professed Christian, each for himself, feel the responsibility that rests on him as a steward of God, and would he act up to that responsibility, we should not long have to plead with our brethren. to come to our aid in laying the foundations of Zion in the beautiful and extensive regions of the West. would the church be tardy in supplying the means, to sustain the laborers in God's vineyard. It must be owing to a forgetfulness of that great truth that we are laborers for God, and not for ourselves, that so few men are ready, and so few means furnished, to build the waste places of our land. "The hafvest is plenteous," but where are the laborers?

During the last quarter, my labors have been as arduous as I could well endure. I have four regular preaching places on the Sabbath; which has change, that looked so much like new compelled me to travel fourteen miles



#### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

every Lord's day. In each of the congregations the attendance is respectable, and the attention to the word preached, very good; but my labors are too much diffused to be productive of ) much immediate success. They ought all to be concentrated at Delavan; and would be, were it possible for me to be sustained here exclusively.

260

We are now compelled to seek a place of worship distinct from the one we have formerly occupied. We have succeeded in getting for every alternate Sabbath merely, the second story of a The room can be blacksmith shop. made comfortable. What would the refined and wealthy churches of the East say to an exchange of situations with us for a time ! Do they not know that no more self-denial is required of us, than of them!—that we and they are equally bound to spend and be spent in the service of Christ !- that see are but their agents, employed in these outposts | of Zion! I am not ashamed to preach | in a blackemith's shop. Wherever the people will assemble to hear, there will I proclaim the message of God's word, and seek the renovating influences of the Spirit to bring men from darkness to light—from the power of Satan to God. I have preached in log-houses, and in framed houses; in barns, and in school-bouses; in churches, and in court-houses; in taverns, and in statehouses; in kitchens, and in parlors; in sitting rooms, and in during-rooms; in But, ball-rooms, and in bar-rooms. thanks be to God, that I am permitted eny where, to preach Christ and him; crucified to dying men.

I have before mentioned the destitution of this region. We have need of a minister in this immediate peighborhood; the field of labor is wide and encouraging. I have thought much of organizing a church about 4 miles distant, where the people are anxious for state of your treasury, ask in it, and would go forward to build a bouse of worship immediately. But family to provide for, and my a should I do it, who would break to them dependence is on your Secient.

the bread of life? I know of who could be obtained; and ye no doubt of the importance of to the interest of religion, if the a laborer to occupy the field.

When I view the prospects part of the country, I rejoice, be joice with trembling." multitude of errorists, discer their delusive and fatal doctrin but few who proclaim the trut in Jesus. The soil is now po favorable to the growth of tru ror; society is now in a formal and many have no fixed religiou Before they came to this par country, they were bound to ligious society, by the ties of ship, interest or habit. But no cords are broken, and they are: to embrace any system of relig lief as if they had formerly be nected with none. The seeds so abundantly sown in this for will spring up and produce the: priate fruit. If truth could n oppose it, we should not tremb! issue. But how many plants will grow up to maturity bei truth can even take root! He minds will be poisoned, how ma ruined, how many obstacles th the way of future efforts to buil The as kingdom of Christ! these questions will depend. in measure, upon the present office church to carry forward the et in which your Society is engag

#### THE PRESENT DISTRESS

We give a few extracts, as so many, showing the extremity of pet on the people of the West. In such stances, the feeble churches are th most entirely upon the benevolenes brothgen at the East, for the curie, their christian privileges.

If imperious necessity did 2 pel me, I would not, consider



#### THE HOME MEMONARY.

meeking some other amployople are kind and affectionate, do not pay me,—they are now to me for the principal part of year's subscription.

· 107\$40 :--

the benevolent enterprises of: our people feel a desire to conbut what shall they give? they have in abundance; but | at bring cash at any price; and and value is next to nothing. est is but 28 cents per bushel. ding it 30 miles to market; corn are from 6 to 10 cents per md pork from 1 to 14 cents per myable in merchandise, at a At. There is not supposed to **y enough** in circulation to pay ∫ and I ask again, what can the

#### mother missionary says:--

a is a farmer, a good man, a and sympathics,) we give you." man, has plenty of oats, hay, for it at any price. He had

t and wheat we have an abun- | Pork has been hauled to P. this fall, ply, but, these are only a small and with difficulty sold for one dollar that is necessary. Our chil- per 100 lbs. and in one or two instances at be clothed, as well as fed. as low as 75 cents per 100 lbs. Wheat ag purchased of the tradesman can hardly be sold, by hauling it off 15 ready money. General confict of 20 miles to the river, for 25 cents destroyed, and no credit is given bushel. For beef cattle and horses can purchase no clothing, or there is no sale; in short, there is nothing , without the cash. But I con I that will command money here. If it oney here, and I shall be under had not been for the aid received from ssity of leaving for some other the A. H. M. S. I should have been compelled to break up are this, and go do not receive aid from you. to some other field, or enter into some other avocation.

From Rev. C. B. Barton, Newburg, 112.

Gruteful recognitie

If it had not been for the assistance of your Society I know not how I could have remained here this year. first year, the church determined if poesible to support their minister without assistance from abroad; and they did it. But the second they could not; they subscribed all they were able, (and more,) and then said we will ask the A. H. M. S. for enough to enable our minister to stay with us; if our request can be granted, then shall we continue to enjoy here the rich blessings of the sanctuary we prized and left in our na-tive land. Their prayer to you, and to their Heavenly Father, was heard and answered. Yes, it is through the beneot know that I can convey to deence of your Society that a little band stitute idea of the scarcity of of Christ's flock, numbering 35 com-A few facts may belp. One | municants, with their families and eacons of this church has just ( friends, here in this western region far to collect the subscription at the abundant means of grace there en--said he could not pay his own, | joyed, are permitted to enjoy the stated he could not get the money— ministration of God's word. May the been able to get \$5 for any blessing of God rest upon your labors had to sell since last spring— of love in this western region. We can • May last, he had not received truly say, "silver and gold we have for any thing he had to sell, none, but such as we have (our prayers

#### Changes in twelve years.

000 lbs. of pork for sale, but I have recently taken a circuit of sell it, and has been compel- | about 250 miles over the central part of kit. Many persons are unable four state, and I can assure you, the feelmey enough to pay their taxes. | ings that were awakened in my sound were indescribable, as I contrasted the most populous towns, and thickly settled neighborhoods, broad fields and numerous spacious barns and dwelling houses, with what Illinois was, when, 12 or 15 years ago, I traversed its wide spread plains, meeting nothing for a half, or even for a whole day, but the wolf and the badger, and as I thought of the unborn millions that must tread this fertile soil, under the influence of the religious institution we are now establishing. I voluntarily inquired, "who is sufficient for these things!"

#### From Rev. S. G. Wright, Stark Co., Itt.

At G. I labored the most of two weeks. The church was greatly revived, and apperently led to the work of thorough self-examination. Many in deep distress, renounced their old hopes as in**outli**cient, and renewdly sought, for par- | **d**oning grace. Several backsliders were j reclaimed, who for years had "cast off fear, and restrained prayer." The impenitent also were awakened, and many we hope, " passed from death unto life !" It was a deeply interesting scene. Some just heping the language of Canaza, others with tearful anxiety inquiring, "what shall I do be saved !" time above 50 came forward, saying "pray for us." And we trust there were some "wrestling Jacobs, and prevailing Israels" there, to present their request, at the mercy seat. Angels rejoiced, as we have reason to believe, over wanderers returned.

### From Rev. Calvin Waterbury, Freeport, Ill.

The numerous personal friends of Mr. W. in the state of New-York will be pleased to learn, by the following letter, of his arrival on missionary ground, and his impressions of the nature and importance of the missionary work in the West. After mentioning the safe arrival of himself and family, in about two weeks after leaving his former residence in the state of Now-York, he reports—

I commenced my labors here the first

Sabbath in October. At that time the most convenient place of worship we could procure was a small room, 12 or 14 feet square, and the congregation numbered about 60. The court-bound has since been plastered, and the county commissioners cheerfully permit us to worship in it. The people of the congregation have furnished it with comfortable seats, and ample means of keeping it warm, at an expense of more than 60 dollars; so that we now have a place for worship, ample enough to accommodate nearly four hundred hearers, as convenient as if it had been constructed for the sole purpose of a place of wor-The congregation has increased steadily and rapidly, so that we now bave upward of 200 attendants. I have organized a Presbyterian church with 16 members, and with the prospect that these will be more than doubled soon. There are in the county some twenty families of German Reformed from Pennsylvania. Many of these appear to be excellent and truly pious people. They are disposed to unite with us, and they will doubtless be an important acquisition. Beveral of them united in the organizing of the church, and one of their number was chosen an eider.

#### Materials of a charch.

The church members here who pass under the general appellation of Presbyterians, are Congregationalists, Newschool and Old-school Presbyterians, German Reformed and Cumberland Presbyteriane. In our organization we adopted the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, as containing the standard of doctrine and discipline which we regard as taught in the Scriptures, with two slight exceptions. We practice the Congregational mode of receiving members, and the German Reformed of electing our elders for a term of years. These alterations were made with a view to meet, so far as we could. the preferences of all those who united in forming the church.

Of the expediency of merging the deceminational peculiarities of these members in some arrangement that would enable them to unite together, an opinion may be famed from the following facts. Many of them had been on the ground for years without hearing a single sermon from a minister of their own order. Some had united with the Methodists; others with Uniterian Baptists; others had materized to the world; and others still, from hope so long deferred, were about to give up **in despair of ever again enjoying the ordinan**ces in a church of their choice. In this state of things, some common ground must be provided on which they might meet, or they would be left to disperse themselves among sects, not congenial to their feelings and behef, or to leave their christain profession entirely. But now they will have the Gospel, and their children will grow up in ways which their fathers believe may lead them to eternal life.

I spend one half of my Sabbaths in Freeport, and supply with the other half two settlements which are situated too remote to meet with us here stated-These are Richland and Wadam's At Richland, the congregation Grove numbers upward of one hundred. This place is ten miles out. The other is situated fifteen miles distant, is a large neighborhood, including some eight or ten Presbyterian families, and appears to be an encouraging field for missionary effort. The people in each of these places are greatly embarrassed this year, owing to the fact that much of the land is being brought into market, and that money to enter it is to be raised from the produce of their farms while that produce bears a price little more than nominal. Money to contribute for the preaching of the Gospel they have Done.

#### Opinion of the field.

I have only to add in conclusion, that I am increasingly convinced I was in! the path of duty in coming to this region! to labor in my Master's vineyard. I find **as yet no obstacles existing here to**' hinder effort and discourage faith, except such as are found every where in ! this sinful world. True, the missionary must deny himself and sacrifice every carnal motive if he would win souls. But if he be dead to the world, if he watch for souls as one that must give account, if he preach the Gospel with the Holy

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not labor in vain. The blessing of many that were ready to perish will come upon him, he will build the waste places and raise up the foundations of many generations. Indeed, none in this world, excepting Him who came to redeem it, ever tasted the luxury of doing good in purer, sweeter, larger draughts, than the humble and devoted missionary.

#### From Rev. L. Spencer, Canton.

#### The new church at Virgil.

In the Home Missionary for January, p. 198, was noticed the formation of a church during an interesting revival of religion. Since then, writes Mr. Spencer,

I have visited the little church recently organized at Virgil, and administered to them the sacrament, on which occasion eleven were added to their number, seven by profession, four by This little church now numbers twenty-three, thirteen of whom, but a few months since, were in all their sins. "What wonders hath God wrought!" It rejoiced my heart to see how they love one another. Coming from different portions of the world, dissimilar in many respects, here, on a large and beautiful prairie, they sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus. Now they sustain two weekly prayer meetings, besides meeting on the Sabbath, have preaching when they can get it —and it does them good. Here, but a few months since, was a desolation, a moral waste, with some eight or ten professors, with their letters carefully laid away, while they were in earnest competition with the men of this world, for the gain that perisheth.

#### Labors abroad.

A few weeks since, in compliance with a pressing invitation, from one who was not a professor, I went to visit the small, but thriving town, about thirty miles distant. 150 souls. about the people have been destitute. tan has had missionaries there for years, but Christ has had none. mained but four days; but some pre-Ghost sent down from heaven, he will | cious results to cheer the missionary's

heart, were very soon found. A near-t instead of rebuking these crying six her who had a name to live were how- and of coming up unitedly in cructing bled, confessed their sine, and returned the standard of Christ in expenition, let to the Lord; the man who invited me, down their watch, and in many res there, was brought low under the last conformed to the manners and maxima sermon. He had carried his head high of the people. -boasted of his good deeds-and only ' When your missionary came he wanted the people to have as much re- not one of the members of the church ligion as he had. Now he trusts in were habitual attendants on public Christ, prays in his family, and in the worship, nor but one family alter in un prayer meeting. Two other hopeful ca- Here was no temperance acciety, nor ses of conversion. They established a Sabbath school or Bible chas, as prayer meeting, which is well attended. And a brother from that place said to me a few days since, there was a change in the town, which was very perceptible number of cases of deep solemnity and , church were in a retrograde movement, inquiry. This is the word, which, in the that it was every where as here. For hands of the Spirit, is "the power of the last three months, however, it seems God unto salvation." Probably a that the Spirit of God is among us. Rechurch will soon be organized there. At different points in the country where I preach, as opportunity and health will permit, I can see an increasing attention to the truth, and a salutary influence, upon the morals of the community.

I feel grateful to your Society for the assistance you render me, without which I could scarcely remain upon the !

Seld.

#### A bord field of tabor.

The church at —— —, owes its existence to the A. H. M. S. It was organized by one of its missionaries in the year 1836, but engaged no stated ministry, till a little more than a year ago. The church consists of thirteen meinbers, who have been laboring under very discouraging circumstances. They are munity. The atheist, the deist, the blady, who had been in the country f infidel, the thief, the licentious, live some years, that we expected, on the among us, and each labors to put down morrow, to organize a Congregation the Bible and religion. Of course, the church. She was greatly rejoiced, an Babbath is desecrated, the sanctuary said, "I had thought to unite with the ings desired.

occupied the ground; but almost every to-morrow; it is cold, and I have it preacher has been compelled to leave thing to wear on my head."

prayer meeting. And it was some tim before the members became so much revived, as to give any signs of his. Having no religious periodicals to real. less profaneness and immorality, and a , some had supposed that religion and the ligion is revived. Our weekly prayer meetings are well attended, and quite interesting. Our Sabbath School is regular in attendance, when I am at home to superintend. Our temperance society numbers about 75—though not all of our little church can yet sign the pledge of total abstinence.

It is now more like living; but much yet remains to be done in repairing the breaches in the church, made by bei

Without the ordinances.

#### Joy at the prospect of having a qu

A triestonary proposed to form a church in a long neglected neighborhood. The effect 4 on some of the children of God, may be inferred from such facts as these ;---

It was truly affecting to see what a all very poor, and striving to rear up hopes were inspired by the prospect of their children in a christian manner, having a church of their own order. They are surrounded by a wicked com- On Saturday evening I informed an old ber of no church; but now I will have The Methodist brethren have mainly one of my own choice. But I can't are and a hard usage. Strange as it hood, that answered the purpose we may appear, the professors of godliness and was in readiness to ride five mil

across the prairie, though the thermometer stood 60 below zero. Another came forward and with great earnestness asked if she might unite with us? saying. "I belong to the Methodists now; they have my letter, but I am not of that church." These members came principally from New-Hampshire, some from Vermont, and some from New-York. It had been a privilege to be connected with the Methodists, and by so doing they had preserved the fervor of their piety; but they still love their own order.

How many such there are, some and daughters of the Pilgrims, scattered over the plains and forests of the West, we cannot even conjecture; but with such facts continually coming back to us, from our own flesh and blood, can we doubt for a moment, that the East is bound to care for the West, on the principle that a man who provideth not for his own, especially those of his own household, hath denied the faith, is worse than an infidel?

#### Ecmanists in the interior.

The Catholics are making settlements upon farms about us and among us. **Their influence** is sensibly felt in the **elections in our country.** One is elected senator to our State Assembly. And if their increase goes on as formerly, they will altogether control us. sometimes feel alarmed at the indifference, and even evident satisfaction evinced at their coming in among us. We will pray for our country, and labor to enlighten men relative to the enemy. But alas! many will never be convinced of danger until it be too late.

#### Strong delucions.

A neighbor of ours, a young man, with a family, was taken sick, a few veeks ago, and was apparently near his mve. He was alarmed, expected to go bhell but warned his wife to com-**Ence piety and live for God.** He sent bra local preacher, who recommended him to make a vow to serve God if he would recover. I saw him on Saturday wening, in company with his Univeralist physician; but could make no

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N. M. A. B. P.

a smile, and said, "I am going to get well. I know I shall; for I have made Do you think that God would a vow. rather I should die, and go to hell, just out of spite? No, he would try me a little longer. I have promised to serve him if he will let me live." Then he asked one of our elders, if he was going into his corn-field, to gather corn for him that day. Some of his neighbors had agreed to assist him that day. I told him what he must do, if he would serve God—keep his Sabbaths, go to church, and obey all his law. "What," said he, "before I get religion?" has recovered, and is just the same wicked man as before.

#### INDIANA

From Rev. M. M. Post, Logansport, Ind.

Over this whole valley of the Upper Wabash, especially from La Fayette to Fort Wayne, are remarkable proofs of the Divine presence. We hope the long dark night is far spent. Changes already wrought, which in detail you will hear from others, and thickening intimations that God waits to bless, oppress us with a sense of responsibility, and bespeak your continual prayers, for the laborers here.

#### The work of the Lord in a German meighborhood.

Eighteen members were received on examination two months ago, by the church which you aid in Logansport. A few others expect to offer themselves for admission this week. Sixteen of those admitted, were from a small neighborhood in the country. A short story about that neighborhood may instruct and encourage the friends of Home Missions. A majority of the settlers are of German descent; small, but industrious and thrifty farmers. Ten years after the first cabin was put up, they had been almost without a school The Sabbath was genor a sermon. erally spent in visiting, hunting, fishing or manual labor, and intemperance was making sad inroads. Three years ago. mod impression. Sunday morning I in December, I went first to preach in him again, he looked upon me with their new log school-house, doubting

whother I should find sufficient encour- i agement to make another appointment. The attendance and interest relieved me of doubt, and I continued preaching to them once a month, till the next Summer. At a two-days meeting, fifteen or Two unimore appeared as inquirers. ted with the Presbyterian church, and six with the Dunkards, who then began to hold occasional meetings. Some others have since united with that society. But though thus influenced by early predilections or respect for the will of friends, they generally are my bearers, and their views and practice of **christianity** receiving modifications which will be still more apparent in the next generation. A Sabbath school of nearly the same date with our first religious meetings, and sustained mainly by church members from town, has been a very useful auxiliary. Now, after a protracted effort of family visiting, daily preaching, prayer and inquiry meetings, extended through more than a week, and all seemingly happy and effective through the presence of the Holy Spirit, we received the accession above named to the church.

#### A Communion—a Cornen mether.

You might have seen, seated for the first time with other disciples in mannory of their dying Lord, eight persons, the heads of four families, two of whom were from the north of Ireland, two from Prussia, and some Germans from Pennsylvania. In the same group were matives of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginu, New-York, Vermont, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and England. It has been interesting to witness the indications of growing intelligence and confidence. Happier hours I have rarely their hospitable lodgings, in speaking that neighborhood, under God, vary coffee to-night, I have felt for two or in praying for the meeting one when three days that I couldn't eat or drink." which a seems of God come over her!"

I had observed that she was " of a sorrowful spirit." She and her husband were the first fruits to Christ, from the neighborhood. For two years they were without preaching, and then, as she afterwards said, when she looked on her children she wept, for she felt they were all lost. When she first heard the Gospel, hardly a word was intelligible, but by frequent hearing, and after ber son had been taught in the Subbath school, and they could read siternately the same verse of the Bible, in German and in English, she greatly profited by the word of God, and became a happy and eminently epiritual Christian. Her husband, a very worthy man, had not at the commencement of the late mesting, her degree of spirituality, and it grieved her. But the evening of my visit, he had confessed and said that "he meant to so a hear better, and to pray a heap more," and her son too, bad come out apparently a bright Christian. Then she felt that the Lord had heard her, and she was "so keppy, she couldn't tell me how she felt." Bonie days afterwards, at morning prayer, she took her German hymn book and sung; then, after reading from the Scriptures, I prayed, and her husband, who had always before prayed in German, to my autonishment, followed in English. seemed he thought it better for his children; and the gift of the Holy Ghost proved to him the gift of a tengen. It is their custom at meals for every one to ask a blessing, from the head of the family in succession. Bo we did: and at the close, again in English, broken English and German, we successively gave thanks. She then said "ahe had something to tell me. She hoped it wasn't a sin. She wanted her son," a promising lad of thirteen, "to go to known, then in that log echool-house, | echool, and that I should write to her listening to the first breathings in prayer! father in Pennsylvania, to have him sand. of living souls, the broken foreign ac- money that her boy might get an edu-cent elequent in the expression of first cation to save sinners." I have written g love; or, after a ride by torch-light meanwhile the lad is in my family. In through thickets, and across ravines, to the change which has been wrought in to them of the Savior, or joining in much is to be ascribed to her. She was their simple devotions. Said a mother in the habit of rising before day, while to me as we came in to the family others slept, that she might be in "" hearth, "I think I can take a cup of solitary place, and there pray." And "Poor ignorant Dutch woman,"—as she calls herself—she is worth her weight in gold, and many a fashionable Christian may well be glad, as was said of another, when she dies, to lay hold upon the skirt of her garment.

#### OHIO.

#### An old missionary introducing a recent one to a needy field.

Scene.—A destitute region in the wilderness.

Dec. 12th.—Went with Rr. F. to —. He asked me, "are there any Christians there!"

"Not one that will care for you."

" What shall I do?"

"Why, can you not put in the plough alone?"

" How can I?"

"You must look high, and afar off, like the Indian who enlarges his horizon by rising on his feet. Take a wide survey and you will not sink. In twenty years this wilderness will bud and blossom. A large church there will be something important; it will give value to the country, will be a fountain of light and comfort to the pilgrim when we are dead."

"Yes, that is true; but how can I stand alone?"

At our first call we asked, "Do you want a minister?"

"Should like one in the place of the another denomination)."

2d call.—"How would you like a minister to come among you?"

" Well—hard times—no money."

"You have provisions?".
"Yes, provisions enough."

3d call.—At night, having been lost in the woods, amidst ice and mud. "How would you like a minister?"

"Hard times."

"Could the people furnish enough to give him bread and cheese?"

" Not too often."

\*But, Mrs. —, what will you give 'for a minister?"

"A week's board." "And I," said her husband, "will give another."

The 4th call was on the families of On the morning before he died, I was two brothers, recently moved into the sent for very early. Upon my approach, town. They received us with "How he roused up, as from slumber, and in

do you do! I thought I should never see you again."

" Is the field open for a minister?"

"All open."

"I have brought you one; shall I take him back?"

"I wonder you should ask the question."

We had prayers. I commenced and Mr. — followed, his heart full; with broken accents he thanked God that he was a prayer-hearing and answering God—that the desire of their hearts had come. Another brother followed in the same strain. The new missionary thanked God, as a covenant-keeping God. So we were revived.

I left, filled with thankfulness. The missionary remained to preach on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and to spend the Sabbath at S. where Mrs.—
"never expected to see a minister again among them," it was so great a thing!

From Rev. J. Cochran, Charleston, O.

### Death of a youthful convert.

This son had been the child of the prayers of his parents, from their own conversion to God, which was not long previous to the organization of the church in this place. For two years past he had been the subject, at times, of deep religious impressions, but gave no evidence of a change of heart till about two months before he died. Then, after a calm and careful examination of the claims which God had upon him, together with a prayerful consideration of the plan of salvation by grace, in which the great doctrines of the Gospel were brought distinctly before his mind, he yielded, as he hoped, to the influence of the Spirit, and became a child of grace. From that time his confidence in Christ, as the ground of salvation, seemed continually to increase; so that as death gradually approached, he could rejoice in the prospect of soon being released from sorrow and sin. Many were the interviews I had with. him, after his confinement to the house. On the morning before he died, I was sent for very early. Upon my approach,

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raply to the inquiry, whether the Savior was still near and precious, he faintly answered "glorious." Soon after, when told that he was soon going home, he clapsed his hands, and commended his soul to God, in the language of the dying Stephen, "Lord Jesus, into thy hands I commend my spirit!" and then, with perfect calmness, took leave of all the members of the family, giving a parting message to each. He then gave me some pieces, which he had before selected, to be sung at his funeral. He had given me a text for the sermon a few days before. Frequently did be try to administer consolation to his weeping friends, always pointing them to the Savior, as its source. He was observed as he gasped for breath, occasionally to look up and smile. Upon its being spoken of in his hearing, he said, "he could not but smile, the Savior was so precious." He died at 3 P. M. having his senses perfectly to the last.

I think a salutary impression has been made upon his former associates; and cannot but hope that it will be sanctified to their good. There has been some gain in respect to religious feeling and interest; as an instance, our place has heretofore been the source of carousals, balls, and the like. This year a vigorous attempt was made to get up a "New-Year's ball," which proved a signal failure. But three females could be found in the place, to take part in it. The remainder were brought from a neighboring town. Temperance is on the increase.

#### A spinispery dold.

There are many difficulties or rather inconveniencies that tend to obstruct or hinder the success of one laboring in the field I occupy. The extremities of it, extending north and south, are more than eighteen miles distant. I have appointments at four places regularly once in two weeks—two of them on Sabbath days, and five other places where I preach not so often, perhaps once in four weeks. I am necessarily absent from home a great part of my time. The territory over which I travel is occupied by almost every sect called obvious in the United States.

The people, many of them, are accustomed to attend all kinds of preaching in their turn, and especially the youth are fond of novelty. The ground, some parts of it at least, is literally burnt over with some of these "Isma," North of my residence, Newlightiam makes its appointments on the very day and hour of my own, whenever mine are published first. Universalism attacks us on the N. W. Mormonism nearer home. In all these stracks, I refuse positively any controversy with these teachers, and in all prudent ways avoid them, till they have spent their strength n the community, and then, at a proper time and place, give my views of the subject; and I have not yet failed of accomplishing the desired object.

There is quite a passion for what is termed "big meetings," and the floating population, the youth especially, are prone to resort where the greatest numerical force is fallied, showing little preference as to the denomination. This is the general character of the community. There are exceptions to this prevailing evil. The main body of our little church have lamented it, and made as successful a stand against it as could be expected. Their success has not been confined to the youth under their immediate care, but others are more attached than formerly to the more excellent way. At some of these "big meetings," little classeems to be the obect but sectarian proselyting-telling the people of the horrible doctrines of old Calvin. The anxious seat is a hobby, and when they get any there, then they obtain their names on the paper to join the church as " seekers," and thus there a perpetual effort for procelyting. Get religion and you will be happy. "In the church is the place to get religion." "Come along with us, and we will do you good." "Blessed are the mourners, for they shall be comforted." "Give us your hand, and your name shall be put down as one of our number, only give your hand now." To contend or even expostulate seems useless. Our course in such circumstances has always been to wait till the way is open, and then with great caution and prudence, improve the opportunity to place the truth in such a light before the public, as we think best adapted to the interests of Christ among the people, and I can truly say that rational, Bible religion is on the advance.

The most unpromising fields for missionary celivation, are often rendered such by the cames alluded to by our correspondent above. A hot-headed, undiscriminating zeal, in making procelytes, is sure to result in a great falling away of the converts; and those who thm fall away, ever after form the most unto. ward subjects of moral effort, and not unfrequently fall into downright skepticism.

#### MICHIGAN.

#### From a Report.

#### Various missionary incidents.

A man died here who was a son of pious parents, but as he professed submission to God only on his death-bed, he left comparatively slight evidence that his change was such as would fit him for heaven. God has made use of that affliction, as I trust, to the salvation of a brother. He is apparently a bright, growing Christian. When I first conversed with him, after the death of his brother, he was already deeply affected, but it was three weeks before be surrendered all, and found peace in believing. He thought he felt a willingness to give up every thing; but when I inquired if he had erected the family altar, "Ah!" said he, "I am afraid that is the difficulty." obstacle in the way of his salvation. | called) youthful congregation the conversion of his companion.

Some time in October, I visited and some I have been often deeply tried.

had a long conversation with her. I found her wandering in darkness, and distressed about her soul. I trust God has led her to the light, and she is re-

joicing in his grace.

An elderly lady in this village, has been what our Methodist brethren call a seeker of religion, for more than fifty years. I have no doubt she has been, most of that time, a Christian; but in consequence of wrong instruction, she has been almost in despair. She expected she should go down to the grave mourning, and lose her soul. Such was her state when I first visited her. But when the truth was presented to her mind in its clearness and simplicity, though she still lingered awhile about her long-established habits of thinking, yet she now rejoices in God, and is connected with the church.

My labors have been much as usual during the last quarter, except that I preach more during the week. Last week I preached seven times, and travelled nearly 100 miles. But this is more than I usually do. I aim to preach three times on the Sabbath, and about twice during the week. I must do as much as this, in order to answer any thing like the calls upon my labors. have continued my explorations, to some extent. I have thus far ascertained, in the county, 90 who have been members of Presbyterian or Con-

gregational churches.

#### Anxiety for the youth.

I told him God required a consecration | I sit down this morning to make out of heart to do his will—to do every my quarterly report with trembling soduty. It might be this was the great i licitude. I look upon my (appropriately He went home, attempted to perform | trembling and tears, and yet, with the duty, and with this demolition of faith and hope. For more than a year the last strong hold of sin, the light of | past, I have felt more or less a burden God's countenance was manifested to || of anxiety for their souls. I know not him. He is now praying earnestly for f of another congregation at the West, or even at the East, which embraces At ——, an intelligent, middle-aged | such a proportion of impenitent youth; lady, who has been a long time deeply | for the young people in all this region, affected, and has during the past sum- though in many cases under unfavoramer and autumn had two deaths in her ble religious influences at home, have family. Her husband is orthodox, but acquired the habit of attending meeting holds the truth in unrighteousness. on the Sabbath. With the conduct of

But in all cases have found great consolation at the throne of grace.

#### Why do we hear of so few Revivals?

This inquiry is deeply solemn. God's hand shortened? Is his ear beavy? No. It must be from a different cause. Is the ministry faithfully laboring, and earneatly praying for the descent of the Holy Ghost among their people? Perhaps, in many cases their energies are exerted in guarding their churches against error. This may be very important. It is necessary to defend truth valuantly. But it is a great mistake in this work, to lose sight for a moment of the reviving influences of the Holy Ghost among the people. His operations in converting sinners, are the mightiest safeguard against error. Let such humility, and faith, and prayer, animate the ambassadors of Christ in the closet, and in the pulpit, that the Spirit of God shall seal the truth that they proclaim and defend, and you well know how error vanishes.

We commend the thought suggested by these remarks, to the consideration of our missionary brethren who are surrounded by errorists. Is not their great hope for the conquest of Infidels, Mormons, Universalists and others, whom they feel it their duty to withstand, to be found rather in awakening their consciences, than in silencing their cavils by controversy? Doubtless, it is the minister's duty to "reason of righteomores, temperance and judgment," but, offer all, his reliance most ever be on the convicting energy of the Holy Ghost. The most successful missionsries are usually those whose bearts are set. with an earnest purpose to shide at the mercy sent, and never to be estimied with themselves or their ministry, except the work of conpersion be going on among the souls committed to their charge.

#### One case among many.

As we read, again and again, such proofs as the following of the steady advance of the poor house, with but one room, a cellar Western churches under missionary culture, and a garret—that room often the only we feel it, more and more, to be a privilege, place for the prayer, conference, and

to have even the hundred instrumentity is such a work.

When I commenced preaching her the church was composed of e members, a majority were females, 🐿 congregation was small, and there be no other in the place, the congregat and the general seriousness incre gradually until about the 18th of Fa 1841. I then thought the time had #rived to make a more special call. Without any ministerial assistance, d importance, I commenced an event protracted meeting, not having a house during the day except my dwe ing house, where we met for prayer h the afternoon. The work of the Lord advanced solemnly, but slowly; these was an unusual calmness among the aubjects of the work. There was about twenty hopeful conversions, many of them heads of families. At this time the Methodists commesced a quarterly protracted meeting, and we were obliged to close, to give the bosse, which they held for two weeks. After the Methodist meeting closed, there were a number of conversions among 🐃

Our church now numbers fifty meabers, comprising an equal number of males and females. I trust the religious interest is again on the incress. We are praying for and expecting andther revival; and that our young me will yet be brought into the kingdom of Christ. The Sabbath school is from rishing; almost our entire population are temperance men and women, and I believe there is not a permanent rusdent in the town who is a drunkard—the population about 750. We have a weekly prayer-meeting, which I believe has not failed once since I commenced preaching.

#### A church and its Minister.

I love this people—I love this field of labor. Although I have been invited to other fields less laborious, less self-denying, and more lucrative, I hope God will permit me, through your assistance, to remain here. We have trials and hindrances. I am poor, and dwell in a poor house, with but one room, a cellar and a garret—that room often the only place for the prayer, conference, and

business meetings of the church. have a family of little ones. The privations to which we are subject we regard not, when we think of perishing souls; but I need books and cannot buy. I have but 2 volumes on Theology, the Bible and Concordance. The want of others is a great hindrance to my usefulness. The great philanthropic and christian operations of the day are looked upon with deep interest by this church, but they are now not able to contribute much. I trust they will be soon. We have a meeting-house to build this year, and I presume we must ask your assistance next year. May God bless the aid we have already received

### From Rev. J. G. Kanouse, Saline, Mich.

The personal friends of this missionary, and those who the last season contributed to aid in completing the church in Saline, will been with pleasure, that the result of the attempt, has been highly satisfactory; and that both pastor and people return their hearty thanks to God, and to his children, for timely deliverance from the difficulties by which they were environed.

#### **Pedication of a church.**

Our house of worship was dedicated to God on the 16th of December, 1842. Sermon by Rev. I. M. Wead, of Ypsilanti. The house was crowded to overflowing—many were found, for the want of room, to stand without the doors. congregation were attentive and solemn —and most of the old members of the church were affected to tears. was natural. For twelve years, the ark had been kept by them in private dwellings, barns, mills, and small school houses, from which they had seen scores of sinners turn away, even weeping for the want of room, and even those who had obtained seats being uncomfortable; often nothing better than a rail served for a bench, while scores were crowded together erect upon their feet. Now, they were in the act of conveying the ark of the Lord to its final resting place, and engaged in the delightful employment of writing BETHEL on the their prominent business.

walls of a neat commodious house of worship. My own soul has not forgot the blessedness of that day—tears gather in my eyes while I write to you. God is even now shining gloriously on a sinful worm, while he calls to remembrance the past history of his providence!

#### Indobtedness.

Our indebtedness to God is infinite. and we have nothing to pay. To the A. H. M. S., under God, we owe our very existence as a church, and we esteem it our duty and privilege to acknowledge it. May God bless our benefactors and enable them to go forward in the good work of clothing the naked, and feeding the hungry. In this way our brethren in the East are preparing a diadem for the Son of God in this far West. May they abound more and more in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as they know this work is not in vain in the Lord. We owe to our mechanics \$200, for which we have no provision. But I know that God will help us out of this trouble.

#### Attendance.

We have never been more crowded than at present. Every seat is occupied. We have been compelled to fill the aisles with benches. I am surprised to witness such a congregation. house, which we supposed would answer our purpose for four or five years, already filled every Sabbath day. Truly God is in this place.

#### Something must be done.

The four adjoining counties, Genessee, Shiawassee, Saginaw and Lapeer, embrace a territory of seven thousand square miles, and contain a population of 13 or 14,000. In the four counties there are organized some twenty Presbyterian and Congregational churches, of which this is the largest, the remainder numbering from 10 to 30 members each, this, above 80. In these counties there are 8 or 9 ordained ministers, but four or five of whom make preaching the everlasting Gospel their whole, or even

#### THE HOME MISSING

But in all cases have found great consolation at the throne of grace.

Why do we hear of so few Revivator

This inquiry is deeply select God's hand shortened ! Is b - + 1 \* \* \* No. It must be from a d fl read Is the ministry faithful y 12 earnestly praying for the acce Holy Ghost among the rehaps, in many cases the exerted in guard by against error. This c portant. It is necess. valuantly. But t thia work, to 1 ... of the rays are Chart arress tions 30 ... mightions sur such form

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All the facilities for enlarged Homonary work throughout the West, into friends of Christ to arise and possession. Can they withhold their contribution such circumstances?

### assignaries of the A. H. M. S.

to be used for this purpose; consequently to be used for this purpose; consequently to be full a report as we desired, and as the catalon early and earnest request, that each missions as of particulars in a special communication, (unless made about that time,) by mail, as early as a

the massionary.

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to the Church by profession.\*

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umber of young men preparing for the ministry. Monthly Concerts, compt attention to this request, you will promote the objects of the oblige.

Yours, &c.,

MILTON BADGER, CHARLES HALL, Secretaries of the A. H. M.

April to April, if you have been in commission the whole with your commission covers.

### \* /=/a by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. B., from January 1st. to February 1st, 1843.

Re-appointed.

Acts Lody, N. Y.

Atts Lody, N. Y.

Atts W. (milism. Rushford, N. Y.

Att. Thalmer, Strykersville, N. Y.

Att. Charles Creek, N. Y.

Att. Leonard, Castle Creek, N. Y.

Att. Leonard, Portageville, N. Y.

Att. Rese Powell, Wolch Ch. Radner, O.

M. John Powell, do. Grunville and Beyn
berna, O.

M. J. A. Davien, do. Grunville and Beyn
berna, O.

M. J. M. Bapple, Bennington, O.

M. J. W. Bapple, Bennington, O.

M. W. H. Bay, Granvan's station, O.

M. W. H. Bay, Granvan's station, O.

M. Lampel Hal, Vargitus Sottlement, M.

M. L. Baye, Secolitys, Mach.

M. L. R. Gray Sev Fronzess, &c., Mo.

M. J. Marke, Sev Sasen and Gab Grove, Tenn.

Mr. John Bennmen, Swan Creek and Vargal, 16.

Rev. S. G. Wright, Rechester and vicinity, Ill.
Rev. Wm. Pithian, Schayler, Proch., Ill.
Rev. Seth Saulfey, Ameron, Ill.
Rev. Geo. Gemmel, Befalo Grave, Ill.
Rev. Chas. Burnham, Brighten and vicinity, lowe,
Rev. Chas. Burnham, Brighten and vicinity, lowe,
Rev. O. Emerson, Jackson, Cliston and Scott Con,
Josa.
Rev. A. L. Raukin, Kennagun, Jown.
Rev. J. A. Raukin, Kansangun, Jown.
Rev. W. C. Rankin, Marson, Jown.

Rev. A. L. Rankin, Komangun, Jova.
Rev. J. A. Rood, Pairfold, lown.
Rev. W. C. Rankin, Marson, Jowa.

Not in commission last year.
Rev. M. Maggins, Revisea, N. Y.
Rev. W. U. Benedict, to go to Vermontville, Mich.
Rev. Geo. Entrees, Seethfield and Bloomfold, Mach.
Rev. Hubbard Lawrence, Taledo. Q.
Rev. T. S. Hurbet, Vermillion, Ill.
Rev. H. G. Warner, Annaville and Kuhwaskes,
Win.
Rev. C. G. Belleck, Waverly, Ill.
Rev. W. W. Thayer, Prayen do Las, Win.

#### The Transmer of the American Home Minnessary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following owns, from January 1st to February 1st 1843.

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the counties, the rest being stated supplies, so that they have very little permanency and hardly become acquainted with their field of labor, before they must find another, for the want of support. No one of the churches in these counties alone, without assistance, is able to support the ministry, particularly in these times. From these facts you will see something of the great and alarming destitution of this region. The question is, and it is one of solemn interest to the cause of the Redeemer, what can | in such circumstances ?

I believe that I am the only paster in | be done ! Something must be done, or the field must be occupied by the enemy —at present it is mostly unoccupied.

> Obviously, the thing to be done, is to help those churches sustain the ministers who are on the ground, and to send them others. And the only practical difficulty is to get the means. All the facilities for enlarged Home Missionary work throughout the West, invite the friends of Christ to arise and pomen the land. Can they withhold their contributions,

#### Notice to the Missionaries of the A. H. M. S.

Dear Brethren.—The statistical returns of Missionaries furnish the data from which the Annual Report is drawn. In former years, many of these returns have failed to reach us in season to be used for this purpose; consequently we have never been able to present so full a report as we desired, and as the cause deserves. We therefore make early and earnest request, that each missionary will furnish the following list of particulars in a special communication, (unless his quarterly report should be made about that time,) by mail, as early as THE FIRST OF APRIL NEXT.

- Name of the Church, with the township, county, and state; and also the post-office address of the missionary.
  - Number of hopeful conversions.\*
  - Number added to the Church by profession.\*
  - Number added to the Church by letter.\*
  - 5. Number of Sabbath School and Bible Class Scholars.
  - Number of Volumes in S. S. Library.
  - 7. Number of Temperance Subscribers.
  - 8. Number of Churches organized during the year.
  - Contributions to benevolent objects, such as

Home Miss. 8----For. Miss. 8— \$\_\_\_\_, &c. &c. Bib. Soc.

10. Other interesting facts, such as the erection and completion of church edifices, number of young men preparing for the ministry, Monthly Concerts, &c.

By a prompt attention to this request, you will promote the objects of the Society, and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

MILTON BADGER CHARLES HALL Secretaries of the A. H. M. S.

To be reckoned from April to April, if you have been in commission the whole year; st, for the portion of the year, between these dates, which your commission covers.

## Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S., from January 1st to February 1st, 1843.

Rev. S. Gowlee, Ledi, R. Y.
Rev. C. W. Gitten, Rushford, N. Y.
Rev. J. Thulimar, Strykersville, N. Y.
Rev. J. Thulimar, Strykersville, N. Y.
Rev. B. W. Leonard, Castle Creek, N. Y.
Rev. Lemual Leonard, Portagoville, N. Y.
Rev. Rose Powell, Walch Ch., Radnor, O.
Rev. John Powell, do. Granville and Brynlerian, O.
Rev. J. A. Devien, do. Oakhill, &c., O.
Rev. J. N. Whipple, Bennington, O.
Rev. S. P. Dunham, Logan, O.
Rev. W. H. Bay, Graham's station, O.
Rev. W. H. Bay, Graham's station, O.
Rev. W. J. W. Davis, Sand Lake, N. Y.
Rev. Lemnel Hall, Virginia Settlement, III.
Rev. L. Mills, Coldwater and Alganose, Riek.
Rev. P. M. Gray, New Providence, &c., Mo.
Rev. John Sammers, Swan Creek and Virgil, Ill.

Rev. S. G. Wright, Rochester and vicinity, IB.
Rev. Wm. Fitbian, Schayler, Fresh, III.
Rev. Seth Smalley, America, III.
Rev. Geo. Gemmel, Buffalo Grove, III.
Rev. Chas. Bernham, Brighton and vicinity, Jews.
Rev. O. Emerson, Jackson, Chuton and Scott Con,
Iowa.
Rev. A. L. Rankin, Keonauqua, Jowa.
Rev. J. A. Reed, Fairfield, Iowa.
Rev. W. C. Rankin, Marion, town.

Not in commission lest year.
Rev. M. Huggins, Havena, N. Y.
Rev. W. U. Benedict, to go to Vermontville, Mich.
Rev. H. G. Esstman, Southfield and Biomfield, Mich.
Rev. H. G. Warner, Toledo, O.
Rev. T. B. Haribat, Vermillion, III.
Rev. H. G. Warner, America and Kinkwankes,
Wha,
Rev. G. G. Selleck, Waverly, IS.
Rev. W. W. Theyer, Prairie du Lee, Win.

#### The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from January 1st to February 1st, 1843.

the following sums, fro	om Jan	uary let to February let, 1843.	
Partiand, High-street Sawing Circle, of which \$30 is to const. Wm. C. Mitchell a L. M., by Rav. J. W. Chickering, IEW-HAMPSHIRE.  Ackworth, Miss Hannah Ware, by A. Kingsbury, Antrim, Robert Duncah, by Rev. B. P. Stone, Breatwood Cong. Sec. to const. Rev. James Boutwella L. M., by de., Derry, Presh. Soc., by do., Dirlum, Cong. Soc., by do., VERMONT.  Dorset, by Mrs. Jackson, MASSACHUSETTSa.  Messonary Society, Andover, South Parlab, by Rev. J. L. Taylor, bal, of coll., \$12,45, Mnn. Con., coll., \$45, 57.  Granby, Cong. Soc., by Rev. James Bates, Greenfield, Freend,		Fermington, Miss Cynthus Goodycer, Hartford, Amos M. Collins, Middletown, First Cong. Sec., by H. S. Ward, \$116 45; Mon. Con. coll., \$71 02, Friend, \$50, Two friends, \$30, New Haven, Center Ch., in part, by E. Donnghe. Durand doc., in parttocoust. — Bingahem a L. M., C. W. Jurman, Trens., A Lady, New-London, First Cong. Ch. Saw. Soc., Miss Fanny Ledyard, Trens., an accent, Rrs. Caroline Ames a L. M., Sharon, Cong. Soc., by D. Gould, South Woodstoch, First Bediety, by H. C. Bowen, Btonington, Fem. Aux., by Miss L. A. Sheffield, West Woodstock, B. L. Potter, WEW-YORK— Brooklyn, 3d Press. Ch., Fem. Assec., by Mes. Carcington,	307 47 118 25 20 00 11 0
Badley, Gon. Henov. Soc. of the Russell Society, by J. B. Porter,	100 00	A Lady, \$20 , do., \$5, Carmel, G. T. Todd, \$5; Sally Ana	25 40
Monson, A. W. Parter, Northampton, in full of legacy (\$3000) of	100 00		6 00
the late John Hophim, by Rev. S. Hophine, Ex'r., ERODE ISLAND Providence, legacy of the late Mrs. Sarah Olney, \$50; Royal Chapin, \$10, by E.	730 90	part, by Rev. O. M. Johnson, Durham, Timothy Williston, Huntington, L. I., Friend, Lemngton, 2 Individuals, by Rev. Dy. Williston,	5 75 5 60 10 66 5 60
W. Fletcher, CONNECTICUT—	60 00	New-York City, viz: Allen St. Ch., Mes Goldamiths,	6 00
Berlin, by Rev. J. Whittlesey, a few friends to const. Andrew F. Pratt a L. M., \$30; Cong. Ch. and Son., of		Duans St. Ch., U. O. Habried, Mercer St. Ch., Augustin Averill, to coust. his daughter, Mary Frances	100 00
which \$30 is to count, Rev. W. W. Woodworth a L. M , \$177, Bridgeport, First Cong. Boc., Young	907 60	\$51 Jumes Donaldson, \$31 J. A.	40 98
Ledies Sew. Sec. to const. Dr. Samuel Beach a L. D.	100 00		<b>87 50</b>
Paries, Gilbert T. Waterbury L. M., in part, Durham, Dennis Camp, to const. Rev.	15 00	Rendolph, by Rev. E. Taylor,  Rochester. Arietarchus Champion, of which \$100 is to const. Rev. James	7 90
Charles L. 1946s a L. D., \$100; Benev. Suc., D. Camp, Tress., \$46; Mrs. Jeel Parmetee, \$2,	180 00	B. Shaw a L. D., Bag Harbor, L. L., Mrs. Clariese Sieight,	1400 00 5 00

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Sengisticoles, Fran. Ann. Mrs. O. Noble, Treas.,	40 00	Merchall, Mexicoville, coll., \$4; Poter Cumilin: L. M.	1 45
Setnemen, L. L. Men. Con. coll., by S. R.	3 89	10 port, \$10,	34 00
Versiown, Cong. Ch., by Rev. S. J. White,	1 57 9 63		le de
NEW-JERSEY- Bloomfield, Miss Phobs Ward's School,	5 00	Owego, First Ch., of which \$10 is in more	
Caniwest, N. J. Press. Ch., bal, by J.		part to coust, Miss Mary T. Coult a	
Provest, & Friend,	15 94 5 00		
Named L. David Hayes, to const. With		Peterborough.	14 A
Naucy King. of New-York. a L. M., \$50; J. B. Pinneu, \$25; Silas Ford, \$2 75,	77 75	Poolville, by W. E. Helmes, Richland, Mrs. John Holmes, by Res. Mr.	20
Orange, First Prest. Ch., by A. Harrison,	46 50	Kellogg,	16
Second Press. Ch., M. O. Halsted and family, to coust. Adonijah Comus,		St. Lawrence Co., D. M. S., by J. Smith, Trees.,	135 6
Henry Pierson and Miss Emily G. Hulsted, Life Members, \$100; others,		Voiney, by E. Vernee.	7 3
<b>8</b> t3 47,	143 47	TO COLUMN CAPITAL AND THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	46
Rahvay, Thomas Morris, DINTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5 00	! ton, \$10,	46
Washington city, T. W. Williams,	40 00	Westmoreland, 60 37; in part of ligney of the late Miss Betsey Crane, by Ames	
VikulNiA- Drapers Valley, Miss Elizabeth Wilcox,		Pratt, Ex'r., \$50,	
by Ken G. Painter,	3 00		<b>.56 (</b>
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11.18012-	5 00	Rev. Flavel Bascom, Chicago, Il., achos	aledge
Kochester, Rev. S. G. Wright, MICHIGAN—		the receipt of the following sums.	
Albiou, First Presb. Ch., by Rev. E. Child, Augusta, coll. by Rev. Justin Marsh,	5 00 6 75	Chicago, First Press. Ch., Mon. Con. coll.,	
Hudson, Salmon Trask,	3 00		# G
t'uadilla, First Presh. Ch., by Rev. D. R. Dixon,	9 00	A stranger, through O. Beech.	200
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New Providence, by Rev. F. R. Gray, NORTH BRITAIN—	5 90		-
('avers, James Douglass, Esq., by Rev.	<b>71</b> 04	Receipt of the Western Agency, Geneva,	K I.
Dr. Skinner,	71 24	from Dec. 15, 1842, to Feb. 1, 1843. Rei Murray, Secretary.	
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	5,605 78	Andover and Independence.	22 88
JASPER CORNING, Trea	•	Big Flats, by Rev. F. S. Whiting,	23 <b>69</b>
JASPER CORNING, Trea	surer.	Big Flats, by Rev. F. S. Whiting, Bristol, in full to make Rev. Hiram Harris a L. M.,	
Hoselpts of the Central Agency, Utica, N. 1 (Int. 1, 1842, to Jan. 25, 1843. Rev. A.	eurer. Y., from	Big Flats, by Rev. F. S. Whiting, Bristol, in full to make Rev. Hiram Harris a L. M., Carlisle,	13 <b>0</b> 27 10
JASPER CORNING, Trea.	eurer. Y., from	Big Flats, by Rev. F. S. Whiting, Bristol, in full to make Rev. Hiram Harris a L. M., Carlisle, East Bloomfield, Ellicottville,	13 00 27 10
JASPER CORNING, Trea.  Movelpts of the Central Agency, Utica, N. 3 (Not. 1, 1842, to Jan. 25, 1843. Rev. A. Socretary.  Augusta, coll., \$25 90; J. J. Knox, \$100,	Furer. Y., from Crane, 125 90	Big Flats, by Rev. F. S. Whiting, Bristol, in full to make Rev. Hiram Harris a L. M., Carlisle, East Bloomfield, Ellicottville, Friendship,	13 00 77 10 77 00 38 19
JASPER CORNING, Treatest of the Central Agency, Utica, N. 1 (Int. 1, 1842, to Jan. 25, 1843. Rev. A. Secretary.  Augusta, cell., \$25 90; J. J. Knox, \$100, Haugor and Lawrence, by B. Burnap, therry Valley, by Rev. Wm. Lusk,	eurer. Y., from Crane,	Big Flats, by Rev. F. S. Whiting, Bristol, in full to make Rev. Hiram Harris a L. M., Carlisle, East Bloomfield, Ellicottville, Friendship, Geneva, Charles A. Cook, to const. Rev. Henry Axtell, St. Augustine, a L. D.	77 10 77 00 78 19 10 67 10 00
JASPER CORNING, Treatively of the Central Agency, Utica, N. 1 (Int. 1, 1842, to Jan. 25, 1843. Rev. A. Secretary.  Augusta, cell., \$25 90; J. J. Knox, \$100, Mangor and Lawrence, by B. Burnap, therry Valley, by Rev. Wm. Lusk, thaton, in part, \$60; Rev. A. Crane, \$50,	Furer.  Y., from Crane,  125 90 4 00 28 00 110 00	Big Flats, by Rev. F. S. Whiting, Bristol, in full to make Rev. Hiram Harris a L. M., Carlisle, East Bloomfield, Ellicottville, Friendship, Geneva, Charles A. Cook, to const. Rev. Henry Axtell, St. Augustine, a L. D., \$100; D. L. Lum, \$25; Cash, \$1 50.	27 10 7 00 38 19 10 67 10 00
JASPER CORNING, Trea.  Moceipts of the Central Agency, Utica, N. 1 (Int. 1, 1842, to Jan. 25, 1843. Rev. A. Secretary.  Augusta, cell., \$25.90; J. J. Knox, \$100, Mangor and Lawrence, by B. Burnap, therry Valley, by Rev. Wm. Lusk, thuton, in part, \$60; Rev. A. Crane, \$50, Elbridge, Fulton by E. Vernon,	125 90 4 00 28 00 110 00 19 00 23 51	Big Flats, by Rev. F. S. Whiting, Bristol, in full to make Rev. Hiram Harris a L. M., Carlisle, East Bloomfield, Friendship, Geneva, Charles A. Cook, to const. Rev. Henry Axtell, St. Augustine, a L. D., \$100; D. L. Lum, \$25; Cash, \$1 50, Hammondsport, Lad. Benev. Soc., Hopewell,	13 00 27 10 7 00 32 19 10 67 19 00 196 59 19 25 1 36
JASPER CORNING, Trea.  Moceipts of the Central Agency, Utica, N. 1 (Int. 1, 1842, to Jan. 25, 1843. Rev. A. Secretary.  Augusta, cell., \$25 90; J. J. Knox, \$100, Mangor and Lawrence, by B. Burnap, therry Valley, by Rev. Wm. Lusk, thaton, in part, \$60; Rev. A. Crane, \$50, Elbridge, Fulton by E. Vernon, thibertsville, in part,	Furer.  Y., from Crane,  193 90 4 00 98 00 110 00 19 00 93 51 90 38	Big Flats, by Rev. F. S. Whiting, Bristol, in full to make Rev. Hiram Harris a L. M., Carlisle, East Bloomfield, Ellicottville, Friendship, Geneva, Charles A. Cook, to const. Rev. Henry Axtell, St. Augustine, a L. D., \$100; D. L. Lum, \$25; Cash, \$1 50, Hammondsport, Lad. Benev. Soc.,	13 00 27 10 7 00 28 19 10 67 10 00 196 59 19 59
JASPER CORNING, Tread Agency, Utica, N. 1 (Act. 1, 1842, to Jan. 25, 1843. Rev. A. Secretary.  Augusta, cell., \$25 90; J. J. Knox, \$100, Mangor and Lawrence, by B. Burnap, therry Valley, by Rev. Wm. Lusk, thaton, in part, \$60; Rev. A. Crane, \$50, Elbridge, Fulton by E. Vernon, thibertsville, in part, Hannibal, by R. W. Condit, Harford, by J. D. Baker,	125 90 4 00 28 00 110 00 19 00 23 51	Big Flats, by Rev. F. S. Whiting, Bristol, in full to make Rev. Hiram Harris a L. M., Carlisle, East Bloomfield, Ellicottville, Friendship, Geneva, Charles A. Cook, to const. Rev. Henry Axtell, St. Augustine, a L. D., \$100; D. L. Lum, \$25; Cash, \$1 50, Hammondsport, Lad. Benev. Soc., Hopewell, Hume, Ithaca, Le Roy,	13 00 27 10 7 00 38 19 10 67 10 00 196 58 19 55 1 36 25 00 4 00
Asper Corning, Trea.  Receipts of the Central Agency, Utica, N. 1 (Act. 1, 1842, to Jan. 25, 1843. Rev. A. Secretary.  Augusta, cell., \$25 90; J. J. Knox, \$100, Mangor and Lawrence, by B. Burnap, therry Valley, by Rev. Wm. Luck, thaton, in part, \$60; Rev. A. Crane, \$50, Elbridgo, Fulton by E. Vernon, thibertsville, in part, Munnibal, by R. W. Condit, Harford, by J. D. Baker, Kingsboro, by Rev. E. Yale, D. D., W. M.	125 90 4 00 28 00 110 00 19 00 23 51 20 38 11 85	Big Flats, by Rev. F. S. Whiting, Bristol, in full to make Rev. Hiram Harris a L. M., Carlisle, East Bloomfield, Ellicottville, Friendship, Geneva, Charles A. Cook, to const. Rev. Henry Axtell, St. Augustine, a L. D., \$100; D. L. Lum, \$25; Cash, \$1 50, Hammondsport, Lad. Benev. Soc., Hopewell, Hume, Ithaca,	13 00 27 10 7 00 38 19 10 67 10 00 198 58 19 55 19 55 25 00 25 00
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Moceipts of the Central Agency, Utica, N. 1. (Int. 1, 1842, to Jan. 25, 1843. Rev. A. Socretary.  Augusta, cell., \$25 90; J. J. Knox, \$100, Mangor and Lawrence, by B. Burnap, therry Valley, by Rev. Wm. Lusk, thuton, in part, \$60; Rev. A. Crane, \$50, Elbridge, Fulton by E. Vernon, tilbertsville, in part, Mannibal, by R. W. Condit, Marford, by J. D. Baker, Kingsboro, by Rev. E. Yale, D. D., W. M. Place, \$50; Mrs. Amelia Potter, \$50; Charles Mills, \$50; Harry Jones, \$50; Alanson Judson, \$50; Eli Levinworth, \$40; Rev. E. Yale, D. D., \$10; G. G. W. Groene, \$10; F. Steele, \$10; S. G. Hildreth, \$10; Dr. J. Smith, \$5; D. Robinson, \$5; Rebekah Brower, \$5; Mrs.	125 90 4 00 28 00 110 00 19 00 23 51 20 38 11 85	Big Flats, by Rev. F. S. Whiting, Bristol, in full to make Rev. Hiram Harris a L. M., Carlisle, East Bloomfield, Ellicottville, Friendship, Geneva, Charles A. Cook, to const. Rev. Henry Axtell, St. Augustine, a L. D., \$100; D. L. Lum, \$25; Cash, \$1 50, Hammondsport, Lad. Benev. Soc., Hopewell, Hume, Ithaca, Le Roy, Lyons, Nunda, by Rev. E. Marsh, Ovid, Sab. Sch., Presb. Ch., \$17 40; bel. of coll., \$20, Pittsford, Portageville, Prattsburgh, Ripley, by Rev. T. M. Hopkins,	13 00 27 10 7 00 38 19 10 67 10 60 196 58 19 55 1 36 25 00 25 00 27 40 5 00 5 00
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East Douglass, Mass., Ladies' Sew. Soc., Andover, Mass., West Parish, per Rev. S. C. Jackson, Lima, N. Y., Ladies' Benev. Soc.

## THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Go, . . . . . . . . PREACH the GOSPEL . . . . . . . . Mark xvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be sERT? . . . . . . . . Rom. x. 15.

Yel. XV.

APRIL, 1843.

No. 12.

## Our Country's Growth—Views of Hon. J. C. Calhoun.

The readers of the Home Missionary may sometimes have suspected, that the strong personal interest felt by the conductors of this enterprise in behalf of our own country, imparts a coloring to the views of its growth in population and importance, which are presented in our pages. To such readers, if any such there be, we commend the following views of a disinterested witness, Hon. J. C. Calhoun, being the result of his own observation during the period of his public life. They occur in his speech on the Oregon bill, delivered in the U. S. Senate, Jan. 24th, 1843. The bill proposed that our government take immediate possession of the Oregon Territory. This was opposed by the distinguished Senator, on the ground that it would be a violation of treaty stipulations with Great Britain, who would meet the attempt by a similar movement, sustained, on her part, by the immense military and naval forces now at her command, and against which this country has nothing to oppose. The question is then raised, How shall our right to the disputed territory be preserved? It is on this point, that Mr. C. spoke as follows:—

There is only one means by which this territory can be preserved; but that, fortunately, is the most powerful of all—time. Time is acting for us; and, if we shall have the wisdom to trust its operation, it will assert and maintain our right with resistless force, without costing a cent of money, or a drop of blood. There is often, in the affairs of government, more efficiency and wisdom in nonaction, than in action. All we want to effect our object in this case, is "a wise and masterly inactivity." Our population is rolling towards the shores of the Pacific, with an impetus greater than what we realize. It is one of those forward movements which leaves anticipation behind. In the period of thirty-two years which have clapsed since I took my seat in the other House, the Indian frontier has receded a thousand miles to the West. At that time, our population was much less than half what it is now. It was then increasing at the rate of about a quarter of a million annually; it is now not less than six hundred thouand; and still increasing at the rate of something more than three per cent. compound annually. At that rate, it will soon reach the yearly increase of a million. If to this be added, that the region west of Arkansas and the State of

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Missouri, and south of the Missouri river, is occupied by half-civilized triber, who have their lands secured to them by treaty, (and which will prevent the spread of population in that direction, and that this great and increasing tide will be forced to take the comparatively narrow channel to the north of that river and south of our northern boundary, some conception may be formed of the strength with which the current will run in that direction, and how soon it will reach the eastern gorges of the Rocky Mountains. I say some conception; for I feel assured that the reality will outrun the anticipation. In illustration, I will repeat what I stated when I first addressed the Senate on this subject. As wise and experienced as was President Monroe—as much as he had witnessed of the growth of our country in his time, so inadequate was his conception of its rapidity, that near the close of his administration, in the year 1824, he proposed to colonize the Indiana of New-York, and those north of the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi, in what is now called the Wisconsin Territory; under the impression that it was a portion of our territory so remote, that they would not be disturbed by our increasing population for a long time to come. It is now but 18 years since; and already, in that short period, it is a great and flourishing Territory, ready to knock at our door for admission as one of the sovereign members of the Union. But what is still more striking—what is really wonderful and almost miraculous, is, that another territory (lows) still incider west, (beyond the Mississippi,) has sprung up, as if by magic, and has already outstripped Wisconsin, and may knock for entrance before she is prepared to do so ! Such is the wonderful growth of a population, which has attained the number ours has, and is still yearly increasing at the compound rate it is; and such the impetus with which it is forcing its way, resistlessly, westward. It will soon—far sooner than anticipated—reach the Rocky Alountains, and be ready to pour into the Oregon Territory, when it will come into our possession without resistance or struggle; or, if there should be resistance, it would be feeble and ineffectual. We would then be as much stronger there, comparatively, than Great Britain, as she is now stronger than we are; and it would then be as idle in her to attempt to assert and maintain her exclusive claim to the territory against us, as it would now be in us to attempt it against her. Let us be wise, and abide our time, and it will accomplish all that we desire, with far more certainty, and with infinitely less sacrifice, than we can without it."

Such are the opinions of one of our ablest statesmen. The natural progress of emigration, bearing with it agriculture, the arts and education, be supposes will effect a peaceful, moral conquest of the region beyond the Rocky Mountains, far preferable to that which might be achieved by arms; and soon enough to preclude any apprehension of its being forcibly possessed by a foreign power.

Now, what impressions should we derive from the expectation of this probable result? What kind of government and religion shall the people have, who are to swarm over this yet unmeasured extent? Shall they be a law-abiding people? Shall they have christian institutions—Protestant institutions? Will our children be among them?

And who are to educate and mould those hordes! What generation is entrusted with the charge of giving form to their moral image! There can be but one answer. This generation—our readers among the rest—must meet the responsibility. If we, who live now, omit or postpone this work; if we do it not with all our might, how can those who succeed us do it, when it shall have so greatly increased in magnitude and difficulty?

### More Missionaries for the West.

#### SHALL THEY BE SI

The past year has carried forward the cause of Home Missions, perhaps, more than any single year that preceded it. We refer not to any great movement that has taken place; but to the growing conviction of the precious interests of our own nation, and of all mankind, that are involved in the speedy incorporation of evangelical principles with the great mass of the American people. Though the severe pecuniary embarrasements of the country have prevented this increased public interest from appearing in a proportional increase of contributions to the Home Missionary trea-: sury, yet it certainly is a matter for devout thankegiving, that during the past year, the

But there is another aspect of promise, t which cheers us in this work, and even awakens the hope that the time is now at hand, when a great advance shall be made in the work of supplying our waste places with the word of life. The missionary spirit is reviriag. The earnest pleadings of the destitute, so adapted to move the hearts of ministers, are becoming too powerful to be resisted; and laborers are beginning to offer themselves to go to the relief of those who are perishing for lack of vision. We say, "be-1 ginning to offer themselves,"—for we would by no means intimate that enough have offered: on the contrary, multitudes are needed where one is ready to go. Still, the tone of feeling among those who write to us for information of fields of labor, appears to be changed. Instead of shrinking from the trials of missionary life, candidates for employment seem to look those difficulties | calmly and boldly in the face, and to calcu late on making sacrifices and enduring hardness for the cause of Christ in the West.

From a clergyman who has been 4 years in the ministry.

My desire is to go to the "far West" as a minister of the Gospel. I have long counted the cost—it has been my desire and prayer for 12 years past;

twelve years ago, when tilling the ground, the "Macedonian cry" of the "Great Valley" sounded in my hearing, and from that day to this has been ringing in my ears, to the exclusion of every other. I was induced to commence study for the sacred ministry, and have persevered through trials and embarrassments, poverty and discouragements. I have made some preparations, such as selling furniture and obtaining suitable articles, intending to cast myself upon God and the churches. I intended to go in the fall, but difficulties in settling my business have obliged me to defer it till spring, and have therefore delayed writing you till now. And now can I go? A gentleman Society has been able promptly to meet its, writes me from northern and been would be glad to have you here, if you will come; and we will furnish you with all sorts of provisions, but we can do no more; money we have not, &c." The missionary there needs but little money—but he does need a little. Now, as the organs of the A. H. M. Society, I throw myself on your hands—will you receive me as your missionary? I feel that I must go. Will you send me, or must I struggle on yet longer alone to i accomplish my object? O it is tantalizing to me to sit down and read such stirring appeals (and there is but little enthusiasm in my constitution,) as sometimes meet my eye, and think "How shall I get there?" Will you write me immediately on the subject, and assure me of your sympathies and prayers, if nothing more.

> And now, What answer shall the Home Missionary Society return to this fervent appeal? Is there a heart, but will respond— "Send him, by all means; God has evidently raised him up for that field." But if the Society send this minister to the field to which his feelings and his convictions of duty impel him, it will require a guaranty of some two or three hundred dollars for several years, besides what the people shall be able to furnish him. It will be seen then, that if the appointment be made, the churches must increase their donations. The same is true in reference to the cases which follow.

York.

Articles published in the Home Missionary, found on pp. 49-54, of July, 1842, and on page 4th of the cover for Jan., 1943, have in part induced me to make this communication.

I propose to go into the western destitutions, provided I can receive sufficient encouragement from your Society. If you can make a small grant for the expenses of the journey, and give me a commission for one year after I reach the field, I will, Providence permitting, labor either in northern Illinois or Wisconsin. I can leave this church with the prospect that they will be immediately supplied by a man who has formerly labored with them one year, and is well received by the people universally. My family and circumstances are favorable to such a move, and I cannot resist the conviction that ought to go where others will not, and I can.

I am pleasantly situated here, surrounded by most of the comforts of life, but I am deeply interested in having the controlling influence of the Gospel brought to bear upon our country at this crisis. " Here I am, send me."

From a Young Minister who formerly lived in the West.

I have delayed writing too long, but my interest in the subject of Home Missions, has by no means decreased, neither has a longer contemplation of it, made me feel more competent to do the work of a Home Missionary. I have thought of it more seriously, and prayed over it more earnestly, I hope, than ever before; and still think that if the way is opened, it is my duty to preach the Gospel to the destitute of our own! Would other men, better qualified than myself, step forward and offer themselves, as they ought, for this work, I would step aside, and engage and piety would not be so altogether EXCEPT THEY SE SENT? And HOW MAN out of proportion. But as it is, I am shall go? Shall the Society say to ever influenced to say, "Here I am, send well qualified minister, of specialic spirit, Go me." I am ready therefore to go, if the If the number of such be sen, shall we say

From a Pastor, in the State of New- | funds of the Society will permit, and you thus decido; and if your decisim. ia contrariwise, I shall acquiesce in 🌬 I say, " if the funds of the Society will! permit," because since I commenced writing, I have learned that I have been defrauded of the remnant of & emali patrimony, and thus been left 🗅 quite a dependent state.

> These are specimens of a class of comme nications, which have, of late, become me numerous than for a long time past. Will the churches respond, by furnishing the Hosse Missionary Society the means of employing these men? It would seem that God is about to put his people to the test, and to show whether they do indeed profer Jerusales shove their chief joy. And this is the way it which he is proving them—He places the last before them, and bide them to go up on possess it. The enemy is there, seeking \$ pre-occupy the ground. Soldiers of the cros are voluntaering to go thither to fight the beties of the Lord. Now, the question is, wit churches and individual Christians make and rifices for this cause, or in any other was practicable, supply the means? Shall the A. H. M. S. be sustained if it encourages the writers of these letters to go out, and to at pact a comfortable support?

We wish this to be considered a series practical question, by all the friends of the Home Missionary cause. If the work gos on, more money must be contributed. It will not do to reduce the appropriations any lower Some of our missionaries are suffering, and they must have relief; and pecuniary aid I the only relief that will be of much avail There is a tendency in the churches to ten their aid of this cause into the form of stonery boxes. This is carried to an exten out of the due proportion. They are mis taken, who suppose there can be any other form in which a system of missionary opers tions can be carried on, except by co tions in cash.

The channels of navigation will soon egen and if musicoaries are to go to the West is the spring, they ought to know it early SHALL THEY GO? And how can they go

To send out that number, the || thorize it? ming year, with a pledge to each of \$400,

17 If twenty, shall we say, Go? If fifty, would involve an additional responsibility on III we say, Go? If a hundred, shall we "the part of the Society, of \$40,000. SHALL 7, Go? A vastly larger number, even than || THEY BE SERT? Will the friends of the are this moment imperiously needed in | cause encourage it? Will the churches au-

## Reports of Missionaries.

#### ARKANSAS.

I trust I see some little advance of wangelical piety, and some progress in he general cause of religion. pagregations at Bentonville have inreased, and I am greeted there with geat cordiality by all the pious. regard as no equivocal encouragement. have also frequent proof that the both produces deep impression on the mart. I often have my hopes consider**bly raised that the Lord is about to** isplay his converting power there. monow expecting soon to be able, (in masequence of some new inhabitants a the town and vicinity,) to set up a **labbath school** and a Bible class at **Contonville.** 

In my own neighborhood, the congre**action has so much** increased that our bonse is often too small to accommodate he hearers with comfort. The Bible The Sabbath school time continues. b considerably increased in number, specially by people of **Fayetteville, where I have a monthly** prointment, I usually preach on Saturmy night, and three times on the Sabmth. My discourse on Saturday is iddressed to the youth. I have never stended a more interesting Bible class. lany of the young ladies, of which it mostly composed, are pious, and all manifest a deep interest in the study of lod's Holy word. I had intended to luce my labors at Fayetteville with the lose of the year, but the solicitations f the people were so urgent, and many I them coming from those who had at ret manifested a sectarian prejudice gainst me, that I telt it my duty to

continue my appointments. time of my last visit there, a very deep rem Rev. C. Washburn, Benton Co., impression seemed to pervade the audience.

> How great the harvest, but how few the laborers! A correspondent in this state, assures us, that a great field of usefulness is opened there, and that "no part of our moral wastes is more needy, or more dark and desolate than Arkaneas. If the whole state be not given up to ignorance, fanaticiem, infidelity and Romanism, the standard of ministerial qualifications and of general education must be greatly elevated. This," he adds, "must be done by the aid of domestic missionary societies."

#### IOWA

#### The New Purchase.

In the Home Missionary for December, we alluded to the treaty recently concluded with the Indians, by which the tract between the west line of Iowa, as surveyed, and the Missouri River, was obtained for the United. States; and that a general expectation prevails that this tract is to be opened in the spring for settlement. We have since received the following additional appeals for immediate attention to that region. We hope they will be weighed by those ministers who are looking out for fields of labor; and also by those Christians whom God has called to labor in the missionary field, by giving of their substance to sustain his servants who go in person.

From a Missionary Report.

The Des Moines country seems to

he the point to which emigration is now "ridicule, and claiming for themselve Even now, every cabin in the honor of persecution. tending. this country, that will in any way contain a family, is full. In the spring, the ! country further up the river, and which, is capable of supporting a dense population, will be claimed and soon settled. And where are the devoted ministers of the Gospel to go along with the tide of emigration? Alar, there are none. And while the churches of the living God are lying inactive, Satan is busily engaged. All his emissaries are ready to march for the possession of the land, The bold at a moinent's warning. blasphemer; the Mormon with his delusions; the Infidel with his works of destruction; the Universalist with his doctrines calculated to please the unregenerate heart; the Catholic with his mummery— in a word, all delusions : are on the move, and will be there! Why, O why, should not the evangeli- i cal minister of Christ, with the pure word of God in his hand, be also on the l march? Now is the time to plant the standard of the cross, and take possession of the land in the name of our sovereign, Jehovah of Hosts! Where are rather leave it to an abler pen than the men to do it! Will not the young mine. On looking around, I do not men who have finished their course in know w the theological seminaries, and those who are not employed as pastors or agents, exercise a little more of the ner outy; and her exertions. Why a deaf car to the Macedonian cry of the not, then, arise and labor for Christ? West—"Come over and help us?"

From an application for aid to a mis-SIORSTY.

tion of our country opened for settlement, that excited deeper interest than the late purchase. Our Methodist brethren intend to have some men on [ horseback as soon as the spring opens, togo in and "make" religious "claims" The Campbellites are beginning to have such things as paid ministers. They have employed, as I understand, two of their leading preachers to go through ness. Our readers will rejoice with us, that the territory and procedute. I'wo things he is again restored to his field of labor in give them success;—first, their pointing | companiive health. out an easy way to heaven;—second, their holding up evangelical sects to

## Catholic Immigration,

It is stated in a St. Louis paper, that a company from Ireland have purchased a tract of land on the Wapsipinicon River, (lows) and expect to send out 40,000 emigrants another season.

This statement of a purchase, and the chject of it, are very likely to be correct; but there is probably some mistake as to the number of immigrants. Judging from all indications, however, the migration from the old world to the new, will be greater this ecason than ever before.

## Why does not the Church awake?

As to the wants of the territory, and especially the southern portion, I would know where to begin-euch is the des-

Why does not the church awake to Will she not supply our wants? All depends upon her aid. She has the power. She has the means. All that is wanting is a willing beart, and a liberal hand. The church is responsible to God for securing this fair country to Christ; and if it is not done, the blood Perhaps there never has been a por- of multitudes of souls will be found upon her.

From Rev. O. Emerson, De Witt, Ioue.

In the Home Missionary for December, a fear was expressed that this missionary was likely to be laid saide from his work by siek-

After the two or three first weeks in

October, my bealth was so far restored, I ture grave. I felt for him, when I reas to enable use to fulfil my ordinary? Sabbath engagements. Since that, I have preached every Sabbath, and occaeiseally on week days, except in one or two instances, when high waters and deep enows prevented my reaching my espointments. My inability to preach at the close of the last and opening of **the present quarter, was owing not to** mated disease in the system, but simply i to a complete extraustion of the powers **ef life, by over-exer**tion in travelling and l seeching among this sperse and wideepread population. I have been able to preach on the Babbath; but a vast. mount of labor, for which there is a meing necessity, I am compelled to ere nacone.

## Four charches organised—no postera.

I have hitherto forborne to make poettive engagements with any of these churches; but have done for each and for all of them the little that I have been able. Their entreaties have been importunate, that I should settle with them-but I have encouraged them to wait, and call for laborers from abroad. And we are hoping for one or two additional laborers, within the limits of this field. **Yet we seem to be hoping against hope;** for after the appeals which I have made, and other brethren have made, to the enadidates for, and incumbents of the esered office, in all parts of the country, by private correspondence and the pubs press, we gain no response, but the echo of our own voice. Our labors are [ exippled for want of strength to carry ant measures which are imperiously demended, and which yet single individuals cannot properly accomplish.

## The position of ministers.

H. who had been for four or five weeks in succession preaching every evening, and visiting through the day in the cabine of the miners. Now, though God an abundant supply, and while other

membered New-England, where, from a circuit of 10 or 12 miles, five or six mipisters often gather for a protracted effort, sustained by the prayers and labors of a hundred lay brothren. The question now for our eastern brethren to settle is, Shall the few who are now here, waste life prematurely, for want of the help which some of them might render ?

## Facts to be weighed.

We have another difficulty to encounter, which makes a powerful appeal to the educated ministers of the older states. It is known that the Presbyterian and Congregational churches of the United States have determined to secure for themselver, and as far as possible for the world, an educated ministry. They have determined to advance no farther or faster than they can go with the guidance of men who have been trained to their work. We of the West are as earnest as any others can be, that they should not recede a step from the position they have taken on this subject. Men without a liberal education may be useful in the ministry-and other denominations will supply them in abundance—will furnish as many, may, more than can be useful. On the portion of Christ's family with which we are specially identified, He seems to have devolved the responsibility of furnishing for this country an educated ministry. We must do it, or it will not be done. As much as we suffer for ministers, we do not want them until they are qualified by intellectual training. The time and toil which our literary and sacred institutions require are not too protracted or severe. Now, the people of the West, although they To illustrate this difficulty—I have ministry, will have religious teachers of inst returned from a visit to the mi- some kind. And we are aurrounded by sing region. Here I found brother denominations who put men into the is blessing him, and souls are turned to [churches are supplied, ours are in des-Chnet, yet he is exhausting the powers titution. And not a few become con-of life, and unless others come to his needed with others, who would prefer accene, will bring himself to a premaregular means of grace are not enjoyed. And this is an argument constantly urged to prevent individuals from joining our churches.

From this it follows-

1st. Ministers at the East whom duty to God does not compel to stay there, should go to the West.

2d. Christians—rich and poor, churches—great and small, should make Home Missions a prominent object of pecaniary aid.

How clee can those regions ever be supplied with the Gospel, as we hold end teach it?

## WISCONSIN.

## Berival at Pairplay, Wie.

This place is in Grant county, Wis., about ex miles from Dubuque. A little more than a year and a half ago, there was not a house in Fairplay, where are now some 500 people. Rev. J. C. Heibrook, of Dubuque, writes concerning it, as follows:—

A year ago last July, the first house was erected, at which time some valuable "leads" (lodes) of lead mineral were discovered, and a general "rush" of miners to the spot followed; and when I first visited the place in the February following, there were 500 or 600 people settled there, and in the immediate vicinity. It then presented a most singular appearance, in every re-There was but one framed building, the remainder of the dwellings consisting of log and turf cabins, some of which were embedded in the sides of the hills, the village being situated in a deep ravine. But the moral aspect of the place was still more forbidding. Gambling, drinking, fighting and swee ing were the order of the day. 1 preached one evening there, and with five others slept in a "bunk" in a cabin about 8 by 10, occupied by a good deacon from Alton, Ill., and his son; the deacon acting the part of cook, chambermaid and boot!

About this time, a Washingtonian creased, and on Sunday, when I preach-temperance seciety was formed (and to the praise of Fairplay be it said, it was the first in Wisconsin,) the second there was deep interest, which continu-

meeting of which I attended. This has been one principal means of the sales mation which has taken place there, and it is now a large and flourishing encists and has been managed with much effectioner.

About this time, also, through the astive efforts of your indefatigable agest Rev. S. Peet, a enbecription was rais for erecting a meeting-house, which was completed at an expense of about \$800 in less than one year after the first house was built in the place ; and which was I think the third Precipts. rian or Congregational meeting-house dedicated in Wisconsin. At the same time a Presbyterian church of some 12 or 14 members was organized. Here, brother Dixon has preached every other Sabbath, the Methodists occupying the house in the intervening time. place has been noted for its wickedness. and one of the members of the church told me that one year ago, when he went there, he could scarcely find a place where men were not gambling and drinking on the Sabbath.

But from these facts, and because it is a mining town, it should not be inferred that the people are mostly fereigners, or lignorant, or like the miners of the old world. On the contrary, I scarcely ever saw a more intelligent and interesting congregation then assembles in the meeting-house of Fairplay. They were mostly young mes, active, intelligent, enterprising, (else they had not been there,) and the some of respectable families in the older states; and many of them children of pious parents. And the same is true of the inhabitants of the mining region generally. There is not a more shrowd, intelligent, and as a whole, well educated population in our land; a majority

Brother Dixon being engaged in the academy at Platteville during the week, at his request I commenced a series of meetings on Thursday evening. At first, appearances were very discouraging, not more than 25 being present, and the thermometer standing at 25° below zero. But the attendance increased, and on Sunday, when I presched three times, (brother Dixon supplying Dubuque,) the house was full; and there was deep interest, which continu

d to the close of the effort. Still, albough many sinners were convicted, www.were converted; there being eviently some obstacle in the way. I acordingly assembled the little church and aid the case before them, and exhorted hem to confess and repent of their sins nd humble themselves before God in On Tuesday I was called on preach a funeral sermon, (providenially as would appear,) when many perone were present who had not attended, nd would not probably have come in on my other occasion. It was a solemn cene, and many were deeply affected. That evening, sixteen persons professed heir anxious solicitude for salvation. The meetings continued upwards of two reeks, during which time thirty-four mblicly expressed their determination enceforth to serve God, of whom a good proportion were hopefully conrerted.

## Trophics of grace.

Among the hopeful converts in this rork were some of the most wicked sen in the place, and several sons of ious parents, whose prayers were now aswered, and who were perhaps persitted to look down from heaven and se their wandering sons after so long time, brought into the fold. "In the torning sow thy seed, ofc."

On one evening, four young men ame forward as inquirers, of whom it ms said, that if the place had been sarched, four others less likely to be facted could not have been found. he of these was the owner of the chief ambling establishment in the place, onsisting of a grocery, billiard-room, all alley, &c. He was completely cut own by the truth, and wept like a child.

Another young man from Pennsylvain had made profession of religion five sars ago, but, coming west, broke away non all restraint, and indulged in wearing, playing cards, &c. For some me he resisted, and plunged into disipation, and even on the day when he shmitted to the Savior, he spent the Rernoon in a grocery, playing cards, But the Spirit of God would not nt him rest; his sin found him out,

entered into covenant anew with God aud the church.

Another interesting case was of an intelligent Scotchman. He resisted long, but the truth would not let him rest, and finally, one evening, he went home, and while alone in his cabin, the thoughts of his sinfulness overcame him. He could not rest, and at length taking pen and paper he wrote a full confession of guilt, and profession of repentance and submission to God, which he dated and signed, and put in his pocket, and the next night publicly renewed them, and from that time was a new man. It is remarkable that in this transaction, without ever having read or heard the suggestion, he should have adopted the very course recommended by Dr. Doddridge in his Rise and Progress.

Another man had for years belonged to the sect called "Christians," but was bitterly opposed to evangelical religion. He heard a sermon on Sunday evening on the text "What must I do to be saved?" when the doctrine of salvation by faith alone was set forth, his ire was aroused, and his opposition was loud and bitter. He attended again on Monday, and that night could not rest. Tuesday he debated within himself whether to go again, but finally went, not dreaming, as he says, of yielding his heart to God, when the discourse was on "resisting the Spirit," and, as he says, described his case exactly. He was convinced, and yielded to the truth, and now appears to be truly born again.

## A solemn warning.

One other affecting incident, of another character, I record as a solemn warning. A young woman, about 16 or 17 years of age, had attended some of the meetings, and her mind was somewhat affected. On Thursday she was invited to a ball some miles distant, but was not inclined to go, preferring to attend the meeting. She was, however, persuaded; and went to the ball, took cold, was brought home sick, and died; and just one week from the day she left home well, I preached her funeral sermon. Her physician forbade all religious conversation with her, and from nd he, I trust, has been saved, and has | what I could learn, although I visited

the bosse twice while she was sick, not | separal to labour manag the m a word was need to her about her soul.

One other fact well deserves to be recorded. One individual contributed a large proportion of the funds for erecting the meeting-house, but so ansromsing was the prospect, and so wicked the place, that he began seriously to doubt if the money was judiciously expended. But mark! His nephew (he has no family,) was one of the most hopeful subjects of the work, a promising young man, who resides with him. and in whom he fools a deep interest. Soon after his conversion, and while the work was progressing, he (the uncle) said to me, while his eye filled with tears, "I never expected to see such a scene here. I had begun to doubt whether the money expended in the meeting-house was well applied. But I am satisfied now."

How often does it thus prove true that meeting-houses are seldom built in agin, and no investment is generally more judicious in every point of view, than such a one as his?

Such are some of the circumstances of this interesting work. But no adequate idea of it can be formed by one not familiar with the place. Such a change! It reminded me of Baxter's account of Kidderminster. Many a tongue fami- ' Jiar with profaue oaths, exchanged them " for prayers; and many might be seen with their Bibles, who were hitherto; more familiar with their cards.

# The mining region as a missionary :

not believe there is a more promising | or immediate vicinity, and all rush has and interesting field for ministerial la- like an army of locusts; but soon the bor than this mining region, embracing excitement dies, and another prospect the S. W. corner of Wisconsin, the N. is struck some miles distant, and the W. corner of Illinois, and a small section of Iowa opposite these. The miners have leisure, and will attend meetings in the evening, and are very suscaptible to religious impressions; and many points are now presented, where such scenes as I have described might preaching. O I would love to devote almost entirely destitute of the means

i not senther charge! Would th Branch could be found of enter this field, and labor from a ه منا چمس انت به در منزدر break the bread of lid POR THE HINES! .

## Prom Res. A. M. Disses, Photosile, Wil

Mr. D. (as stated in the Mone Mind for Sept.; has just the charge of the as as P., and labored in the existing in a laces of the mining region, principally at th Mg Plotts River, and at Paisplay. Spe of the revival reported in the procedi cie, he says :--

These infant churches are as day deut on you for spiritual food, as the child on its earthly father, for temperal food. This work at Pairplay has not only saved souls and enlarged the church, but the irreligious community has been made better. A man had look a gold watch before the work commenced—after its commencement, it was brought back, laid on the door step, well wrapped in paper, for the owner.

# Saitableaces of Home Minister to the mining country.

Here is a vast number of immortal beings from all parts of the world, hundreds of them have come to remain but a little while, till they make a "raise, and then they are to return home. This makes them more careless about escuring the stated means of grace. Again, the population is migratory—to-day a And in conclusion I remark that I do | " prospect" may be struck in this region ground is forsaken, and all make a ruck to that place. This is going on continually all through the mining district and unless the missionary is prepared with his boots on, and his hat in his hand, ready to go, they will be without the means of grace. Were it not for your be witnessed as the result of faithful Society, this mass of mind would be

Who are these miners? And to whom are you giving the Gospel! Simply to so many souls! Is this the only motive to move the eastern churches to give the Gospel to this mining region? here are congregated the sons of eastern fathers and mothers. You give the Gospel to your own children. Go into a miner's cabin, and whom do you find? Two or three young men of intelligence and thought. Inquire into their origin and history, and you will find one a broken merchant of New-York, who has come to make a "raise;" another, the son of a merchant in Boston, and a third, the son of a Connecticut farmer. They have left their parents, their books, their preaching, all behind. And will you not furnish the means of grace to your children? I was talking with one young man who had come from the East, he told me he had a mother and sisters at home, who were pious. had been induced to go into a grocery, to deal out spirituous liquors. He said his mother and sisters would weep if they knew what he was doing. But, says he, "when I write I do not tell this part of the story." So, hundreds of eastern youth will fall, if the means of grace be not brought before them. The influence of the Gospel alone will enable these and other youth to withstand temptation.

## Not all dark.

A missionary concludes his report, as fol-

Every year and every month brings something new and encouraging to such as labor to promote the good of the Discouragements give community. way, and we trust the time is not distant, when this little church, planted in the wilderness, will not only be able to sustain the institutions of the Gospel without further aid, but will most heartily contribute to carry forward the operations of your benevolent Society.

## The dawning day.

We feel encouraged by a number of aspect of things here.

of grace, as used by our denomination. I considerations. And not among the least of these, is the cheering circumstance that we have a few tried ones to hold up our hands—brethren and sisters of prayer—and such too, as manifest an ardent solicitude for the welfare of Zion-whose burden it is, that this entire territory, and this great valley, and the world, may become converted unto God. Another cheering indication of good is the formation of a county Bible Society. And of this we are happy to say, it has traversed almost the entire county, entered into every house and every log-cabin, and supplied the destitute with a copy of the Holy Scriptures. The results have been salutary. Another, is the onward course of temperance.

> A few weeks since we were visited by a reformed drunkard from Ohio, who has given a new impulse to the cause, and waked up the sleeping energies of not only its friends, but enlisted new energies. A goodly number have signed the te-total pledge; a few drunkards have been reformed; and we hope the days of drunkenness and of the distillery are about to be numbered in our village and town.

> But let me say we are encouraged mostly, because at the present time, and for some weeks past, there has been a rising interest among the members of the church. The Spirit of God seems to be moving in the midst of us.

> From Rev. S. Chaffee, Salem, Racine Co., Wis.

> In Salem we have had an interesting state of things. As a result, difficulties between professors and others have been reconciled. Fifteen persons have indulged hope in the pardoning mercy of God; and a number of backsliders have professedly reclaimed. been Among the cases of recent hope, are five men with their wives. errore seem to be giving way under the power of truth. One preacher, who has advocated dangerous sentiments, is now troubled about his soul.

There is a great change in the moral

## Light origing in darkness.

I am bappy in saying, that there is a ! general increase of feeling in the community on the subject of religion, and that the Lord seems to be ready to have mercy upon Zion, and that the time to favor her has come. The servants of the Exed are beginning to "take pleasure in her stones and favor the dust thereof." Some of the members of the church are " between the porch and the altar," crying, " Lord, spare thy people, and suffer not thy heritage to be reprosched."

From Res. C. C. Cadroell, Rockester and Cadwell's Prairie, Wis.

### The privileged chamber.

The Lord has made a breach in our ranks, in the death of a much beloved minter in Christ. Of her, we can truly eay, "blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." During her sickness she was calm and tranquil. She anticipated her departure with joy, and seemed to cay with the Psalmist, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me." It was a pleasure to be in her sick chamber; for it seemed to be the gate of heaven. She talked to all who approached her. She delighted much in prayer. She was beloved while living, and her death greatly lamented.

About the middle of December, a Mr. W. called upon me quite early in the morning, desiring me to go down to Burlington, (5 miles below this,) and see his wife, who was under religious cing in hope, indicating her faith by her try, and its influence is trems works.

A peculiarity in the above case is that it was a time of great stupidity at B., and she was boarding in a rum-selling tavern. Her husband also is a thoughtless man. But her parents were pious. She feels that she has been brought to repentance in answer to the prayers of friends.

### ILLDION.

## Amidulty of the advancery.

In one neighborhood, about 6 miles from our place of meeting, where resides one of our elders, and where a weekly meeting has been kept up, 6 or 8 persons have been hopefully converted, and in other parts of the society, now and then an individual has manifested a hope. These instances of diviue mercy and grace have operated favorably upon the church, and some of the members have appeared to be more engaged, and to manifest a more deep interest for Zion, than was ever known here before. But as the church awakes, and is more faithful, the *criency* seems to take the alarm; more has been done to counteract religious influence here the season past, than ever before. A society of Universalists has been organized, and preaching obtained for one half of the time. They begin to boast of soon becoming the most flourishing and prosperous society in the place. And they indeed make great efforts to build up their cause. And in many cases, they do apparently quiet the consciences of sinners, by promming them life. They pretend that they have nothing to fear in another world that all their punishment is in this life. This doctrine is so pleasing to those who wish to live in sin; that many are carried away with it. A great effort is concern of mind. Brother C. being made in all this region to build up this with me, we went, and found Mrs. W. delusion. A two-days meeting was laboring under a very deep sense of her | held in our place, a few weeks since, altuation as a sinner. For three days by them, and some who have been and nights she had neither eaten nor serious heretofore, have joined their elept. Such was the agony of her feel- ranks. And now, since they have ings, that she opened her whole heart found, as they pretend, that God has to us, and appeared to listen as for her no terror for the wicked, they are pro-life. We pointed her to the Savior. fessedly happy. Such is the infidelity. The last time I saw her she was rejoi- that stalks abroad in this western entire.

the "partial religion" of those who believe in eternal damnation, for they once professed it themselves. And even some of their preachers are from this class. The Mormon, Campbellite, and the Christian delusions, are getting quite a strong hold in many places in this far West. So that, to all human appearance, this beautiful country must ' soon be flooded with error and delusion. And the few feeble churches which are planted here, must most assuredly go down, unless the Gospel is sustained among them.

### Mome Missions, er no churches.

Ministers could not live here and preach the Gospel, without the aid which they receive from your Society. I have received during the last year thus far, from my society in cash, five dollars only, and that would not pay my postage; and my people are willing to do what they can. Some of my church have scarcely seen a dollar in money for several mouths. Lands around us are now in market. And one of my elders told me yesterday, that he should not attend the sale, for he could not get money to pay, and must let it rest and run the rick of losing his farm. And there are many in this situation in this section of the country.

## Affecting illustration of hard times.

My church, perhaps, are as able to support the Gospel as any other within 50 miles of me, excepting one; and yet with my amall family of two children only, I can but just bring the year round with the aid I receive. And this year I expect to fall in arrears. My family has been visited with sickness and death. In August last, a tumor appeared on the breast of my wife, which the doctors told her would probably prove a cancer. She felt desirous of going among her friends at the East, where she thought she might find bet- [ ter medical advice than in this country. By horrowing, I raised thirty dollars for her, and she went to R. N. Y., and but also that they may not fear to ask for stopt at her brother's. She immedia special grants, whenever the providence ately had the best bein that could be of God-as in this case-may seem to refound. But all did not avail; her time [quire.

by promising him life. Some of this had come, and on the 21st December class protend, that they know all about | last she fell asleep, and as we trust, You may went to be with Christ. imagine my feelings, when I found that I could not go to see her, as she draw near to death, for want of the means. But I think I have learned to be still. under such providences, and know that that the Lord reigns. Something of a debt must have been contracted during her sickness of 12 weeks; what sum, however, I have not been informed; but whatever it be, I have at present no means to pay. Thus you see the trials of missionaries. Their situation to often very distressing. But this is also right, and I trust I can say in view of all these things, the will of the Lord be done! I do not write thus, brethren, because I am at all disheartened. No. the Lord is doing all things well, and he has promised, that they shall all work together for good to them that love him. And such a promise is enough to sustain under any trial.

> The most perfect system of charity that men could devise, and the most abundant means, might not be able to anticipate all the cases that should arise, so that instances of individual hardslup may not sometimes occur... But the trial of our brother, as mentioned, above, might have been relieved. A special. errangement, not provided for in his commission, might have been made, by which he could hasten to the couch of his dying companion. The bosom friend who had withhan travelled the road of life so far-had shared in the anxieties and tolls of his ministry so intimately and so long, might have breathed out her life in his arms, and her spirit escended to heaven waited by the brooth of his prayer. And why was this not done? It was because he knew, that such is the limited support which the churches effect to this cause, that all its means are pledged, and that a special favor can rarely be shown to one missionery, but at the expense of another. And thus he shrank from revealing his need, until it was too late to obtain relief. This should not be so. The Society ought to be so susteined as not only to be able to. pay its laborars as their wages become due; but also that they may not feer to ask for

## From a Mississary on the Canal.

My visits to the sick and destitute ere not without interest-illustrating that ecripture; "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest which shall prosper, this or that, or whether both shall be alike good." Along the line of our canal, many families have had sickness and death, without any christian friend to administer a word of consolution to the dying, or to direct the mourner to the Friend of sinners. Since I have occupied this station, I have been repeatedly called to attend the funerals of such.

## A daughter of the Pfigrine comferted.

Early in the spring of 1842, I was called to a scene of this kind. The day was very hot; the roads extremely bad; the distance, 10 miles out, and my bealth quite poor. I wished to be excused; but the messenger was importunate. "Indeed," I said, "I do not think I can go; and besides, your people (he was a Catholic,) do not like to attend funerals where Protestant clergymen officiate." "Well," said the man, "but do come, if it is only for the poor old woman's sake. She is a Yankee, and feels dreadful bad. In a moment, the scene was before my mind—a widowed mother, in a land of strangers, weeping over the lifeless body of a beloved child. I accompanied the messanger to the house of mourning. Around the miserable log-cabin, were gathered some fifty Irish Catho-As many more had crowded within. In the coffin lay the lifeless form of a foundle, whose sun had gone down while it was yet noop. On one side were ranged four little, weeping orphans, almost too young to realize the greatness of their loss. On the other side sat "the poor old woman," with frame shook violently; her heart was ready to burst. Her next and genteel appearance indicated that she had not always lived in those associations. I

she, hestily removing her handkurchief. "It's the clargy," whispered one of the women. The load was half removed. What followed, of unburdening her overlades beart, and of efforts of consolation, need not be detailed. She had indeed passed through deep waters. This was the last of her children. Acquaintance and friend had been put far from her. She was left with four helpless grandchildren. But she would not repine—the Lard gave, and the Lord had taken away, and "blessed he the name of the Lord." The services proceeded; the physician, one or two contractors, and perhaps half a dozen others, were Americans; the nest were Roman Catholics. Seldem have I enjoyed such freedom in speaking of the love of Christ to a perishing world. Many of my hearers were bathed in team. I returned bome, filled with peace and joy, and thankful that I had been permitted to dry that "poor old woman's" tears, and testify of the grace of God.

Recently I have been called again to that same neighborhood. The deceased, in this case, was from a respectable Protestant family in the north of Ireland—had been on the public works of Illinois four years—his wife had been carried off by a fever-and his only son, a fine young man, had been killed while blasting rocks. On the funeral occasion, above referred to, this man was present; and the discourse made a deep impression, and I trust a saving one, on his mind. He was continually referring to it in his sickness, saying to the neighbors— "Jesus loved sinners—Jesus died for suppers—it does me good to think of it, to feel it in my beart. I can now die happy." And when in the agonies of death, he wished the physician to get me to attend his funeral. From all I can learn, I think he must have died in the triumphs of faith. Little did I think, when I demurred about going to her face hid in her handkerchief. Her the first funeral, what the truth was designed to accomplish in that benighted place.

It is thus, adds our missionary, that this took my place by her side, and in a Society is in a thousand instances, opening low voice, said, " Mother, why weepest streams in the desett, end in the parahed thou?" " Who calls me mother?" said places pools of water.

## Bevival in Greenville, 111.

## Rev. Robert Stuart writes:---

the first day of the new year, our house was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. It was a good day; the ruary, twelve additional members were Lord seemed to be present to accept received; three of them by letter, but the offering at our hands. At the same | one of these was a backslider reclaimed: time, souls, undying souls, were pub- and now, with his wife, who on this licly consecrated to his service. Eleven occasion first professed Christ, are towere received—two by letter. This gether rejoicing in the service of God.

dedication day seemed to be the beginning of a new era in the history of this little church. Much of darkness and The Lord has blessed us greatly. On discouragement that had previously hung over the church, were dispersed; and brighter skies appeared. In Feb.

## Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S., from February 1st to March 1st, 1843.

Re-appointed. Rev. J. D. Moore, Black Rock, N. Y. Rev. & B. Wilson, Chapinsville, N. Y. Rev. Hiram Gregg, Hume, N. Y. Rev. Joseph K. Ware, West Dresden, N. Y. Rev. W. Day, Enfield, N. Y. Rev. M. Holmes, Ellicottville, &c., N. Y. Rev. F. Kyte, Lumberland and Barryville, N. Y. Rev. C. W. Treadwell, Moreau, N. Y. Rev. John Mosse, Livingstonville, N. Y. Rev. Jesse Wimpey, Dahlonega, &c., Georgia. Rev. G. S. Johnson, Swan Creek, Amboy, &c., O. Rev. Moody Chase, Parkersburg and Bainbridge, &c., Ind. Rev. T. Lippincott, Marine and Bunkerhill, Ill. Rev. C. Cory, Milgrove, Ind., and Sherman, Mich. Rev. John W. Pierce, Hudson, Mich. Rev. A. Govan, Bruce, Mich.

Rev. Asa Donaldson, Dover, Ill.

Rev. P. S. Van Nest, Flint, Mich.

Rev. S. Carey, Kensington, Mich. Rev. P. S. Cleland, Greenwood, Ind. Kev. John Ballard, Griggsville and vicinity, Ill.

Not in commission last year.

Rev. C. W. Cherry, Canoga, N. Y. Rev. L. L. Radcliff, Harmony, N. Y. Rev. R. L. Sears, Greenfield, Ind.

Rev. Lycurgus P. Kimball, Columbus, Ill. Rev. Jeasc & Heaton, Mount Zion, Wis. Kev. M. W. Henderson, Providence, Mo.

Rev. E. G. Bradford, Platteville, Wis. Rev. A. Bachellor, Kusuell, Edwards, &c., N. Y.

Rev. B. B. Cutler, Lawrenceville, N. Y.

Rev. Joseph H. Jones, Cleveland and Constantia, N. Y.

Rev. Daniel Emerson, Newton Falls, O.

Rev. Theron C. De Pew, Little Elkhart, Bristol and How Patch, Ind.

## The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from February 1st to March 1st, 1843.

MAINE— Sumoer, a Priend, by Rev. A. Cumminga, NEW-HAMPSHIRE—	5	00
Boscawen, Mrs. Martha A. Gerrish, L. M.,		
by Rev. B. P. Stone,		00
Jaffrey. Coug. Cb., by Rev. J. D. Crosby, VERMONT—	11	75
Middlebury, Prof. S. Stoddard to const.		
his son, Sulomon P. Stoddard, a L. M.,		
\$30; A. Wilcox, L. M., \$30; Prof.		
Twining, \$10; H. I. Wilcox, \$5; Miss		
A. M'Donald, \$3; Mrs. Hannah Foot,		
\$5; Prof. Adams, \$3,	80	. 60
Wallingford, Cong. Soc., by Rev. S. Mar-		
tindale,	10	. 00
MASSACHUSETTS-		
Missionary Society, by B. Perkins, Ass't		
Treas.,	200	00
Andover, legacy of Miss Elizabeth Ste-		
vens, by W. Johnson, Jr., through B.		
Perkins,	100	
Northampton, Friend,	8	<b>9</b> 0
RHUDE ISLAND—		
Newport, Mrs. Dr. Satterlee,	10	09
Providence, High St. Ch., Pemale mem-		
ber, of which \$30 is to const. Rev.		
Leonard S. Parker a L. M., by Mrs.	4=	
Ann G. Green,	45	00
CONNECTICUT—		
Bristol, in part of legacy of the late	<b>8</b> 0	^~
Thomas Wilcox, by B. Ely, Ex'r.,	70	00
Colebrook, a Lady, to const. Mrs. Jerusha	00	^^
Bass a L. M.	30	<b>90</b>

uary 18t to March 18t, 1045.	
Greenwich, a Friend, to const. Zophar	
Mead a L. D.,	102 00
New Haven, North Ch., by J. Merriman,	326 86
Suffield, First Cong. Ch., Ladies' Sew.	
Soc., by Lucy King,	5 00
West Greenwich, a Friend,	10 00
NEW-YORK-	
Albany, 4th Presb. Ch., by J. Smith,	103 36
Bellport, L. I., Lad. Sew. Soc. in full to	
const. Rev. George Tomlinson a L. M.,	20 00
Brooklyn, N. Y., 3d Presb. Ch., Mos. Con.	
coll., by A. Edwards,	18 52
Friend, \$60; George A. Talbot, L. M.,	
\$30,	90 00
Carlisle, Presb. Ch., \$25; Rev. C. Wads-	
worth, \$25, by J. Smith,	<b>50 0</b> 0
Chazy, by Rev. Joel Fisk,	5 00
Jay, coll., \$3 51; N. T. Manley, 75 cts.,	• • • •
by Rev. i. Manley,	4 96
Lansingburgh, 2d Presb. Ch., E. J. Wil-	
lett,	5 00
Mayville, by Rev. J. Scott,	25 00
Mount Hope, Cong. Ch., by Rev. G.	
Turner,	5 00
New-York city, viz:	<b>.</b>
Brainerd Ch., by W. L. Booth,	150 00
Mercer St. Ch., T. Allen,	10 00
West Presb. Ch., Sulv. Sch. Miss. Assoc.,	20 00
by S. H. Crane, Treas.,	58 89
B. Strong, \$10; Henry Rowland, \$10,	20 00
Peru, by Rev. S. Cook,	9 00
Rondout, Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. J. H.	<i>5</i> <b>VV</b>
Cook,	25 <b>%</b>
	8 50
Smithfield, by Rev. W. J. M. Cord,	- ~

39k	THE HOME
NEW JERSET— Nawark, Mrs. Hedges, MIGHEGAN	16 00
Baxter, by Mor. C. G. Clark Green Oak, by do. Pinetstey, by Rev. S. Hard Weisser, Lad. dow. Sec., R. C. \$1; by Rev. C. G.	7 65 9. 9 11
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Receipts of the Central A from Jon. 25 to Feb. 22, 1 Secretary.	genes, Thins, N. Y., 1963. Rev. A. Orano,
Beredine, coli., \$4 34; Rev. J.; Gilbertsville, bel., Middlefield Couter, New Hartford, in part to come	4 25
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Wm. Jarves and Benjamin i Members, \$60; cell. in par Sherburne, in part to const.	E. Jervin, Life 6, 810, 70 00
L. L., Springfield, Utles, First Prash, Ch., in par Cong. Poc., in part, Westford, in part of legac	45 00 35 63. rh, 95 80 98 00
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n L. M., (30; coll. in part, Wendville, by Rev. C. B. Per Worcester,	<b>8</b> 5, 36 00
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The Philadelphia Home M knowledge the receipt of the ing the quarter existing Jan E. R. Fairchild, Setretary	e following mime, dur- mary 31st, 1843. Rev.
Gisard, Pa., Presb. Ch., coll., star, E-q., Mewark, Del., T. D. Bell, Est	10 00
Converse, Bridgeton, N. J., 2d Presb. C nemer Elmer, \$50; others, Fifth Presb. Ch., Philadesphi	5 00 h., Gen. Ebe- \$35, 75 00

ith Presh. Ch., Philade-phia, Mon. Cou. soil., (by Mr. McCislland,) \$100; Wm. Worrell, \$30; W. C. Coutes, \$15; Gos. W. McCislland, \$50,

Marple, Pa., Prest, Ch., coll. in ch. in part,

by Mr. Eckfelt,
Rockaway, N. J., Proch. Ch., Mrs. B. King,
\$10; Min-tonary Box, \$3; Mrs. E. Jackson, \$3; Mary Heach, \$1; Nancy Seach,
\$1; Master H. Jackson, \$1; S. J. Jackson, \$7; S. S. Beach, \$5; S. S. Beach, jr.,
\$5; Mrs. C. Beach, \$2, others, \$16.49,
Parappauy, N. J., Presh. Ch., fold. in ch.,
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\$50 72; avails of jewelry, \$1, Bethlehem, N. J., bet. of cell, in th., by Rev. R. W. Landle, New Providence, N. J., Presh. Ch., cell, in

oberch, Control Ch., N. L., Philadelphia, C. C. Og Har,

MISSIONARY.

Shophardstown, Va., John Melvin, Enq., by Rev. E. Phelps, Rev. E. Phoips, Third Fresh. Ch., Philadelphia, Mrs. Shaw, by Rev. T. Brainerd, \$10; F. A. Ray-loid, \$10; Ledler Min. Sew. Sec., to const. Rev. George S. Beardman L. M. of A. H. M. S., by Min Klim. J. McCorhie, \$30, East Whiteland Presh. Ch., Pa., coll. is ch.,

Meetrose, Pa., Prush. Ch., cell. in ch., by Mev. Mr. Riley, Honordale, Pa., Ladler H. M. Sec., by Mrs. L. P. Davie, New London Cress Roads, Pa., coll., by

Rev. A. Converse, encester Co., Po., Thus. Morgan, Esq., by

Hev. A. Converse, Port Tobsore, Md., Mrs. A. H. Day, \$6 %; Mesicany Boz, \$5, by a young Lody, Chaton St. Frasb. Uh., Philiod., George W.

Chaton St. Prast. Ch., Philad., George W., Fotest Esq., Fourth Prast. Ch., Washington City, B.C., Jacob Gidson, Esq., West Chester, Pn., Prest. Ch., Man. Con. coll., by Rev. E. Phelpa, Dundaff, Pn., Lestine' H. M. Son, by Rev. E. O. Word, Secand Prast. Ch., Newark, N. J., coll. in th., and Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. E. Chanver.

Nittany Valley, Fo., Preth. Ch., Thomas. Husten, \$50; G. W. Hutchinson, \$6 50; J. L. Harris, 82; others, 97 fd.

Allentown, Pa., Prest, Ch., cott. in ch., and Mos. Cos. coll., by Rev. R. Walker, Central Ch., Newark, N. J., Mos. Gos. cell., and coll in ch., by Mr. C. Baidwin, Frankford, Prash. Ch., N. J., cell. in ch., by Rev. B. Farrand,

Wilmington, Del., Gee. Jones, Enq., the Mrs. A. M. Loges, 23, by Mr. Furves, Milton, N. C., Mise O. L. Hart, by Rev. A.

Converse, Newark, N. J., First Presb. Ch., John Taytwark, N. J., First Presb. Ch., John Taylor, \$110; Young People's Miss. Sec., to const. Miss Elexabeth C. Tuttle, Miss. Cardella A. Ogden, and Miss Julia It. Nichols, Life Members of A. H. M. S., by Mr. A. Carter, \$60; tense Endwin, \$60; Imae Nichole, \$30; Wim, Renkin, \$50; S. P. Smith, \$20; Hon. Silas Condin. \$15, (in full of 1s. M..) J. N. Tuttle, Esq., \$10; Hon. J. C. Herublower, \$10; D. Colton, Jr., \$10; E. Van Antwern, \$10; D. Hon. J. C. Herublower, \$10; D. Colton, Jr., \$10; E. Van Antwerp, \$10; D. Tickener, \$10; P. H. Porter, \$10, (in full of L. M. of Mr. Burr B. Porter,) Myers, \$5; Cash, \$5; Jesse Baldwin, \$5; D. O. Bosworth, \$5; W. Nichols, \$5; P. Ja-cibus, \$5; H. H. Nichols, \$5; A. Nichols, \$5; O. W. King, \$5; C. S. Macknet, \$5; Cash, \$5; L. C. Grover, Esq., \$5, D. A. Hayes, £sq., \$5; Calch Baldwin, \$5; A. Gra-reals, \$5; Samt. Baldwin, \$4; A. Gra-reals, \$5; Samt. Baldwin, \$4; A. Grarock, \$2, Cash, \$3; Robt. Nichola, \$4; Mrs. Sayres Cos, \$2, Cash, \$2; Wm. Shugard, \$3; Cash, \$3; S. Ford, \$2.25; Cash, \$3; uthers, \$6; coll.in ch., \$46 17; Ladies' Home Missionary Society, by Mrs. Joseph N. Tuttle, \$55,

Newark, N. J., Third Presh, Ch., David Nichola, \$25; Moses Roberts, \$10; J. D., Vermilye, \$5; J. S. Davison, \$10; Miss N. M. Roberts, \$3, Mrs. Ruberts, \$1; H. Parkhurst, \$1; A. C. Johnson, \$5; Jeremiab Raldwin, \$1; S. Piereca, Jr., \$5; D. Alling, \$10; Mrs. H. Conger, \$3; Mrs. Finley, \$3; Mrs. M. W. Day, \$10, (as the ga goliected.)

10 00 Premium on Funds,

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## THE

# HOME MISSIONARY.

Go, . . . . . . . . . . . PREACH THE GOSPEL—Mark 3v1. 15. How shall they Parach, except they be skut?—Rom. z. 15.

## FUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

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# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Go, . . . . . . . . Present the Gospet . . . . . . Mark xvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be sunt ! . . . . . . . . Rest. z. 15.

Yet. XVI.

MAY, 1843.

No. 1,

# Monthly Concert for May, 1843.

From our files of interesting communications—some asking for aid in sustaining the Gospel among the destitute—some from ministers requesting to be sent where the harvest is plenteous and the laborers are few—and others from missionaries whose toil the Holy Spirit is blessing to the enlargement of Zionwe make a few selections, for reading at the Monthly Concert. And we take occasion to urge upon our readers, and especially upon those whose office it is to lead the devotions of the people in public prayer, to remember the request that comes up in almost every report of every missionary, in all parts of the land-" Brethren, pray for us." We earnestly desire that this request may not be considered as a mere matter of form, but as the utterance of hearts weighed down with the magnitude of interests, too great for the care of any power less than divine. If any class of laborers in the vineyard of God are doing a work involving great results, and demanding self-denial, faith, wiedom and untiring industry, it is composed of the ministers in our frontier states. And if any portion of the ministry is more separated than others from that personal christian sympathy and co-operation, which strengthen the hands and sustain the hearts of the ambassador of Christ, they are the missionaries in the West.

February 8th was a cold wintry day An engagement of several weeks stand- [ ing rendered it necessary for me to leave home and ride 42 miles, notwithstanding the severity of the storm. Rivers were so full, that crossing them was quite dangerous, and the ice would bear only a short distance from the banks. After riding 15 miles,

From a Missionary in Western Ohio. || to ride another mile. I was assisted from my horse by a kind friend, and in ula nonse ionna nosbitante enfercimment. An interesting revival was in progress. I preached in the evening. Next day, rode 22 miles, and held a meeting, though much fatigued. The third day, rode through a swampy wilderness, occasionally passing a cabina long, cheerless, toilsome journey. Late in the day, arrived at Winchester, I perceived that my right foot was the county seat of Randolph co., Ind. frozen, and felt such a torpor creeping | This was the place I had engaged to over my limbs, that it seemed persions || visit some weeks before. In the eve-

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house was filled with attentive bearers, hungry for the Gospel. I was just able to preach—(the excitement supported me.) On three succeeding days, I preached twice each day, and held prayer-meetings and inquiry meetings; From Res. R. N. Wright, Belviders, administered the Lord's suppor on Sabbath, under the most interesting circomstances I ever witnessed. Nine came forward for the first time, some of them county officers. Many more anxious. The communicants were about 30 in number. And who were these? From almost every state in the Union, and every nation in the civilized world; yet in the wilderness. Descendants of the Puritane, Scottish Presbyterians, German Reformed, Lutherans, &c. One aged man particularly attracted my notice. His residence was on the Mississinnews, 16 miles from Winchester, where they fit out boats for New-Orleans. Let those who sit in cushioned pews, and recline upon stuffed leaners, and sleep comfortably under the preaching of the cross in our eastern cities, think of Nathaniel Davis, on the banks of the Mississippewa, setting out by early dawn, and facing the cold " blue jeans" only suitable for a strainer, and then see him sitting in a cold | court-house, (brick floor and no stove) with a three-cornered rail for a seat, monally breaking forth into a bearty | acclamation or about. He assured me that his prayers had been answered, "Now lettest thou was answered, there would be a little jubiles.

After spending four days in Winchester, it seemed to be the ordering of Pro-vidence that I should visit Pleasant Ridge, 10 miles south, where I spent two days and labored incessantly, assisted by brother Brice, in commission from your Society, and whose labora

have been abundantly blessed. sermone; held many other meetings told, are hopeful converts.

and travelled 130 miles. Yet I do not

ning, at twilight, the large brick court- progret it; but rather rejoice that I am counted worthy to tolk and suffer for my Lord and Master.

Boone co., Ill.

The last quarter, and indeed the half year that has elapsed since the date of my present commission, has been with us a time of more than usual religious interest ; and this interest has increased in all this region as far as I have had the means of knowing. God is avidently building up his own kingdom. There is reason to believe the work received a more than ordinary impulse as far back as at the meeting of the Synon of Illinois, in October last, at Bloomington. The Spirit of the living God was there; and many of the brethren in the ministry seemed, at that season, to obtain a fresh anointing from on high, and to give an assurance that God was about to appear in mercy and build up and beautify this part of his Zion. Many, I doubt not, returned home, praying that they might "be filled with breath of winter, 16 miles, clad in the Spirit," and determined if possible to be consecrated to God, like those who published the Gospel in the days of apostles and christian martyrs.

How far the revivals in progress in wiping away the cold tears with his this state are the result of that meeting, hard hand from his hard cheek, occa- [, it is impossible to say, but many are now enjoyed.

In this immediate vicinity, Rockford is visited with an interesting work of for he had long been praying God to grace. I was permitted to labor there send him a minister, and now one had a few days in a protracted meeting concome within 16 miles—and his prayer | ducted by the pastor of the Congregational church in that place; and prethy servant depart in peace, &c." He clous souls-we dare not say how urged me to go to his cabin, for then many—were hopefully converted to God. It was indeed interesting to see, as we saw there, heads of families, men of years and influence, and those employed in the public business, come out and publicly avow their determination thenceforward to be devoted to the survice of Christ. Frequent meetings I learn are continued at Rockford, and the work is still advancing, and in the I was absent 8 days; preached 17 Methodist Society large numbers, I am

The church at Pakatonic, also in this

immediate vicinity, under the care of of a disorderly walk. I have also each brother D. Clary, is enjoying a powerful revival; which has already materially ! changed the aspect of the place, causing to vanish the difficulties of a distracted **charch, and bringing many by the power** [ of the Spirit of God from death unto Ш

More remotely in almost every direction revivals are spoken of as in prorem with greater or less power. In et, wherever in this region efforts more than ordinary have been put forth, the Holy Spirit has bleesed and con-

versions have followed.

In our own church an increased spirit of prayer was manifested at the beginning of winter. This was evinced not only in our social meetings, but was found to be true in the case of those members of the church who are isolated from one another, and so remote from the house of God as not frequently to be able to attend public wor-! God was pouring upon them the? wirit of prayer and supplication. In a January, a protracted meeting was sommenced and continued several; weeks in the Baptist church in this place, which resulted in great good, especially to that church; which, though Serge, had previously been in a distracted condition, but now had its difficulties happily adjusted. There were also meny conversions, and more than 30 were baptized. At the close of this meeting, brother Smalley of Amason sided me in a continuous meeting in our place of worship, for nearly two weeks, assisted, some of the time, by brother Clark of Elgin. Though the weather was unfavorable, being excessively cold, yet numbers attended, and the Spirit of God was there. many were truly born of God, is not erected in 7 or 8 families, and it is exis the work of the Holy Spirit. In its place. progress, under his ministration, I have!

to an evening meeting, where there was no sympathetic excitement, but all was still and solemn, like the grave, an avowed infidel arise and renounce his madelity, and with deep feeling entreat the prayers of Christians; followed by an almost hopelessly profese swearer, and a fearfully wicked backslider, both of whom expressed a determination to lead a new life, and bespoke the prayers of Christians in their behalf. And of these three men, the two, who are heads of families, have erected the family altar, and the third is believed now to be a praying man. Of a truth, the Divine Spirit is the agent in this revival. Nevertheless means have been employed; the truth has been proclaimed, and Christians have prayed and have not been silent.

In conclusion, I must say, God is doing a great work in this region, much of it through the A. H. M. S., by the instrumentality of its appointed agents, the missionaries, and if those men whom God has given property, above the necessity of present consumption or investment, could see what I have seen, and feel in the manner we are compelled to feel it here at the West, that "the harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers few," they would with fervor present their supplications to the Lord of the barvest for more laborers, and not only this, but would give of their substance, sufficient to send into the field twenty where now there is but one.

Mangering for the we

In December I was called to P. known. The family alter has been county to organize a church. I found a very interesting neighborhood there, pacted 16 or 18 will unite with the mostly composed of New-England people. That neighborhood is situated church at the approaching communion. ple. That neighborhood is situated. The work I trust is but just begun. It about one hundred miles from this

I arrived in that neighborhood about seen Christians convicted of sin and nine o'clock on Thursday night, and stripped of their hope, and for a time in although the society were scattered ten to agony of soul very seldom witnessed or fifteen miles round, yet they were in the case of an awakened sinner,— all notified that night, and we had a ted yet these Christians had always full meeting at ten o'clock the next. been conscientious, and were not guilty morning. Two young mon I believe

HAMPDEN COUNTY (Mass.) MONE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

From the Report of this Seelety, written by Rev. A. A. Wood, Secretary, we extend the following just and fleelists remarks on the inpartence of cultivating the whole field of our erwiry.

There seems to be written in all the history of our country, in all its preservations and privileges, in all its vast re-sources, and in all the character of its children, the centiment that God has heen raising up a people for some mighty work, a work of mercy and of love. For this was our country planted by God-feering even. For this was she recorred in her early struggles. For this did the head of the Almighty interpose in her hours of danger. For this has be given her this mighty territory, made her the asylum of the wretched and the out-cast, bestowed upon her the blessings of freedom, given to the mass of her people the advantages of education, and, more than all, poured out upon her churches the blessings of his Spirit. Such privileges have not been granted to other lands. They seem to have been bestowed upon this, for the express purpose of preparing a nation to be mighty in every good work; to raise up a people, loving and serving and fearing God, that shall be ready to go wheresper and do sehatsperser the Almighty may bid them. Such a people can be trained only under the influence of a faithful, efficient and devoted ministry. Such a ministry it is the object of this Society to furnish.

## Wants of the World.

land is clearly indicated by Divine Providence to be that of a great evangelist to the nations of the earth. But how few are yet awake to this glorious fact! How little earnestness is exhibited in preparing our country for fulfilling its part in achieving the briumph of rightsousness over the kingdom of error and sin! We could wish that the truths so well eggressed in the following resurpraying giving Christian. It would then Jown county, ton churches that here

not be so difficult unit new is, to calc means of converting our whole land to Gad.

The ments of a perishing moral de-mend that we should make greater offorth in the cause of House Mississ The hand of God seems to have do nated this land as a stighty instrum in the renovation of the world. providences all seem to tend to this. In this great purpose can be answered on by first preparing this instrument for its work. If it be as we believe, the mission of this country to go forth in the pe som of her sons and her daughters, h carry to the darkened and the destitute the broad and the light of life, then, fire of all, must she be trained and educe to her work. To do this is the object of this Society. Every spring that a opens in the moral wilderness shall se out its life-giving waters to fertilize desert world. Every church that s plants becomes a radiating point not a for its immediate neighborhood, scatters its light afar—a day-spring-to the nations. "To seek the conven of the heathen, without the conversi of our own countryman, would he 😘 seek the end without the means; while on the other hand, every conquest which Home Missions make from eur own population, raises up a new auxiliary to foreign effort." A single fact may illustrate this point. Thirty-seven years ago there was scarcely a Presbyterian or Congregational church in what are now the seventeen counties of western New-York. Little was done the until in 1836 the agency for Ho Missions, in connection with the A. H. M. S., was established among the Since that time, the churches on th field, 254 of which have been aided by this society, have paid more than \$60,000 into the treasury of the Parent Society, and given \$40,000 to Gospel to the more destitute beyond them. "In 1839 this small part of a state, where Home Missions have been vigorously prosecuted, paid to the American Board of Foreign Miamons \$14,000; which was more by \$2,000 than was received from fifteen such States in the south-west part of the Union, where Home Missions has marks might be imbedded in minds of all | been comparatively neglected. In our been aided by this Society are now not | not but feel that if we would secure only able to sastain the gospel without assistance, but have paid into the treaeary of the American Board more than \$2,850, during the last four years.

### driy of our inciliations.

The safety of our country, and the permanence of our institutions, require us to make greater efforts in the cause of Home Missions. According to the est census, there were more than 700,000 white persons in our country, | over 30 years of age, unable to read or write. A quarter of a million of these reside in the western valley. In that | valley, there are now three quarters of a million of children between five and **Shoo**n years of age, utterly destitute of Stabbath, or common school instruction. It is also estimated that there is in the whole country nearly half a million of ] voters unable to read or write. Now it: in a fact, that "unpducated mind is educated vice." " Half a million of reckless unprincipled voters, in the hands of } demagogues, may in our balanced elec-tions overrule all the property and wisdom and moral principle of the nation." We have besides, in the midst of us! more than a million of foreign emigrants, mostly from Catholic Europe. They have no sympathy with our insti- | tations. They are completely under [ the control of an active but corrupt pringthood, and possess a power that may, and ere long will be wielded with chty effect against our civil and religious institutions. Now, when we rember that two years ago there were ' ske millione in our country, living withset the Gospel, and not connected with any religious society; that our population increases at the rate of half a milpertion of this falls into the Home Misenary field; that while, during the hat year, the American churches contributed only \$92,463, to give the Gospel to this destitute population,: the Catholics of Europe contributed \$138,170,—\$45,707 more to establish Papery on the same field; that we, to give the Gospel to our brethren, are doteach a corresp religion to strangers; ed all over the land, and pointing our when we think of these things, we can 17 millions of people to the Lanz of

the assety of our kind, we must do more than we are now doing to bring it under the influence of the Gospel.

In view of these and other considerstions, we believe that this Society has not received that aid from the churches which its importance demands. We feel that this society, second to none other in its importance, should be second to none other in its means of doing good.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY (MASS.) HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Report of this Society embraces the principal benevolent objects of the day, and was drawn up by Rev. THEOPHILES PACE-ARD, Ja. Concerning the Home Missionery enterprise, it speaks as follows :--

The cause of Home Missions appeals powerfully to the patriot and the christian for their co-operation. More than one third of our population are destitute of an Evangelical Gospel Ministry. This proportion is rapidly increasing. Should it continue to increase, as it has done for 50 years past, till our population reaches 70 millions, is there not an awful prospect that "Ichabod," will be written on the pillars of the Ameri-From such a doorn can Republic? nothing but the Gospel can save us. Look at the moral aspect of our country. In large portions of it, violence, misrule and crime abound. Our National Council presents scenes, over which angels might weep tears of blood. Infidelity is taking deep root in the West. Kneeland is spreading Athelem in Iowa. Campbellism is beguiling lion every year, and that a large pro-multitudes with a false hope of salvation, upon their receiving immersion. Mormonism is pouring its full share of corruption into the putrid mass. Romanism is aiming to take the whole under its fostering care.

Great as may be our need of political reforms, the greatest desideratum of our country at the present moment, in respect to all human instrumentality, is a g only two thirds as much as they, to learned, faithful, holy ministry, station-

## THE HOME MISSIONARY.

May,

God. Look at our half million of white | out a Gospel ministry—and our 3 mil-adults unable to read and write—our | lions of slaves—and ponder whether 80,000 citizens, who have served their [] time in Jails and Prisons—our 8,000 | now in confinement—our 400,000 families without the Bible —our 5 or 6 millions of free population with-

our country does not need an able, active, pious ministry. Will you aid in furnishing and sustaining such an important instrumentality?

# Correspondence of the A. H. M. S.

## IOWA.

From Rev. O. Emerson, De Witt, Iowa.

Views of minionary life, by those who have tried it.

The western missionary, along with trials, has pleasures peculiar to himself. Our Master requires here no more of labor and self-denial than we are able to practice; and who at the East, or in any part of this lost world, would be willing to do less than all he is able, in the work of the ministry? We have no privations but those to which our fellow-citizens are bourly submitting for the sake of gain. They do this for an earthly reward, while we anticipate an incorruptible inheritance in heaven, Our brethren are happy in their work. We in Iowa have the very extremity of the domestic missionary field. We have inconveniences to which even the brethren of Illinois and Indiana are not subjected; and yet our brethren here are, we believe, all of them, free from regrets that they left the East. We know of none who would not deeply regret to abandon the prospects of usefulness that are opening before them. For myself, I am free to say, that I have yet to know the first moment of regret that I am to see my New-England home and my early friends no more.

## wisconsin.

From Rev. Hiram Foote, Racine, Wis.

Church erected.

Little did we think, nine pleted. months since, that our congregation would so soon exchange their upper room for a nest little chapel well finished within and without. Without the aid your Society has rendered us in supporting the Gospel, it is altogether probable that this church would have been without a place of worship for years. In erecting the house great praise is due to a few who "had a mind to the work."

In the western portion of my society we have enjoyed a precious little revival for some weeks past. Near the close of the year our meetings became solemn and interesting. The effect of the preaching upon the hearts of Christians was soon manifested by the heartfelt confession of their backslidings and their return to God. Some were found to be anxious; and then the voice of the young convert heard. Our meetings continued for nearly two weeks which resulted in the hopeful conversion of some ten or twelve souls. This number will doubtless seem small to those at the East who are accustomed to see hundreds pressing into the kingdom; but it gladdens the hearts of your western brethren in the scattered population on our prairies, to witness even one sinner turn to Christ. This is pecultarly the case when we reflect that most of the impenitent here, have passed through several powerful meetings at the East, and many, I regret to say, seem to have fled from the East to rid themselves of those moral and religious restraints imposed upon them there. Nor is it uncommon to find some old professors of religion, whose motives for removing west, were no better than Our house of worship is now com- those just alluded to. In many instances, when I have found one of the rnost hardened, reckless beings in comrnunity, the truth has come out, that he once "joined a class," or took the vows of God upon him in the holy congregation. There are hundreds all over this western land who, when they left their churches at the East, neglected to take letters, thinking they could "send for them at any time;" "did not know where they should locate," or "supposed there was no church of their denomination at their place of destination." Temptation is thus presented to neglect the communion table, public worship, the family altar, the closet, and finally to procure no letter of dismission, join no church, and become content to live without God in the world. beseech you, to Christians removing westward, Bring your letters and your religion with you. Bring your family altar, your love for the closet, the worship of God, and the ordinances of the Gospel. All these you will need, with your christian armor bright, to endure the temptations and trials incident to the new settlements of the West. With them, you will be a blessing to us, without them a curse.

## Influence of the A. H. M. S.

One brother who feels greatly indebted to your Society, after hearing a sermon in its behalf, said: "I gave all I had, a shilling, and if it had been a dollar it would have gone as cheerfully, for I believe that Society must save our country. What could our poor congregations do without it?" I have been interested by an influence of your Society across the ocean. The voice of a feeble missionary in Wisconsin may be heard in the heart of Great Britain. An unlettered Englishman, who was apparently converted here two years since, and who has given delightful evidence of growth in grace from that time, came to me, some months since, and said: "While lying on my bed last night, I thought I must do something for the salvation of my friends in England; it was impressed on my mind that I must write them a letter." I penned for him a letter which he dic-

sion, of the revivals we had here enjoyed, of the Washingtonian cause, &c. This he directed to his brother, and requested him to ask the pastors of two dissenting churches in his native place to read it to their congregations on the Sabbath, urging his relatives to attend those churches while the letter was After the letter was written, he said of his own accord, now let us pray that God would bless it. We then bowed the knee together, and seemed to be agreed touching the thing we asked of God. He has since heard of the reception of that letter and of the great interest with which it was heard by his relatives and the friends of his youth. The seed which has been thus sown by this foreigner was watered by prayer. We know not yet what fruit has been produced; but we may know when the millions shall stand before the throne of God, who will there praise him for the blessed influences of the Home Missionary Society. Though a Home Society, its influence through the world.

## ELINOIS.

From Rev. E. E. Wells, Missionary to destitute places in the vicinity of Chicago.

Since my last report, I have been constantly employed preaching every evening through the week in different neighborhoods, and two or three times on the Sabbath, visiting from house to house, &c. The Lord has poured out his Spirit and produced a general awakening among the people, particularly in two districts, about 8 miles from each other, and a few miles north of Chicago. The work commenced at a point about 18 miles north of the city, on the north branch of the Chicago River. I visited that place about the first of December, in the course of my missionary labors, and discovered such indications of the presence of the Spirit of God, as I thought warranted me in spending a few days there and making some special efforts. I accordingly commenced preaching in private houses tated, giving an account of his conver- in different neighborhoods, giving out my appointments from one evening to another, as Providence opened the way. The interest and solemnity soon ingreased; and in the course of a week, I had the happiness of hearing from a number, the anxious inquiry, "What must I do to be saved;" and in about three weeks, between 30 and 40 profecondly gave their bearts to the Savior. Among the hopeful subjects of the work, are to be found some who had been professors at the East, but who gave up their old hopes, that they might obtain such as would better stand the test of oternity. Several English families also were more or less interested during the progress of the meeting, and some of their number have, I trust, found Christ to be a justifying Savier. A sharch has been organised on total shetinence principles, and twelve individuals subscribed to the articles of faith and the covenant, and as many more will probably be prepared to unite before the appointed time for their first communion.

I commenced a similar effort at a lace called Union Ridge, 8 miles S. W. from the North Branch, and about 10 miles from Chicago. Here also the good Spirit went before me, and accounpanied the preached word with His special influences, convincing men of sin, and bringing them to bow in sweet submission to the Sevier. Beveral heads of families, and a number of youth, who had been gathered into a Babbath school which was formed about a year ago, now give good evidence of aving "passed from death unto life." Did my limits permit, I might specify some cases of marked and peculiar interest, in which it pleased God to make a signal display of His grace. Last week I organized a church on the Ridge, with the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Drake, and on the Sabbath, 16 adult persons took the vowe of God upon them. Several more would have come in on profession of their faith, but were prevented from attending by the extrame inclemency of the weather.

We anticipate as the result of the labor in these two places, the gathering of from 40 to 50 members into the two breaking, &c., and who professed hat aburches which have been formed. I week to submit to God, arose in the think I can say also, with confidence, meeting, and said, "My friends end that an opening has been made in both neighborn, you are all acquainted with

places for much future good. Prejudices against our doctrines and our kind of preaching, seem to have been in a measure done away. When we look at the moral aspect of the communities, and contrast it with what it was, we can say truly, "what hath God wrought,"

But it must not be thought, that nothing remains to be done; for unless the efforts which have been already made, one be followed up perseveringly, much will be lost. My field is an important one, it being in the vicinity of Chicago, which is destined to be a great commercial emporium, and the eeu is constantly filling in with population.

And yet, such use the emberroope the outliers in the region referred to, that they con do very little for a minister; and uni the principal part of his support to flumbiled by the A. H. M. S., the missionary must relinquish his labors. We earnestly hope this may not be necessary. Will the churches of the East allow those lights just kindled in the midst of darkness to be queached?

From Rev. L. Fornau, Kone Co., Ill.

Mr. F. labou at Batavia and Big Woods. In the latter, a protracted meeting was held in December, of which he says :---

Great stillness and soletanity per-vaded the assemblies. Old backsliders, who were once professors, but who had lived for years without any appearance of religion, were cut down by the power of God, and brought to confe their exceeding guilt in foreaking Hlm. Of such, the country is full, and many who before were not suspected of ever having professed religion, were brought to light, and some, we trust, to repentance. Sinners were made to tremble, and some appear to have been born again.

A middle aged man, who had for many years believed and advocated Universalism, and who had carried out the doctrine practically, in Sabbaththe opinions I have entertained and advocated, for a number of years past. I wish now to declare, that I believe that dectrine no more. I intend, by the grace of God, to serve the Lord the rest of my days." This man has exected a family altar, and appears as yet to have truly turned to God. The teacher of the school—a young man from the East—who once thought he experienced religion, and was sometime connected with a church, but for twelve years has considered himself! destitute of religion—did not pray nor have the Bible read in school-was brought to a sense of his sins, and continges to run well. He immediately commenced praying in his school, introduced the Bible as a reading book, and is laboring to promote the spiritual good of his pupils.

How many have been reclaimed and brought to God, I am unable to may; but the Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad, and to him

be all the glory.

From Ren. E. G. Howe, Abingdon, Lake Co., Ill.

## Motion alterlated by missionary aid.

I intimated in my last report, that I was detained, at its date, after the meeting of the Presbytery at A----by an injury received in watering the horse of one of my missionary brethren. While writing it, I supposed I should be able to travel in a few days. But having arisen from the bed to write, I became a sufferer for my punctuality; for, in resting my sprained and brussed foot on the floor, I took a bad cold in it, which caused it to inflame, suppurated and slough, reduced me, through pain, to a skeleton, and confined me to the bed in that place, most of the time in worthy" to do something to form chrisagony day and night, 38 days, and in | tian society in this wilderness. I have the vicinity 14 days longer. I then moved slowly 30 miles north, to one of my preaching places, where cold weather and snow arrested me, till I apostacy of some, who in other places had visited all the families. It was the had a name to live; the inroads of dif-2d of December before I arrived at ferent errors, causing some of the dis-

weak. Since that, my crutches have been exchanged for a cane; I have met my appointments, with some modification, and have been much of the time in my eleigh from bome; but the surgeons tell me it may take a year to recover the use of my ankle, if I ever do.

This has been a severe affliction. But though "all" His "waves have gone over me," and His "wrath lieth hard upon me," it is good to be afflicted. I will justify God in all his ways.

Most affecting was it in my trouble to see the hand of the A. H. M. S. ready for my help. I was poor, sick, and among strangers; but that hand was there to minister to my wants. True, I found sympathy and aid from these strangers, but I have at no time felt so great an obligation to the Society, as its aid supplied me with surgical and medical service, and other things necessary, to an amount of between \$30 and \$40. If I had had no such resource, I know not but the mental agony of both myself and wife, who was with me as my nurse, would have been more difficult to bear, than the bodily pain, very excruciating though it was. Indeed the Missionary Society upholds the minister in these new settlements, at every step, for I can hardly conceive it possible for one who is devoted to his work, to continue here a year without support in addition to that derived from his people.

## Tried, but not unhappy:

From a Missionary who went from New-England.

Under all the various trials and difficulties of a missionary life, I am content. I am happy in "being counted no desires to return to New-England. There are indeed discouragements to be encountered—the lukewarmness or home, having been two months absent, ciples to waver from the truth; dis-and being even then very lame and regard of the Subbath, profaneness, and



open indicately; went of strongth to trai profess hope in Christ, 4 of when occupy a field constantly widening and lengthening-but all these, and more, are overbalanced by the unfailing promises of God, even though there were no fruit of our toil visible to the eye of sense. "Thanks be unto God, which al ways causeth us to triumph in Christ,--for we are unto God a sweet savor of Christ in them that are saved, and in them that periob."

I wish I could open my beart to ministers of my acquaintance in New-England, in reference to the West. In particular, I would try to persuade some of much pesional experience to examine the question of taking part with us younger men in the high privilege of guiding the ark of the Lord, and laying the foundations for many future gene-rations. While I would not conceal from them the prospect of trials, which however different from, might not be greater than those of their present location. I would secure them the Missionaries exparience the truth of

## mey apirit.

the promise, "My grace is sufficient!

for thes."

My time is all employed in this work, and I want nothing more than a bare support. But I am determined to labor on, pay or no pay. I love it; I feel that it is laboring for Christ. There is peculiar happiness in preaching the Gospel to the poor and needy, and ministering to their wants.

## A destitute neighborhood blessel.

To a very needy region some ten miles distant, I have devoted some time for the last 6 months; preaching speculation there. The settlement may there, on an average, about twice a month, and visiting many families. Buring the progress of this labor, an from New-England. A few of them The old log school-house has been manifest. The old log school-house has been came, but, for a time, it was scarcely known. A revival of religion that took tive hearers. They need, and intend to build a larger house—using logs of Blake's labors, made great changes. to build a larger house—using logs of Diane a manner to build a larger house—using logs of Diane a manner to build a larger house—using logs of Diane a manner of the Congregational or Diane. since 3 or 4 expressed great anxiety members of the Congregational or Bay-about their souls. More recently, many tist church, the latter of which were have been deeply impressed, and neve-subsequently formed. The Congrega-

where near their sixtleth year—veeing in Satan's cause. One, especially, was s remarkable case, an old, way-wag out-cast drunkard, every way fee and wretched. But the power of the Almighty Spirit was upon him, and M sins were set in array before his Under powerful convictions, he trembled and grouped, pressed down under a sense of his guilt, until he cried on "O, I shall die! How can I live? In this distressed condition he spent a sicopiesa night and a suniasa day. A length, he sied, unto sin, we trust, to "walk in newness of life." Ever since, he has given the clearest evidence that he is a new creature in Christ Jesus. His conversion ! matter of amazement to the community.

A week ago, we took the preliminally stops towards organizing a church at that place.

From Rev. T. Lippincott, Madison co., Ill.

## A New-England Village in the West,

I am laboring, as formerly intimated, one half the time at Bunker Hill, where a Congregational church may be said to be newly formed, by separation from This is an intethat of Woodbourne. resting field. A rolling prairie, in the south part of Macoupin county, which I have many a time travelled over, and looked for many miles every way without seeing a house, is now occupied by a neat village, (New-England pattern,) and farms and neat small dwellings in every direction. There is much industry and enterprise, though little



## THE HOME MISSIONARY.

mained until my connection firm the church in the faith. when they agreed to sepaery distinct centres of influ- of Home Missions. 20 concequence of the separa. ch was entirely harmonious) | atly increased energy and acatumn we held a protracted at the place, the results of greatly awakened feeling, | activity, and evident epiritu- members, and an ingatheris from the world to the numon 10 or 12, besides the reof some backsliders. The Christ lies on the hearts of wo, I hope uppermost.

### boy want n minister.

ly engaged a year until they me. The distance, some 20 sore, is too great, and I have to aid them in procuring a o settle with them. I know de with whom I would rather personal comfort were all or · object. I allude especially lligence, piety, harmony, and the members. Their village and settlement new, but the good.

## s. M. Kimball, Augusta, Ill.

## Brief review.

iow entered on seventh year or in this place. When I settlement was in its early The church which had been a little before my arrival, 12 members. Since that have enjoyed three seasons More than one hundred his time been added to the out of them by profession. bie class has been attended last year, by most of the

united with the church at W. | has done much to strengthen and con-

is, though the two places are But for the severe distress in perunjary at, accounted advisable on geo. But for the severe distress in perunjary matters, this church would now be a willing grounds, masmuch as there; and liberal benefactor, instead of a pensioner

### he brethren at Bunker Hill. From a Missionary returning to the Bast on a visit.

I have now spent nearly 10 years in Illinois, and 6 of them with this people, and under the patronage of your Society. The scenes through which I have passed, during this time, bave so fastened themselves upon my mind and affections, that nothing but a plain indication of the divine will would parsuade me to leave.

When I came here, I travelled 25 miles over a trackless prairie, finding one house where a flourishing village now stands; and on arriving here, I found three families, all from the western part of New-York, anxiously waiting and praying to God, to send them a minister to aid them in raising the standard of the cross. These 3 families embraced 18 persons, 13 of whom I formed into a church. immediately commenced two prayer meetings in each week, and a Sabbath school, which have been continued summer and winter, without interruption, ever since. The whole number received into the church, 89-4 have died—15 have been dismissed and excluded—leaving the present number 69. Considering all the causes peculiar to a new country, to distract, and destroy brotherly love, great peace and harmony have prevailed.

Missionaries of the A. H. M. S. have eldom returned to the Last.

This missionary returns not simply to visit an aged parent, three brothers, an only sister, and a beloved child, whom for many years he has not seen, but also on account of impaired health. And surely, if Foreign Missioneries may cross the ocean at a much greater expense of time and money, to recruit their health and refresh their hearts, it will not be thought improper for the Home Missionery to ion with much interest, and leave his field for a few weeks for a similar

offer larging larger the harden and t of the day so thinkfully and so long.

## THE LAWS.

From Res. B. Littredge, Balford, Inc.

Fruits of the Berival in 1948,

For an account of the work of grace here tilinded to, see Home Machinery for Dec. last, p. 184.

In my last communication I gave ou some account of our revival of reion. An the fruite of that revival, forty-fire have been gathered into our church on profession of their faith, and three by letter-besides many others to the Beptist and Methodist churches. We have now had time to test, in a good degree, the character of the young converts. And I am happy to state, that I never witnessed a revival of religion where the work appeared to be more genuine; nor one where the conworts, after a lapse of six months, apseared better than they do among us. Of those who have united with my church, I do not know of one who does not now give good evidence of having passed from death unto life.

The effect of this revisal on the community, is very marked. Its effect on the church has been truly wonderful. It has greatly elevated the standard of piety. The views and feelings of the shurch with regard to personal responsibility, christian character and boly living, have greatly changed; and they have received such an impulse. and made such an advance in the divine life, that I trust they are prepared for greater efficiency as well as greater enjoyment in the service of Christ. Another effect of this revival upon the church, is that it has brought into aconly inactive members of the church, but whose neglect of duty and daily walk paralyzed the energies and efforts of those who had a heart to be faithful. Some of these have now become our most efficient members, while many new and active members have been added to our number. This revival has also changed very materially the whole moral sepect of the place, and of the reediness to attend them with his yes region around. Religion has become a Spirit!

lucro familier topic of th among the parple, and a greater in manifested to attend on the m grace. In come neighborhoods, wi previously there was but little ruling raffuence, and wichedness in a appailing forms was piets change is truly wonderful, the or themselves being judges. In or borhood of this kind, where h member of our church provies sided, we now have inquired smong these, are mane who had not attended a religious meeting for for been sport in heating, find bling, and the like !

In view of this work of Gad, we as adopt the language of the Pa "Then was our mouth filled wi laughter, and our tougue with ei then said they among the heathen (or enemies,) the Lord bath done great things for them." To which we can heartily and gratefully respond, "The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad."

It is a matter of devout gratitude to God, that during the past year, we were enabled to complete our neat and substantial house of worship, which will accommodate 400 or 500 people; and that so soon after its completion, w were permitted to witness in it, so manufestations of the divine prese and power. And we can now lust back and see that the first indications of this work of grace, were manifest about the time that our house was dedicated to the service of God.

Who can read without emeting the firegoing details of the blooding of Gel upon this Home Missionary effort? To think, th all this improvement of the social condition of a community, all this recess of such from perdition, all this edification of God's pos has been accomplished, instrumentally, at 6 trifling cost, and might, all have been provented, had that cost been withhold-I does it exait the grace of God! If the Late so richly blesses the little that is done for Home Missions, what might we not expect, if the gifts of his people were such us 🕮 afford better evidence of their faith in his

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From Southern Indiana.

## Roman Catholic Schools.

Our Female Seminary, which is under the superintendence of Mrs. B. has recently been incorporated and promises to be prosperous and useful, if the hard times do not crush it. **We propose to make a strenuous effort** during the coming season to secure a fund for the support of one teacher. This is absolutely necessary to enable us to compete with the Romanists in this region, who have some 5 or 6 permanent seminaries within a hundred They have thoroughly miles of us. studied American character and institations and are doing vastly more for their cause by their schools, than by all their churches and cathedrals.

From Rev. S. N. Steel, Delphi and Monticello, Ind.

## Bevival

When I came here the church numbered 28 members. They were mostly females and in a cold state, having had but little preaching for three or four years. As soon as I came here, I commenced visiting from house to house, conversing with Christians and sinners. During this quarter 19 united with our church—sixteen of them on profession of faith, and eight of them were baptizad.

Since November I have been preaching one fourth of my time at Monticello, the county seat of White county.

During all the quarter from December to March the church has been in a | constant revival state. The people of God have had a spirit of prayer, and God has blessed us with the influences of his Spirit. In January we held a we trust, gone home to heaven. Someshort protracted meeting, and another time afterwards, a second of the thr in February. The Lord was with us made a profession of religion. The in both meetings and much good was third man remained unconcerned until done. During this quarter twenty have our revival last fall. About the beginunited with the church, seventeen of ning of that work, one of those good them on profession of their faith in brethren said to the other, that the Lord Christ. And there are eighteen or had converted two of those for whom. twenty who expect to unite with us at | they had prayed so long, but that he our coming communion season.

The last of December, the Spirit of the Lord was present at Monticello. to convict and convert sinners. The Friday evening previous to the fourth Sabbath in January, I commenced a meeting, which was kept up for two weeks. This was one of the most glorious meetings I ever attended. I organized a church of thirteen members. Eleven more were added. The fourth Sabbath of February I held another communion season, brother Carnahan was with me. As the result of the previous meeting, thirty-nine united with We are to have another the church. communion season the fourth Sabbath of this month, and I know of more than twenty who expect to unite with us.

During this quarter I have organized the church with thirteen members. Since that time fifty have united with Forty-secen of them on profession Thirty-two of of their faith in Christ. them were baptized. They have raised a subscription sufficient to build a good house, and have commenced to work at They feel that they must immediately have a minister to settle with them. The Lord is still with them in great power. And all this has taken place in a new county in which there are not two thousand inhabitants, and in which there has never before been a revival of religion.

## Persevering prayer.

About five years ago, two good, humble praying men in this church, selected three ungodly men, for whom they agreed to pray. And those two brethren met every week to pray for the three. who knew nothing of what was going on in their behalf. A year had not passed, before one of those men was hopefully converted; and has since, as felt discouraged, and supposed they

might give up the third, as there was I bounds, for want of houses and teacher no prospect of his being brought into I have been making attempts in th the kingdom of Christ. The other brother, however, replied, that he was not yet discouraged, that he yet had hope that the individual referred to would be saved. And in the midst of the revival, he became a subject, and is now a happy Christian. O if we did but have faith, and were importunate in ] prayer, what wondrous displays of di- l vine grace might we behold!

## 丁里只知道 86里里。

## From a Missionary in the Hill County.

At all my appointments, there is good attendance, and more than an ordinary degree of seriousness, and solemnity, without any thing, that deserves to be called excitement. I cannot but hope 'evidence of regeneration was grants that the good seed, which you are helping to scatter in my field of labor, will ripen into a precious harvest ere long.

a very interesting Bible class, made up, two or three men drunk, but no interesting with one or two exceptions, of young cating effect whatever was produced people. This class numbers 20, some His meaning seemed to be, that the is are members of the church and some fluences of the Holy Spirit on his bear are not. My rule is, first to give a cri- had counteracted the effects of the a tical and practical exposition of the cobol and prevented his intoxication passage, and then examine the class; He related also that his load of gui so far the exercises are delightful and and am was removed while he wa interesting. I have no language to set sleeping, and he wakened himse forth my deep conviction of the import-shouting. His experience was a brigi ance of catechetical instruction; nor one, not to say miraculous, and he was could I express the pleasure I feel received. Shortly after, I appointed when engaged in such a work. The temperance meeting at the same place children of my charge, who are too Several persons came, as it was th small for the Bible class, are engaged—first effort of the kind in that neighbor at home in getting their little cate- hood. I exhibited the evils of integr chisms. It is a pleasant task to meet perance, and detailed the distressing them and hear their lessons, at their casualties, that led to the formation ( OMD Disploss\*

ple at \_\_\_\_\_ into the spirit of prayer not unfriendly to republicanism, or I meetings, or of keeping up the Monthly our civil and religious liberties. Be Concert among them; and from their the effort was unauccessful. The prix peculiar condition, I do not expect such scipal man in the neighborhood, state a thing this winter. Neither as yet, afterwards in conversation, that he sti have I any Bible class among them, viewed the temperance movement a But I hope, under God, to report a dif- threatening to rob us of liberty, to los ferent state of things, for this part of us with enormous taxes, and to produc my field, at the end of my next quarter. civil war and bloodshed among us. A

cause of temperance, but without muc success. About the central points i my field, temperance principles hav a firm hold, with the more respectable but in the outskirts and corners, mus remains to be done in this cause.

### Mitsetrations of ch arbjitr and orbi

This report would be incomplete, di I not glance at some of my difficultie In November, by request, I attended protracted meeting of a sister denomnation, held in the limits of one of m churches. A very autonishing excits ment prevailed, and the brother, wh conducted the meeting, received men bers into his church, whose conviction by their own confessions, were remove while they were asleep, and whose 🎉: to them in a dream. One individual I relating his experience, said, that on certain day, while he was under ou I have during this quarter, organized \_viction, he drank spirits enough to mak the jirst temperance society, and a I have not been able to get the peo- 'tempted to show that this reform we There are no Sabbath schools in my proof, he alieded to certain discussion in our state legislatures, and to the rise | Sabbaths, that I have hitherto found it **€ Bonaparis**, without showing the perseacy of either to the case in hand. These facts are indexes, whose direction cannot be mutaken. The difficulty of preaching successfully to people in this condition, is obvious. I am glad that my missionary field in general is filled up with a more enlightened population. These dark spots are confined mainly to a few secluded neighborboods.

## MORTH CAROLINA.

Prem Rev. H. F. Taylor, Buncombe and Henderson Co.'s, N. C.

### Mountain Missions.

In Buncombe, I preach twice a month at Ashville, the county seat, which is 20 miles from where I reside. **church** here is small, but the congregation is large and attentive. We have also a good church building, lately dedicated. The place, in many respects, is one of considerable importance, and promises constant improvement. have an occasional service for the blacks, separately, which is attended by more than 50, and promises much good to their souls. I am greatly asated here by Rev. Dr. Dickson, whose **Bi health** will not allow him to preach regularly, but who preaches oftener than once a month, superintends a flouzishing Sabbath school, attends to the monthly concert, circulates tracts, and in various ways, being on the ground, does much for the church. At the Sulphur Springs, four miles from A., where a portion of the Ashville church reside, and which is a place of considerable regort in the summer, I maintain evening and might appointments, negativet rue beese of an elder. Here I have always the pleasure of preaching to a full honse. Twelve miles beyond A, and 30 from where I live, I bestow my fifth Babbaths to the Rim's Creek church, which consists of 14 members, has one elder only, is harmonious and prosper-The population here does not admit of large congregations, but the little bend are so thankful for a visit where in the few months which have 5 on account of stormy weather.

good to go.

In Henderson county, I bestow two Sabbaths a month to the same church, worshipping in two different places, Davidson's and Mill's River, about 13 miles apart. These places are in the heart of good settlements. I have large congregations at each, and have from time to time, the cheering evidence that my labors are not in vain. At a meeting of four days duration at Mill's River including the first Sabbath in October 1842, assisted by brothers Bradshaw and M'Kee, (both of whom came more than 100 miles to assist me,) I received to the communion of the church, on examination, seven persons. The meeting throughout was one of deep interest, and I trust of great good to this people.

The cause of temperance is gaining rapidly on the people in all these mountains. I preached to large assemblies on the subject, both on Christmas and New-Year's day.

In conclusion I have only to say that whatever good I may have effected, or may yet effect in this field is due to your Society, for the hope of aid from that quarter alone, determined my course in coming to it.

## OHIO.

## The Mormos Country.

in answer to frequent appeals in behalf of the North Western counties of Ohio, lying an the Maumee River, the Executive Committee, in October last, appointed Rev. Ephralm Chambers and Kev. N. T. Fay to proceed to that region. Owing to unavoidable delays, they were not able to set out until late, and they experienced much rough weather, and some peril. From their reports, of which extracts are subjoined, it will be seen that they have found an extensive field and an abundent entrance into it, and are fully and happily employed in their Master's work.

From Rev. N. T. Fay, Prospert, Wood Ca. O.

After leaving New-York, I was dolayed on my way four days at Buthle,

On Wednesday, Nov. 16th, I sailed i on heard the Gen. Scott, Capt. Davis, for Maumee city. Had a pleasant passage till Thursday evening, when we encountered one of the severest storios within the remembrance of the oldest surlors of the lakes. The violence of the winds had driven the waters towards Buffalo, and in attempting to enter Maumoe bay the boat grounded. Owing to the wind, and ice, and the want of wood, the bost was estirely unmanageable, and we were thrown belpless upon the care of Divine Providence. On the 20th, Cept. Davis succeeded in bringing the boat under the les of Cedar Point, about five miles east of Manhattan, for the purpose of taking in a supply of wood. In the afternoon he was about to sail for Detroit, the best port which could be entered at that time. As the provisions had nearly tailed—the allowance of each person having been for two days but a scanty pittance—some fifteen of us went sahore at Cedar Point, where we found a French guide through the wilderness to Manhattan, where we arrived in the eveningthankful, I trust, for having been preserved from the effects of a storm, which buried so many hapless sailors and passengers in a watery grave.

His impromions, after a few weeks expepience in a region without regular ministerial **labor, are given as follows:—** 

Here is enough to do. My former ideas of the great value of our religious institutions have been changed. could otherwise not have been impresent so deeply with the truth, that error-monstrous, abourd, demoralizing, coul-destroying error—will certainly eweep over a community which has no States sat down together for the first stated preaching of the Gospel or Sun- time, as a united band of brethren, around day schools, or Bible classes, as I have the sacramental board. There were been by a short residence in this region. tween forty and fifty communicants in-Those whose lot has been cast under | cluding those from Perry and Scott. It the "droppings of the sanctuary," and was a happy, impressive scene. A few who have never failed to bear the tones months ago I could not have head to of the Sabbath bell which weekly visional on their cars, may form in their Christians partaking of the memorials minds a sad picture, as they think of of a Savior's dying love. When I came benighted minds. But when they come to this place, a few months since, it to see the reality, if they love the cause seemed to me like a moral grave, where of truth and righteousness, their bearts Christians of every name buried reli-

After conferring with these to wi commission directed him to apply for direction on to his specific field, Mr. Fey was stationed at Freeport. Of his prespects there, he wrote in February,—

There is a degree of seriousne upon the minds of the people, and a desire to hear the truth; and there have been a few cases of hopeful conversions in this place. But there are a great many obstacles in the way. strong sectarian looking prevades this community—prejudices which it is very difficult to overcome.

My general plan of labor for the year is, to make Prespers the central point of labor, to preach one third of the time at Scott, and one third at Perry. We have commenced a Sunday school at Freeport, and taken measures to establish others at Perry and Scott.

Christians will do all for my support which they feel able to do. They are few in number, and struggling against the difficulties to be found in a new country. Log-cabins, poor reads, weeds and stumps, meet the eye wherever we turn.

By a later communication we are industed of the Divine blessing on the labors of our missionery. On the 19th of March, a Congregational church was organized at, Freeport—the first ever constituted there. Mix members were received by letter from ether churches, and sixteen on confession of their faith. The number of hopeful cases of conversion is stated to be about thirty.

Last Sabbath, individuals who had come from far distant parts of the United will not be strangers to a end feeling. I give, and eat down in forgetfulness of their first love. My heart was pained. But God, in his mercy, has planted a vine here in the wilderness, which I trust, will hear fruit to the glory of his name to many coming generations. O let me join with you in praising the Great Head of the church, and in praying that He would water it with showers of grace!

A small meeting-house is going up, and two young men have been found who are expected to enter upon a course of preparation for the ministry.

In closing this report, permit me to add, I feel an interest in the musionary enterprise which I never felt before. clearly see how much the A. H. M. S. m doing for our western country. Your benefactions are filling the hearts of Christians with much gratitude and joy. But it is the prayers of those deeply interested in the objects of your Society, which affords the missionary his greatest comfort. O how reviving is the thought, that hundreds are praying for me! Were it not for this, I should pass many hours of despondency. But when I feel any degree of dejection, I love to think of the relation I sustain to your Society, and to fancy I hear from the lips of devout Christians accents of fervent prayer-" Lord remember the mismonaries of the Cross. Give them grace and wiedom. And may they have many souls as seals of their ministry." Such prayers as these are invaluable

The other missionary, Ray. E. Chembers, not having started so early so Mr. Fay, was not exposed to the gale on Lake Erie. He was, however, compelled the ice to land at Haron, and transport his family over land. He several weeks esseciated with Rev. Mr. Woodbury at Plain, in special religious services. After meeting the association of ministers, and visiting Napoleon, Defiance, Denmark and Farmer, Mr. C. was stationed in the Farmer church, preaching occasionally in Denmark and in Bryan, the county seat. A temperance society has been organized at Deamark numbering 40 members, and promising efforts for Bible class and Sebbath school instruction are cumusenced.

their first love. My heart was pained. From Rev. E. R. Johnson, Carlisle, Ret God, in his mercy, has planted a Clerk Co., O.

### Spiritual blessings.

The past year has been full of toil and of blessing; a year of the right hand of the Most High, in this field. We have had new hardships, and new enemies; but still, new and more copious blessings. The Spirit of the Lord has been poured out upon this field, and pure revivals have been, and are enjoyed by almost every missionary church.

The church of Honey Creek, (at Carlisle,) which has been a beneficiary of the A. H. M. S. for two years, has shared richly in spiritual blessing. Our number is more than doubled; three district prayer meetings; two Sabbath schools, and an adult Bible class have been sustained. The revival has not been a spasmodic excitement, but a waking up to duty and holy living; while the impenitent have been awakened, convicted and converted; and this state of things has been growing and improving. The Lord has been with us. Our congregation is now so much stronger, that we shall pay off our old debt, (incurred by reconstructing the church,) and by another year, this church will be abundantly able to support the Gospel, and pay back into the treasury of your Society all that we have received, with usury, and I trust, belp other feeble churches, towards the setting sun. We have a prospect of organizing two churches during this year; one, six miles distant; the other, four miles; in two villages on the National Road, where I have often preached.

From Rev. Ebenezer Buckingham, Coshocton, Q.

## Berivol.

At the commencement of the year, there were manifest indications of good among us. Our Sabbath meetings began to be more numerously attended than formerly. Actiliness and solemnity pervaded the house of God, which was unusual. Our weekly prayer meetings began to increase in numbers and interest. The brethran prayed with a

mer spirit. Many of the church bugun | during the meetings, it is difficult to to feel deeply for the glory of God, and the spiritual condition of Zion here. Their conventation and prayers showed that they earnestly desired to see the goings of the Lord in his sanstuary, and to witness the conversion of souls. They were willing to some extent to make personal efforts for the salvation of souls. Even the impendent began to manifest interest in the subject of

personal religion.

When I may this state of feeling in the church and among the impenitont, I felt that more than ordinary religious affirta were demanded. I determined to have a protracted meeting in con-mection with our regular quarterly communion, which was on the 1M Sabbath of Pobruczy. The week previous, I spent in visiting from house to house, and holding evening meetings in different parts of the congregation for prayer and conference. The interest spened. On Wednesday, after the Mabbath, Dr. Linsley, of Marietta College, came up and preached for us eight days. The Lord was with us in every meeting. The truth presented was of that character, which was calculated not to excite mere animal feeling, but to coavince the sineer of his lost, ruined, polluted, helpless condition, to show him his need of Christ, and the adaptedness of Christ to his pecessities as a sinner, and to induce him to a prompt acceptance of Him as The result was, his only Satist. there was no high excitement manifested in all our meetings, but that deep, solemn feeling, which will ever result from truth, when applied by the Holy Spirit to the consciences and hearts of men.

The results of this season of refreshing, have been thus far, most bicased.

The church has be on greatly quickened. Some of the members feel, more than ever before, their obligation to be the Lord's, to devote their all, without reserve, to the promotion of his glory, and the advancement of the in-Serents of the Redoemer's kingdom. Instead of a decline in religious feeling after the meetings closed—as is too ! Sequently the case—there is in many cares a menifest advance. The mun-Ber that here been heptfully ecoretical

know with certainty. Bloves at proposeded for administration to the char - Eleven skil at our next quarterly communic There are ton or twelve more wh we expect to units with us at that tim At our last communica we received seven to the church on examination.

Religion has occupied the attention of this community during the last three months, to an extent before waknown. All the charches in this region have been more or less revived. There is an entire change in the religious character and aspect of this continual Many, who were but a few most since profusing the name of God with simust every breath, are now head singing Itle praises, or supplicating i favor. Many, who were but a few menths since strangers to the substancy, who speut their liableths in smessment or secular labor, are now fo as devout worshippers, every Sabbi in the house of prayer. In many families, where the voice of pusyer was seldom beard, the family altar has been erected. Surely the Lord bas done great things for us here, whereaf we are glad!

It is pleasant, my dear brother, to labor, and see the fruits of that labor, so soon manifesting themselves. would not exchange my situation as un humble laborer in the vineyard of the Lord, though in an obscure village, an with a comparatively poor and feeble

congregation, for a throne.

# ie work in Control Oble.

The Lord has been doing a great work in central Obio this pa in Columbus, Delaware, Mt. Gela Hartford, an alm note through the country, the public sceme roused to a sense of stormal things, and many have found comfast in Christ. Those who seemed nigh to death, as mentioned in a former letter. have recovered in part, and one wholly restored to lealth; all still showing the power of divine grace, in patient revigoation to the will of Gad, and a Christian deportment.
Within the bounds of my Mouse. there will three pious young men go | about eight young persons, and seven or to college this spring. I am satisfied that they will all aim at the ministry, though only one has distinctly stated! to me that such was his determination.

# MICHIGAN.

From Rev. O. C. Thompson, St. Clair. Mich.

#### Revival.

Some of the most proud and obdurate sinners of Port Huron, have bowed to the seeptre of the Almighty Savior. Between fifteen and twenty are hoping that they have passed from death unto life. Many family alters have been established, and some old ones repaired. One intelligent father who has not pray**ed in his fa**mily for six years, commenced that duty last Sabbath morning. His pious wife is overjoyed. Grog selling has received a heavy blow there of late. One evening was devoted to the **subject of temperance**; above 40 joined: the society. The principal merchant in the place rose in the religious meeting of last Nabbath evening, and promised to sell no more strong drink.

From Rev. A. Worthington, Milford. Mich.

#### A Season of Befreshing.

I have preached occasionally in a neighborhood about three miles from our village, where some of our church members resided. They have sustained a weekly prayer-meeting, commencing with only two or three. Those meetings increased in members and interest. Many of my hearers became more attentive and thoughtful, and I suggested the propriety of devoting Meetsome special attention to them. ings were accordingly held in log-house. There was a prayer-meeting an hour or two before preaching. Prayer was answered and the word was bleesed.

eight children, who have professed a determination to serve the Lord. of them were, before, very hardened opposers. One of them particularly. whose wife was a member of our church, was a hard drinker; and he told me, that a few Sabbaths ago, was the first time for 7 or 8 years that he had heard a sermon in M. on the Sabbath. He had pungent convictions: one night he could not rest, but requested his wife to arise, and pray for him. It was an affecting sight, to see one of his little children sit by his side among the inquirers. He is now an active laborer in God's vineyard.

From Rev. E. McDowall, Royel Oak, Mich.

### A work of grace.

The Lord in mercy has been with us all the winter. A number profess to have passed from death unto life. The youth begin to look to the service of God for true pleasure; heads of families have set up the family altar; the profane swearer prays; the drunkard drinks the pentacostal wine; the Sabbath-breaker is an interested hearer of the Gospel; old professors are revived; the dead is alive; the lost is found! To God be the praise.

A temperance society was formed at R. Oak, which received, in two meetings, 130 names to the pledge.

From Rev. J. Morton, Somersel, Mich.

### Drope of mercy.

My labors this winter have been multiplied, having been engaged almost every evening in the week, in meetings of some kind, as well as frequently during the day. Our meeting-house was plastered, and rendered comfortable for the winter. It has, we trust, already been the birth place of souls. As the results of a meeting held in January, ten are hoping in the pardoning There are four heads of families, mercy of God. One of them stands at

he head of a family, the semniader any [ in the morning of life. A piece wife, is I have had no ministerial help from rejoicing over the conversion of an impenitent hackand, and parents are re-sioing over their children.

When we estimate this work by the worth of the soul, it appears great insed. But when we view these around, Who are still in their size, it appages

comparatively small.

#### r fin e vertreil

The work has advanced slowly this two months, and I think is now as promising and as solesin as at any time since it began. Some of the fruits are rather postarkabie casus.

One is a young wen about eighteen. calm, clear, intelligent, possessing a good mind, and a good degree of firmnes; he designs immediately to study for the ministry, that he may be wholly devoted to the Lord. One is a man about fifty-five, who has been a very colf-righteous, profanc, Sabbath-breaking Universalist. Hardened by a long life in ein, he was almost beyond the bounds of our hope, yet the Lord brought him to see, that "except a man be born again, he cannot enter the kingdom of heaven." He now gives good evidence of humility and penitence, with faith in Jesus Christ. preached one avening to a solemn congregation, from these words, " We pray you, in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God." At the close of the sermon, an old man past seventy, trembling with the feebleness of age, arose and with faitering step came forward and taking hold of the desk in front of me, with both hands, exclaimed with bitrness of spirit, "I want to be reconeiled to God. I have always been unreconcited. I am about to die—an old ] gray-headed sinner. Can I yet be reconciled to God! Can I yet be saved!" The words, the manner and the age of the speaker, produced a thrilling effect in my own bosom, as well as in all the congregation. The old man now rejoices in hope of peace with God. He has

I have been obliged to labor very head. any denomination. Occasionally Methodist minister has preached evening. Ministers of our deposits tion are so remote from each other, that it is often difficult, if not entirely impractical to help each other much,

#### periodes of stally equipments.

There is a small place, but of much importance in this region. They have never had a minister of our order but are decirous of one; and I think one of he right stamp might be well enstaled there, if seet soon; but if not, it will he pre-recupied by others. The fact is, that every prominent point in this country, which opens itself, is imme diately occupied by the Catholic chape or something no better; and if a se and evangelical ministry do not take the ground at the first opening, it becomes ever after, more and more did cult to begin the work. It is a cale. taken hope, that proposes to wait until such points are strong enough to sugport a minister, before he is to be se to them. The field must be sultivated before it will yield the increase, or it Will grow up to thems and brambles of difficult extraction.

I am fearful of the Catholic power in this nation; and I am fearful that other things, called religion, which courtesy forbide to call by their right name, are preparing in disguiss the way for the beast of Rome. Our friends at the East, I apprehend do not see the color of prelates in the old states as we do in the new. We often hear, without a blush from the speaker, "Our brethren of the Church of Rome," and like expressions that indicate the affinity.

#### a observhos about What are

A minionery, after recounting the blessings of God at his labors, in revivale in two different parts of his field, makes the following uppent :

in hope of peace with God. He has G. is an eligible spot for a minister, also a son, and a grandeon hopefully and it is exceedingly important that the field be encupied. Can you not

pendent man? O, how those dear young converts need taking care of! I feel deep anxiety for them. Who will come and be a faithful under-shepherd, and carry the lambs in his bosoin? I was strongly importuned to leave my present field, and go there myself. But though in many respects it would be a desirable change, and though I could go under favorable auspices, yet 1 felt that the interests of the cause requires my stay here if possible.

And yet I feel worn out; and my field, which is large enough for four ministers of the best bealth and strength, (it contains 576 square inles) must go, lecturing on the "activity of mind," | county?

send them a man? A good, laborious, | that in a revival, he had often wanted two bodies, to use as physicians do . their horses, and when one was tired out, to take another. I have often felt so myself; only I want four bodies and four souls for this county. My dear brethren, what are the eastern churches and ministers thinking about, to leave one poor feeble men to cultivate so much territory. I have already three churches and shall soon have a fourth, and what shall I do with them ! I can but weep to look at the destitution, of this new region, and see how slow the church is to arise and take possession of the land. I feel as if I must have at least one more minister in this county, this year, to a great extent, uncultivated. Dr. and circumscribe my own labors. Will Beecher once said to our class, when I you not send one to take half of the

Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S., from March 1st to April 1st, 1843.

Re-appointed. Ber. W. H. Boy, Greham's Station, O. Rev. H. R. Howe, Huntington, O. Ber. Gro. Munilaws, Sumors, N. Y. Rev. Asa Johnson, Peru, Ind. Ror. Nech Cout, Mineral Point, Wis. Rov. Hirest Fout, Regime, Wis. Rov. Samuel Payme, Yellow Springs and vicinity, Rev. John S. Says, Scotosville, Yean. Rev. F. E. Lord, Walworth, N. Y. Rev. P. W. Gray, Hamberg, M. Y. Rev. Levi Rose, Secton, Can. West. Rev. Joseph Satler, Edwards Co., H. Rev. John C. Sherwis, Sciin, U. Rev. Wen. Chaptherly, Alton Presh. Bov. Wes. Chaptherine, Atton Presb., Ill. Rev. E. E. Welle, Vacanity of Chicago, IR.

Rov. Luther Shaw, Algonos, Mich. Ker. B. Cochran. Howell, Mich.

Not in commission last pers. Rev. Isainh Ford, Jackson, O. Rev. Italish Ford, Jackson, O.
Rev. France Norwood, to go to the West.
Rev. Charles Adams, Previdence, Ill.
Rev. Joseph S. Gravec, Woodbourne, Ill.
Rev. G. A. M. Ren-haw, Green Co., Mo.
Rev. S. Ryland, Wabless and vicinity, Mo.
Rev. Sponcer tt. Chark, West Greton, N. Y.
Rev. John Scott, Mayville, N. Y.
Rev. J. A. Hellock, Related, Ill.
Rev. E. Such, Hillsdele Camra, Mich.
Rev. Aaron Dutton, to go to Iswa.
Rev. Thomas Dutton, de. Rev. Thomas Dution,

The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from March 1st to April 1st, 1843.

inc Junioring sense,	JIVN	4 41
MARSACHUSETTS-		
Missionary Society, by B. Peckins, Ass't		
	1100	60
Greenfeld, Mrs. i. Tucker, in full to count.		
James T. Langutroth a L. M.,	10	•
Hampshire, Mas. Sec., by E. Williams, Trees, viz:		
Cash,	254	00
Belchertows, Ephraim Montague,		-
L. M.	20	00
Hudley, Geo. Boney, Sec.,	66	OD
Northumpton, First Cong., Ladico.	50	60
MHODE MLAND		
Providence, A. S. Armald,	90	80
CONNECTICUT—		i
East Windoor Hill, Rev. J. Cogowall, D. D.,		-
Fairfield, Mrs. R. M. Sherman, to canet.	-	00
Doge, Charles Bennett u L. M.,	30	80
Middlefield, a Young Lady, by Rev. D.	-	_
M. tiewerd.	- 4	80
Mgutic Bridge, Ct., Fem. H. M. C., in part	_	
to court. Mrs. Ellen Mullery a L. M.,		
by Mrs. A. M. Cook,	20	99
Were thousand the second transfer of Tale Cat.		,

loge, to court. Prof. Thutcher u. L. M., \$50; a member of the Gollege Church,		
080,	70	40
Home St. Ch. and Soc., by A. C. Baldwin,	Ö	
Mrs. B. Baldwin, by H. E. Hodges,	-	<b>35</b>
Norwich city, Ladice' H. M. S., by Mrs.	•	•
	900	ės.
South Woodstock, Mrs. Muris Rock-		-
wood, L. M., by Ladies' Miss. Soc., by		
Harriet A. Lyman,	30	44
Watertown, Muse Polly Nettleton, by	_	
Rev. A. Judson,	30	añ.
NEW-YORK-		-
Brooklyn, in part of larger of Miss		
Brooklyn, in part of larger of Miss Emily A. Austin, by Mrs. Sarah E.		
Austin Ka'r.	100	
Mrs. Z. Lewis, by Rev. W. B. Lewis,	15	
New-York city, viz:	_	
Central Ch., \$70 14; Seh, School, by		
l. S. Hardenstle, Noc., Sri 56.	70	64
Fuene St. Ch. N. T. Jonnings.	16	
Housen St. Ch., bol, by D. Blavens,		ä
Mercer St. Ch., J. L. Mason, Mil. J.	_	
R. Gibeon, \$10,	35	-
Spring St. Ch., coll. in part, \$151 74:		

94	THE HOME	MISSIONARY. May, 10
F. F. Schoules, \$30; M.?  \$5; Mrs. Surr. \$3; Cash.  \$1 50. Youths' Mus. So Track Priss. CA, \$9 50 hite, \$5 26.  E. Hyatt. L. M., \$30; Rev ing. \$15; W. C. M., \$ Entley, \$4.  Foughthepoin, First Press. Lathrop.  Syracuse, hal. of coll., by Cuot., Troy, N. Y., 9d Proch. Ch., b)	per jestulty, 200 ft. 5, Widows 14 ft. 5, Spauli- pi0; K. A. 50 00 Ch., by A. 50 00 Rev. R. S. 4 50	Liveria, Lenkport, First Fresh, Ch., Clutaria, Fur Ress, by Rev. L. Flagine, First tild, Richard, Higa, Rechester, Wes. Alling, 200; ethers, 221 M., Romalia, Hose, by Hav. R. Ladd, Sheddon, First Ch., by Rev. W. Childs, Fione Church, Tray, a ne-miser of Rev. Dr. Batain's Ch.
MEW Jr RSEY— Moomfield, Friend, to const. Seymour a L. M., Madison, Fem. Miss. Soc., by Arms. Morristown, 3d Press. Ch., L. K rikud, DETRICT COLUMBIA— Washington, 4th Press. Ch.,	Mes. S. W. 75 of try Rev. O. 126 of Ladior H.	Watworth, by Rev. F. E. Lord, Wolcow, Mrs. E. C. Page, to count, her father, land Lauvenworth, L. M., York, (Fowler-life,) York Cotter,  Resolute of the Council Agency, Diles, J. from Feb. Mt to March M. 1982, 200, 4, 5
M. S., by Susanna Standard VIRGINIA— Blatte Tevern, Rov. E. W. T. Aliana Tevern, Rov. E. W. T. Aliana Tevern, Mrs. Serah C. Sm. J. Portor, GBIO— Charlestown, Lorrain Co., Ch. to const. Rov. Jonathan L. M.,	aylet, 5 00 sith, by Rev. 30 00 and Cong., Cochran n	Antworp, Binghamton, coll., in part, \$30; Col. Ele., \$7; Young Ludier H. M. M., by Mine E. M. Batter, \$10, Capa Vincont, Chuton, is part, Grance, by Mr. Hoyt, Laydon by K. Evans,
Farmington Center, by Rev. Mayville, by Rev. W. H. Ro. Mount Liberty, by do. INDIANA— Bedford, Mon. Con. cell., \$5 5 panter, \$4, by Kev. S. Kill WISCONSIN— Green Bay, Presh. Ch., by R. Ohask, Mrs. Electa Weight, 10WA—	pers, 5 50 4 90 0; Dr. Cur- tredge, 11 50 ev. 3. Porter, 13 30 by do. 80	New-Ha-thrd, two friends, North Adams, Norwich, \$30, of which to const. Report A. Livermore a L. M., Pitcher, by L. F. Adams, St. Lawrence Co., D. M. S., Sherburn, in full to const. Rev. J. S. Brown, a J., 12, 235. Mrs. Mack Elev. J. S. Brown,
Harion Cong., 45 25; Mr. 75 etc., by Mor. W. C. Ran JASPER COR. *,* In the acknowledgment of M. S. for April, the amount fi Philadelphia, should have been Box of the Clinton St. Ch., by Secretary.	13,573 to 13,573 to 140 Philadelphia H rom Chuten St. Ch. from the Pau. 2011	Tri-ngie, in part to const. Rev. Harvey Smeth a L. M., Utter, S. Williams, \$5; L. R. Clark, \$2; W.J. Bacon and wife, \$6, Watertown, 3d Ch., Mrs. Anna Bonn, by . A Mr. Ely,
Resolute of the Western Agence from Feb. 1 to Microb 18, 100 roy, Secretary. Albico. Ladico' M. S., Mrs. J. H. \$63 St; others, \$61 23, in A Boy. Wm. M'Horg a.L. D., Shancia.	D. Rev. J. A. Mur- nites, Tree., 12 to cense. 105 10	Control of the quarter ending April 1, 1823.  B. P. Stone, Secretary, Concord, South Coog. Ch., Groton, Exchail Colburn, Concord, that, Key. Timothy Mergen, Guffatewn, Controcety, Sames. Cont Society, Hill. Ray. B. B. Beckwith,
Bergen Corners, Bratisi, Castle Creek, Conterville, Elmira, Games, Games, Games, Games, C. C. Saelye, \$35; 2. \$10; F. W. Crattenden, \$10; \$5; F. A. Sterling, \$5; D. \$1.50; W. G. Verplank,	W. E. Seb, O. Crane.	Littleton, Cent Society, \$1 58; Cong. Ch., 46 53. Hol in, Nathen Holt, Temple,
Vorplank, 50 cts.; S. Green, Elavanus, by Rev. Mr. Huggin Bloncetta, Hopewall, Mrs. Hunneb Prate, Ithura, T. B. Wulfann, in part, fance.	50 ats., 66 01	to pulpit, 87; Cong. Ch., \$13.25; Inguity of Jumes O, \$6, Lyme, I ant sloc., Campson, Italianthik Cong. Ch., Howkiker, Cong. Ch., 50 atc., Marche Cherin, \$0,



# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

.... PREACH the GOSPEL . . . . . . . Mark zvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be SERT  $1 \dots Rom$ , 2, 15.

Yel, XVI.

JUNE, 1843.

Na. 9.

# Watchman, what of the night!

The pages of the Home Mussionary, for the past year, have contained many details of interest selected from the correspondence of the Society. But the information thus presented, of the state and prospects of the work of evangelization in our country, is necessarily fragmentary and imperfect. The intelligent Christian, the anxious Patriot, will desire something more connected and compiete. A review is needed of the whole ground of the Society's operations, showing the openings before it, the facilities afforded by Providence and the Church for the prosecution of its labors, the measure of success which has been granted it, and the facts and relations from which is to be gathered what must yet be done. No Christian can study such a review, with sympathy for souls ready to perish, and in the spirit of Him who died for them, without valuing his own minister and church the more, and having his mind informed, his heart enlarged, and his prayers drawn out for the kingdom of the Redeemer.

We therefore ask our fellow Christians, to read and meditate upon the following Report of the Home Mussionary enterprise, for the year past. It is a history -not of the achievements of man-but of the gracious dealings of God. We tak them, not to be satisfied with casting the eye carelessly upon a few general points, but to dwell upon the particulars in each department of the narrative, and concerning every portion of the great field. And when they shall have done this, let them praise God for what has been accomplished, and ask him, "Lord, what wilt thou have us to do !"

#### <u> A Tear in our country's history:</u>

AS CONNECTED WITH THE HOME MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

# Seventeenth Report

Of the American Home Missionary Society.

PRESENTED MAY 10th, 1843. APP XAT

FORT, the Executive Committee may properly adopt, as an epitome of the Society's history for the past year, the language of inspired song, "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing proscious seed, shall doubtless come again In rendering their Seventeenth Re- | with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with

him." Buch has been the experience ! during the year, has been 665. Of of those to whom was committed the | these, 648 were in commission at the anxious trust of guiding the affairs of time of the last anniversary, and 245 this Institution since the last anniver-They went forth, and wept as they went, to behold the harvest so plenteons and the laborers so few. They wept, because when all the means at their disposal were exhausted, those who were ready to perish still knocked at their door, and there was nothing to give them. They have wept, because the day of our country's probation is so bwiftly pessing away, and the most thoughtful of her cone lay it so little to heart; while a large portion of the American field is left to him who soweth only tares. But still, having obtained help from God, the Society has rone forward, ecattering far and wide the precious seed, and now returns with its annual nerrative, to tell how its Great Patron has upheld it amid many trials, and crowned the year with loving kindness and tender mercies. To have been sustained, merely, whou The prosperity of the country was so depressed, and the general spirit of enterprise was well-nigh broken, were itself a matter of thankfulness. But i to be permitted to go farther, and speak of advances made in the Home Misgionary work ; to see the public interest ; in this cause increasing in intelligence and strength; and, above all, to behold the rain of righteousness descend on the thirsty wilderness, and the solitary places made glad—renders this annivereary an eminent occasion for joyful congratulation and praise; and may well invigorate the faith, and brighten the boses of the members of this Society."

The table of missionaries and other details is here omitted.]

From the preceding enumeration, the following results of the year are de-

The number of ministers of the Gospel in the employment of the Society.

The whole amount of labor purferend. io 607 **years**.

During a greater or less portion of the year, the Gospel has been preached by the missionaries in 1047 congregatires and missionary districts.

These laborers have been distributed in 34 states and territories of the Unice, and in Canada and Texas :--viz....in Maine, 68; New-Hampshire, 47; Vermont, 58; Massachusetts, 78; Rhode-Island, 3; Connecticut, 30; New-York, 198; New-Jersey, 10; Pennsylvania, 47; Delaware, 8; Maryland, 1; Virginia, 1; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, l ; Tenpessee. 6; Obio, 75; Indiana. 33; Illinois, 65; Missouri, 20; Arkansas, 1; Michigan, 46; Wisconsin, 26; Iowa, 16; District of Columbia, 1; Canada 9; Texas, 1.

By comparing these statements with the last Annual Report, it will be seen that there have been important advances in the good accomplished by the Succety. It has had in commission 87 more missionaries than in any other ear of its existence. These have labored in 60 more fields, and 63 years of labor bave been performed more than in the twelve previous months. Asother fact, which reveals the policy of the Committee, is that 64 more laborers than in any former year, have been stationed in the great valley of the West, towards which our increasing population is forcing its way, with an impotes which no temporal embarrasements have had power to check. In Wisconsin, lowe, Illinois and Missouri, alone, the appointments have been 42 more than in the previous year. When it is remembered, that a mighty struggle for the possession of that rising empire is drawing nigh, and that Romanism and infidelity are there concentrating their hosts for the coming conflict, the increase of missionary laborers in that part of our country, is a matter of

<sup>\*</sup>Towards the close of the year, one of the Vigo-Presidents of the Society, Exv. ALEX
PROUDERT, D. D.—benself on early increasing attention in given, on the disease of a life which hot been filled fields of this Hociety's culture, to find .eddness and hones.

bath school and Bible class instruction. ] ter and spring; and the present anniver-The number of popils under this sary finds many of them still under the species of training is not far from 68,400. Encouragement of important aid in this department is held out to the " missionaries, by the liberal offer from the American S. S. Union, and the Mansachusetta S. S. Society, of gratui-! **100s appropriations for libraries.** 

The impulse communicated to the cause of temperance during the pre-1 vieus year, has extended its influence into the last. The Committee are especially gratified to learn from the statements of the missionaries, that among the thousands who so suddenly assumed the vow of total abstinence from intoxieating drinks, the cases of apostasy are exceedingly rare. The number of persons thus pledged, in the communities connected with our missions, is not far trom 146,000.

The productiveness of funds invested in the Home Missionary cause, contiaues to be seen in the returns which are annually made to the treasury of tenevolence, from the fields on which they are expended. In 30% of those **folds, the aggregate** of charitable collections is \$13,000—being about 40 per cent. on the sum appropriated to them. This has gone for the apread of the Gospel in heathen lands, for the circulation of the Bible, and for the various other forms, in which the leaves of the tree of life are applied for the healing of the nations.

#### nd nddtions to the churches. Berlvals an

But the pious beart will inquire for menits, which the foregoing statistics the golden candlesticks, which it is the work of this Society to set up. To this inquiry, the Committee are permitted to respond, that the presence of the Saviour with his missionary servants, and his bleesing on their labors, has not been so signal in any year siace the revivals of 1831 and 1832. Many of the churches assisted were have been visited during the past win- | exert through this Society in a single

descending showers of grace. From the reports we learn, that 233 of the churches have shared in these effusions, and that 6,858 souls have beenhopefully born again, during the year, in connexion with the ministry of this Bociety.

The number added to the churches on profession of their faith is about 5,858; by letters from other churches, 2,370---in all, 8,233. This number is 2,709 more than the additions of the previous year, and would doubtless have been much larger, but for the brief period which has elapsed since the revivals referred to commenced.

But mere numerical statements convey a meagre idea of the blessings bestowed on the churches and on the land, by this merciful visitation. There are results which no human mind can compute, or figures express. No eye has seen the whole, but that which looks upon all things, which has followed the steps of every missionary—which has belield when, in the great congregation, truth, like a strong man armed, has grappled with rebellion, and when in the closet, or in the cabin of the forest, the still small voice has won the heart to love. The Infinite alone, canmeasure the wretchedness relieved by the reformation of the intemperate, and the happiness secured, when frieods, long alienated by discord, were reunited in affection, and desolate homes were cheered again with foud and gladness.

Precious beyond conception are the earthly fruits of this work of God's grace. But how much more precious but imperfectly disclose. It will ask the spiritual results, involved in the for the evidence, that One like unto inurrender of souls to Christ, domestic the Son of Man has been seen amid alters erected, cursing and blasphemy exchanged for prayer, produgal sons reclaimed, peace unspeakable shed abroad in weary hearts, and churches founded, to keep their places and to repeat and perpetuate all these blessings, until the consummation of the Redeemer's triumph! It is when contemplating such fruits as these, that the Committee feel how imperfectly appreciated is the influence which the Christians of this enjoying a refreshing at the date of the influence which the Christians of this last report; but a still larger number land, with the blessing of God, may

And never does the preciousness of the trust committed to the American churches appear so great, as when, with endeavors so feeble. God connects such glorious results. Could the souls who have been hopefully led to Christ by the instrumentality of your missionaries since our last anniversary, be gath-! ered here to night, from the North and i the South, from the East and the West, they would be more than doubly suffi-. cient to crowd this vast temple to its utmost extent. And could our ears hear i most part, their lot appears humble to but one note of the song put into their the eye of sense, they have taken large mouths—one burst of their new-born joy—how small would appear all the toil afar off, its influence in securing the and treasure expended, in pointing them welfare of those who shall tread this to the Lamb of God! How should we blame ourselves that other thousands still, are not embraced in the same! blessed company. The question continually forces itself upon the mind— persion and their solitude, have borne why should this gracious work have been so restricted? Why should other fields, as inviting and as promising as those that have been blessed, still remain barren? Has there no rain or dew of Heaven descended upon them? the Spirit of the Lord straitened; are these his doings? By no means. Divine Agent has been moving among the people that sit in darkness, and the destitute have sent to our missionaries. beseeching them to task their exhausted powers still farther, and to visit them in their prairie homes, that, at least, once more, they might hear the message of turned many to righteousness! salvation. But there is a point, beyond which, the most active zeal cannot go; and in many instances, where all things seemed ready for a spiritual harvest, no souls have been gathered, for there were no reapers there. How could they be- in preparing the Annual Report, it is And how lieve without preachers? could they preach, except they were sent! And how could the Society send! more, with the means placed at its com- 1 1st of May. In conformity with this mand?

#### The Missignaries.

bear testimony to the laborious zeal subsequent receipts have been \$99,and patient endurance, manifested 81284-making the resources of the by the gencies of the past year. class, they have shown

worthy of all the confidence, more than all the aid, which the churches have bestowed upon them. Especially should those be held in honor, who are bearing the burden and heat of the day amid the privations of the new states, and the more destitute portions of the older states. exhibitions of the spirit, which labors and has patience, and counts all things but loss for the cause of Christ, can no where be found. Although, for the views of their work, and have beheld, soil, when they themselves are laid in its bosom and mingled with its dust. And for the sake of this joy set before them, they have toiled on, in their dispatiently the opposition of unreasonable and wicked men, and shared, without a murmur, the privations of the communities where they dwell. During the revivals of the past winter, notwithstanding the extraordinary severity of the weather, they have shown an apostolic zeal in labors, watchings, and fastings, and in journeyings to surrounding regions, where the destitute were desiring to be taught the way of life. Their toil has been blessed, their record is on high, and in the day of the Lord, they will shine as those who have

### THE TREASURY.

For the sake of greater convenience judged expedient that the financial year of the Society should close on the 15th of April, and not, as heretofore, on the arrangement, the present Report embraces the receipts and expenditures of the Parent Society for only eleven and a half months.

The balance in the treasury at the The Committee take occasion to last anniversary was \$991 29. The missionaries, in the emer-Society for the year, \$100,804 13.

> As a At the beginning of the year, the unthemselves | paid claims of missionaries for labor

and there has since become due to them, and for incidental expenses, the farther sum of \$95,028 36, making the liability of the Society for the year, 8107,823 51. Of this cum, 898,215 11 karo boen paid.

To causel the remaining \$9,608 40 still due to the missionsness and towards meeting the further sum of \$28,341 56 ladged for the coming year, the balance in the treasury is only \$2,569 02.

In the history of the period now undgr review, as well as in all its previous experience, this lostitution has seemed te be peculiarly the child of Providence. In emergencies from which man could see no way of escape without disaster, our Heavenly Father has brought relief, and often in such a way, as to show that the hand that supplied the succor was his own. For many months past, the prevailing commercial embarranement. like the sirocco's breath, has seemed, at times, to dry up the very fountains of benevolence; and when the cause of tharity has asked for help-even at the door of the liberal—the answer has been, in the language of the king of t lerael, " From whence shall I help thee ? Out of the barn-floor! or out of the wine-press ?" But God has disposed; his people to take larger and juster views of the claims of our own country, and the induspensableness of Home Mussions to preserve whatever is valuable in her institutions, and to fit her to bear har part in converting the rest of the world;—so that what has been lost to this cause by the diminished means of I its patrons, has been, this year, more? than made up by the increase of their number and their self-denial. receipts of the eleven months and a half, covered by the Tressurer's Report, exceed the total receipts of the port, exceed the total receipts of the are due; and when the receipts are year preceding by \$7,349 20. The inadequate, the payments must be de-Committee express the opinion, that layed in proportion. It will therefore had the business of the country been be soon, that the missionary is brought in a prosperous state, the augmentanto a near relation to those who conted interest felt in this work, would tribute to his support, and is immediatehave enabled the Bociety to send, in- ly dependent on their prompt and libestead of 57, at least 100 additional la- ral aid. If that aid be withheld or dethe advancement actually secured, and terposed for his relief; the only experience of this community, to make will be to suspend all further appropria-

performed amounted to \$12,785.25; this whole land Immamuel's, let devout thanks be rendered to the King of Zion f But still, how far behind the importance of the work, in the largest enterprise of the churches! After all that is done, how much remains undone, and even unattempted! What is a single hundred thousand dollars, in an undertaking to which, perhaps, millions of souls must look for the means of their eternal salvation! Divided among those who should prefer Jerusalem above their chief joy, what a miserable pittance is the proportion of each, to be affered on the altar of Him, who gave for them his own blond. What is the annual addition of 50 or 60 missionaries, towards supplying a domestic and foreign increase of population of nearly THERE QUAR-TERS OF A MILLION, SINCE OUT last Report i

There was one way in which a temporary expansion might have been given to the Society's operations, viz: by resorting to loans for the means of sending laborers into the field. But although the most urgent motives to this course have been concentrated upon the hearts of the Committee, they have felt solemnly bound to restrict their expenditures within their receipts. The time has gone by, when the cregularities of collections might be safely corrected The experience of this by borrowing. and other Societies, in former years, the indications of Providence, and, if we mistake not, the judgment of the christian public, are all averse to involving our benevolent institutions in debt, for the means of proceeding with their work. Accordingly, during the past year, this Society has not horrowed a dollar; nor dues it propose hereafter to resort to this expedient. As fast as the churches supply the requisite funds, they will be remitted to the laborers to whom they berers, into the great harvest field. For layed, there is no system of credit in-

#### THE HOME MUSICINARY.

tions to the destitute, until the laborars | shall have received their hire."

### AUXILLARY SOCIETIES AND ağınıçınd.

## mary Sectory.

The Income of this Auxiliary for the year ending April let, was \$7,897 42— which is more by \$1,580 25, than the receipts of the previous year. The expenditures, including the payment of a debt of \$1,500, were \$7,777 12. Some further liabilities remain to be discharged, but the Trustees cherish the hope of being able to meet them before the close of the Bociety's current mis-

Sichary year.

Bixty-eight missionaries have been under appointment, in 64 congregations or larger fields. The blessing which has attended their labors, has greatly animated those by whose bounty the Society has been sustained, in the dark | and trying times through which it has passed. The Secretary, Rav. E. Gil-LETT, D. D., in his report, says, "The Lord has crowned the year with his goodness. The friends and patrons of the Maine Missionary Society, never had more manifest occasion, since its first establishment, to rejoice in its operations, than during the year now closing-whether reference be had to the fidelity of the laborers, or the results of their ministrations." Many precious revivale have been enjoyed, the fruits of which are seen in the reformation of social evils, and the strengthening and comprising parts of the of the churches in every good work. 4 And there are some promising aspects paries have labored to 53 cor for the future; the chief of which, := the growing conviction, that the cause | The aggregate of labor secuof Home Missions must be sustained." appointment is 38 years.

This Auxiliary has been for thirty- [houses of worship have beeix years, the chief instrument in the and four pastors settled. T spiritual husbandry of the state to of the year has been marke which it belongs. More than four religious interest, and spec fifths of the churches have partaken of its | of revival have been enjoys aid, and nearly half of them still depend the churches. on it, for the means of retaining the privileges of the Gospel. But the time year ending April 1st, were has come, when its operations should and the expenditures, \$4.06 'he conducted on a larger scale. More sides the income of the sti than half a million of people, pressing individual contributions, i.

ganised society, into the be wilderness, and calling for net and more laborers, require as this cause, at least double t amount that has ever been c by the churches of Laine. that an institution so well their grateful reverence, she. struggle with pecuniary o ment? With their enterprise tion, their rising institutions dant physical resources, it is conable that they depend themselves, for the means : the Gospel over the whol 88,000 square miles of ter they do not furnish those mer own children, who will furn the millions of the West? ( sangume, that the necessity th on the Christians of Maine, t recently given to the Hom ary cause, and especially the vivals of the work of God, w their liberality, so that th field of the East may be all and the pilgrim epirit of fa terprise, be permitted to tui gies to evangelize the Wx eventually, may the extrem land combine their efforts central portions, and pour t influences upon the heathen aid to achieve the final victo empire of sin-

# New-Hampakire Miguiena

During the year ending 42d years of this Auxiliary, principally as pastors or stat-

the treasury of the Parent Society, to t the amount of \$1,315 29-making the whole sum given to the Home Missionary cause in New-Hampshire, during the past year, \$5,243 52—which is 223 91 more than the year preceding.

The possession of a preached Gosoh" says the communication of the Secretary, REV. BERJAMIN P. STONE, when seemed so important a blessing, that the Trustees have been unwilling to withhold it in any worthy case of application from the feeble churches. Hence they have increased the liabilities of the Nuciety, for the past two years, somewhat beyond its income. An anticipated improvement in the monetary affairs of the country, led them to rely upon the increased contributions of the friends of the cause, for the means of meeting promptly the elaims of the missionaries. But in this they have been disappointed, and now find, that a reduction of the appropriations is absolutely necessary to relieve the Society from debt."

That reasons for curtailment should exist in a state, where 70 out of the 160 Congregational and Presbyterian churches are reckoned on the list of the mobile, is deeply to be regretted. We trust that when every consideration of duty to their own waste places, and to the rest of the land, demand enlargement, the Christians of New-Hampshire will not allow the rusnous process of reduction to go on. This hope is based on the increasing numbers and graces of the people of God, and the growing concern manifested for Home Missions. "These," says the Secretary, " are anspices of the enterprise in New-Hampshire, more precious than gold or silver, and more worthy to be the ground of our encouragement, and the reward of our toil."

### Verment Demostic Missionery Society.

Vermont suffered largely, in her moral interests, in that, before her own territory could be brought under general? entiration, she was subjected to a the language of the Directors of the within the state, and devoting more to

State Society, "There are tens of thousands who have not the preached Gospel, or who are dependent on foreign aid to enjoy it."

It often happens in the moral, as in the physical world, where the fields of men lie contiguous to a desert; if energetic culture do not press upon the limits of the barren waste, and win from it new ground, the sands will gradually roll in, and desolate that which before was covered with fruits The time must then and verdure. soon come, when the churches of Vermont shall make a vigorous effort to put the whole state under adequate Gospel cultivation. They must do it, not only as a preparation for sending the light of salvation to the beathen, and as a part of their duty to that "Great West," whither so many of their own sons and daughters are migrating; but they must do it in selfdefence. The Committee are happy to learn, that there are recent indications. in some sections of the state, that this duty is beginning to be appreciated.

During the year, the vacancy in the office of Corresponding Secretary bas been filled by the appointment of REV. ISAAC R. WORCESTER, who entered on its duties, November 1st, 1842. From the annual returns of the Auxiliary, it appears that 53 missionaries have been under appointment, and the expenses of the Bociety have been \$3,249 28. Several of the churches have shared in the spiritual blessings which have been so extensively enjoyed on other portions of the field.

# Magazingotic Missionery Society.

Seventy-eight missionaries, in connexion with this Auxiliary during the year have ministered the means of [ to 79 churches, containing about 5000 members, and extending their spiritual oversight to some 15,000 souls. unusually large number of the churches have been strengthened so, that they cease to depend on the Society for aid-This fact has enabled the Committee drain of emigration, by which many of to indulge the promptings of an enher able and enterprising sons were larged philanthropy, by diminishing the removed to other fields. Hence, in portion of missionary means expended.

At the beginning of the year, there was a balance in the treasury of an atime of need. Not a few of them \$2,024 84. Since that time, up to have risen to such stature and strength, April 1st, the receipts have been that the fact of their missionary origin the year \$17,959 I2. Of this sum, price when announced. The course of \$8,976 04—a less amount than in the preceding year—has been expended streamlet, is indicated, not by the noise for the support of missions within the of its impetuous motion, but by the state; and \$5,000—or more than the strip of deeper green that it pencils on year previous has been paid to the the landscape; and oftentimes, like that Parent Society, in promotion of its streamlet, is half concealed from view general objects. In doing this, the by the exuberance of its own crea-Committee of the Auxiliary identify ting." their interests with those of the remotest sections of the land, and tender | These-latent Demostic Mich their sympathy and their co-operation, with a feeling, that to them, as a component part of the National Institution, belongs the duty and the joy of preach- M. Tuckes, D. D., reports that the ex-Included in this sum are various legation of the Parent Society, amounting to \$8,247 40, and also \$1,483 56 from the Hampshire Missionary Society. The whole amount for Honie Missions received from this state, during the visconian preaching to it, with a progress of section of the friends of intelligent, even gelical piety. One newly gathered church is about to be added to the 3 asja **\$2**8,584 44.

Massachusette Missionary Society, no necticut Missionary Society. adequate impression can be gained by looking back over only a single year. The husbandry of Home Missions has so gradually changed the barren waste into a fruitful field, that the annual pro-

the welfare of other portions of the portion of them would have had as existence, and none of them their peasent power, had not relief been extended \$15,934 78—making the resources of a generally forgetten, and excites sur-

# Society.

The Secretary of this Society Rgv. ing the Gospel to our whole country. penditures of the year have been \$860. Besides the above, there has been The missions aided have struggled with paid, from different parts of Massa- various and protracted difficulties, which chusetts, directly into the treasury of have impeded their success. There is the A. H. M. S., the sum of \$12,646 66. much ground, still needing the attenreceived from this state, during the year, tlement. Fire hundred dollars of the sum expended by this Auxiliary, were Of the good accomplished by the furnished by the liberality of the Con-

#### Connecticut Missionary Society, Auxi tary to the A. El. M. S.

The balance in the treasury of this gress is scarcely observed; and yet Auxiliary, April 1st 1842, was 64,373 the whole result is one of incalcula- 39. In the succeeding twelve mouths, ble value. Says the Secretary, Rev. the receipts have been \$5,240 82, and Joseph S. Clarg, in the last Report the expenditures \$5,544 76. Of this of the Society, "If 150 evangelical latter sum, \$3,613 were expended for churches in Massachusetts, embracing missions in the State, \$500 appropria-9 or 10 thousand members should be ted to the aid of the Rhode-Island Dosuddenly blotted out, and so many meetic Missionary Society, and \$1,431 fountains of christian charity and moral reinitted to the National Society, to be influence dried up, the loss would seem employed in other sections of the great irreparable—the ways of Zion would field. Additional contributions, to the mourn; the world would feel the shock. smount of \$8,13357, were also made And yet there are so many churches, I to the A. H. M. S. from various Auxiliaembracing so many members, and put- res, and other sources in the State; so ting forth such influences on the field that the whole sum restized from Con-which the Society has cultivated within necticut, for this object, during the year, the bounds of this state. A large proWhole

State have been cultivated by the Aux- | ilisty during the year. The labor be- | drink with us from the fountain of life." stowed has resulted, in an unusual degree, in an increase of the vigor and efficiency of the churches assisted. At a time of so much temporal embarrassment, this happy effect can be ascribed only to the gracious interposition of the 🦫 Spirit of God, who has not only revived ) the graces of his people, in the missiontry churches, and thus dispused them to grester religious effort, but has also ] made important additions to their numbers, by the conversion of souls. Neveisi very interesting revivals are reportel; and in not a few cases, the " waters ■ salvation have flowed in the channels:

queed by temperance."

But the reclaiming of the waste taces within the State, is not all that **the Bociety aims to accomplish. It looks** thread over the whole country, and repring it as the asylum, where the Great Head of the church is gathering from other lands those who flee from **epression and want, it proposes to em-** , with additional energy in the work of giving them the light of a Protestant Christianity, as well as civil freedom. "If there is a spot on earth," says the report of the Secretary, Rev. Horace Nuozza, " where mind could be concestrated, with brighter hope than any other of bringing it to the knowledge, belief and practice of the pure Gospel of Jesus | Christ, that spot is the United States, ! If on earth Christianity, by its institutions and raffuences can attract the bumun heart, and win that respect which is so essential to its power, it can do this in the United States. We need not wonder, then, that the Great Head of the Church is gathering minds, from that this still youthful Auxiliary is sim-the four winds of Heaven, and thick as ing at the earliest practicable occupancy the leaves of the forest, to our shores. ] of its whole field. It might be said to be the natural attrac- j through forms of government and insti-

last year by | and we send them the means of salvation, let us cheerfully co-operate in ac-Tairty-nine missionary fields in this | complishing the grand design, for which Providence sends these millions to

### Philadelphia Mome Missistary Seciety.

The territorial position of this Auxiliary, lying upon and embracing the great channels of communication from the North and East to the South and West, is one of peculiar importance. The states comprised in it—New-Jereey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland—possess also much intrinsic interest as a missionary field, from the great extent of the work yet to be done, to bring them fully under evangelical influence, as well as for the abundant resources, which, with the blessing of ticaven, they may bereafter develops for the cause of Christ.

The report of the Secretary, REV. E. R. FAIRCHILD, states the receipts of the Philadelphia Home Missionary Society, for the year ending April 1st, to be #7,904 45—or #490 more than was reported last year. During the same period, the expenditures were \$7,704 69. Various donations and legacies for the general objects of the Parent Society were paid directly into its Treasury, amounting to \$1,657.94—thus making the total of Home Missionary collections on this field, during the year, \$9,562 39. That an amount exceeding the receipts of any former year, from the same terrstory, should have been given amid the peculiar hindrances which have prevailed, is a fact gratefully recognized as evidence of an awakened interout in the condition of the destitute lying at our own doors, and as a pledge,

Sixty-one museionaries have labored tion of Christianity, manifesting itself | for more or less of the year, in 78 congregations in the bounds of this Botutions in harmony with the powers ciety. Three of the churches are of and wante of man. Let them congre- recent origin, and two of them have gaze in our borders, and while they gaze | been organized within the year; while no on the full beauty of the Gospel, bow | less than 13 are in addition to the ground to Him who is King in Zion. And while previously occupied by the Suciety. these who remain in lands of darkness, I troused, the commencement of A new edificon for public worship, and the sions, however, gives but a meagre completion of 2 others. The tempe-view," says the Secretary of the Agenrance revival has extended to all class of society, and been the source of incalculable good. And the breath of the Almighty, which has breathed so ! extensively upon the slain of our land, and canced an exceeding great army to stand up in the enjoyment of a new and immortal life, has visited with its vital energy 28 of the valleys of vision, where the missionaries of this Society are stationed to prophesy in the name of the Lord. Of the fruits of this divine influence, 579 have already joined themselves to the church of God. The total of additious, by letter and by profeerice, is 738.

# Ventral Agency, Ution, M. T.

Fyly-four missionaries have been in commission during the year, within the bounds of this Agency, ministering to 61 congregations. Nine of these congregations have never before received missionary aid, and five of them are in [ places where the Gospel has never before been steadily preached by a Presbyterian or Congregational ministry. Four of the churches, which last year were aided by the Society, have now assumed the entire support of their Gospel institutions, and become our fellow laborers in the good work of elevating other feeble and destitute congregations to the same privilege and dignity. Fire missionaries have been mattled as pastors, during the year; seven houses of worship have been completed or are in the progress of erection, and several others have been made more convenient, more comfortable, and more appropriate places for rendering praise and thanksgiving to the Most

High. mention of interesting revivals of religion, as enjoyed during the year or now in progress among the people of their care. By many of them, the number of nopeful conversions is not setimated; siz hundred are, bowever, reported as having, in the judgment of charity, passed from death unto life, and 200 have been added to the churches an profession of their faith.

cy, Rav. ARUAN CRANS, " of the precious fruits of these revivals. It has been a time of poculiar refreshing 🐿 the churcher—emphatically a revical of religion-strongthening them, vestly more, by raising the standard of pe and benevolence, than by increas their numbers. The revivals have all begun under the labors of posters, each io hie owo parish, or by an occasional exchange of service with a neighboring brother. An unusual amount of lay service has been performed under pastoral direction. Stillness and solomarty have characterized public mestinge, and an importunate spirit of prayor has pervaded the churches. In some cases, there has been everwhelming emotion, but it was produced by the still small voice of the Mpirit, rendering the Gospel of Christ quick and powerful. A higher estimation is places in these churches, on the pastoral effice and the ordinary means of grace. There is also an increased consciousness of parental responsibility, and a growing attachment to household consecration."

The happy effects of the outpouring of the Spirit upon the shurches within this Agency, has been seen, too, during the last half of the year, in their contributions to the cause of missions. The severe pecuniary distress, experience on this field, had made the receipts of the first half of the year, exceedingly small; and it seemed inevitable, that they must fall far below those of former years. But as religion revived, contributions increased; few churches now gave less than in former years. some doubled the amount of the previous year, some trebled it, and one gave even four fold ;—so that the receipts of Seventeen of the missionaries make the year, amounting to \$8,007 94, an but a trifle short of the year preceding.

# Western Agency - Courts, M. T.

The receipts from the field of this Agency, during the year, bave been 3d 395 85, greater than the amount comtributed last year by \$2,017.51; "the fruits of more escrifice and self-decial. says the Socretary of the agency, RESA "The number of hepotal course. Jose A. Munnay, "then would have



#### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

equisite, a few years since, to p double the amount to the same

dy-six missionaries have been in usion during the year, thirty of were not in commussion last year, enty-fire of whom have never labored under the direction of siety. Ninety-siz congregations rjoyed the labors of the missionden of which are gathered in hitherto unoccupied. Fourteen of worship have been commencompleted; others have been reand freed, from debte, which had old them in jeopardy and greatly assed the congregations which

pped in them. the most grateful evidence that suds of unesions have not labored in this portion of their Master's rd, is found in the special blessl' Heaven, which have descended he congregations that have retheir benefactions. Twenty-six missionaries report recirals of **n** in their churches; and thirteen **a. 626** cases of bopeful conver-More than a thousand, are reportmying been added to the churches sted with the agency during the -777 of them, on profession of with; and were the returns conthe number added on profession, elieved, would appear to be sevendreds greater.

#### ara Roservo Demostic Missionsry Bociety.

e receipts of this Society, during sar, have been but, \$55081. The ished amount, as compared with sosipts of former years, is to be mted for, partly by the increased ity of pecuniary embarrassments, artly, by the fact that very little ; agency has been employed, for The REV. milection of funds. IN TRACY, the Secretary of the ty, has given his attention to matof correspondence, and has ren-. essential service to the cause, in ing information, in encouraging congregations, and in calling the tion of pastors and churches to the

arocations would permit. Eighton, missionatice have been in commission, within the limits of this Society, during the year. Several of the churches have been visited with measons of refreshing from un high, the condition of most of them has been improved, and the conviction is every where becoming stronger and deeper, that our own country calls for increased liberality, more energetic effort and more importunate prayer in the work of giving to her rapidly extending population, the blessings of education, and the hopes of immortality.

#### Mariotta Agency, Ohio.

Nine missionaries have labored within the boundaries of this Agency, since the last report; \$580 have been received by the tressurer of the Agency towards their support, and the balance requisite for sustaining them has been drawn from the treasury of the Society. A general revival of religion, extending into every evangelical denomination, has been experienced in all this region.

The missionary churches are among those upon which the Spirit has descended with great power. Converts · have been multiplied, the churches have been increased and strengthened, and the communities, in which they shine as lights in the world, have felt the restraining, sanctifying, elevating power of divine truth.

"One most encouraging feature of the work in this field," says the Secretary of the Agency, Rzv. HENRY SMITH, " is, that young missionaries, who were born and educated within its limits, who have the entire confidence of the people from the very outset of their labors, whose local and national affections and sympathies are here, and who, knowing before hand our spiritual destitutions, are willing to spend and be spent to supply them enduring hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ—are just beginning to thrust the sickle into our whitening harvest. What we now need, and what our salvation imperatively demands, is the development of our own resources. stance of systematic efforts for We must act ourselves, as well as be ing up the waste places of their acted upon. There is power of muscle, to such an extent as his other lenergy of purpose, strength of intel-

lect, ability to do and to suffer, in un- [ falling abundance, lodged in the cabine which send up their smoke among the wooded hills of this Western New-England--if it can be drawn forth and consecrated to the cause of our blessed. Baylor—sufficient, not only to redeem, the West, but to convert it into a storehouse of salvation for the redemption of other hade. Let not our brethren; , at the Bast, then, despair. Lat them ? pray for us without ceasing. Let them hold out in their labors of love, a little Jonger. A little longer, let them send us missionaries. A little longer, let; them aid us in raising up and sustaining our own, and the work in the Westat least in this section of it—will be done. The wilderness and the solitary place shall be giad for them, and the lesert shall rejoice and blossom as the 7000-"

#### Control Committee of Agency be Western States, at Cincinnett, Obie.

The number of missionaries reported at the last anniversary, as connected with this Agency, was 34. The number has been increased, during the year, to 44. The report of the collections which has reached us, includes only eleven and a half months, from the date of their last Annual Report—up to that time, the receipts had been \$2,200, and there was reason to believe, that enough would be received, during the fragment of the year, to leave the sum total but ! a little less than what was realized the year previous.

the Great Valley. It has been a year : of trial and pecuniary sacrifice, both on ] the part of those who have contributed to the cause, and those who have borne the beat and burden of the day. But | present or personal case is not our motto. Not Our aim is the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, in this i mon country. And we think there has filling up with immortal beings, under mover been a year, since the first herald | the power of the world to come.

of mercy lifted up his veloc in it, in which God bee granted such signel success. Almost every missionary on our catalogue has been blessed with a revirat ; and in many instances, the lebus of the missionaries have, in other respects, been wonderfully successful. So that, if it should appear that we have not collected quite as many dollars as in some other years, yet we have never passed through one of such prosperity to the church—a year of mercies, chronicled in Heaven to the praise of God's rich grace, to be recounted on earth, with joy unepeckable, when the successes of worldly enterprises, and the triumphs of earthly greatness shall be remembered no more.

This Society, the organization of which was montioned in our last Report, has been prosecuting its work with great enterprise and with cheering results. REV. Dr. BULLARD, the Secretary of the Society, though sustaining the responsibilities of a large pastoral charge, has rendered most important services to the cause of missions in this state, during the year, by his extensive correspondence with institutions at the East, and by the personal survey which he has taken of the most inviting portions of their missionary field. To his zeal and devotedness in this work, it is chiefly to be ascribed, that the number of missionaries in the state has increased, since the date of our last report, from 6 to 20, and that hope has been awakened, that the fifty "We are constrained," says the Sec- | counties, which were but recently reretary of the Agency, REV. HENRY ported as having no Presbyterian or LITTLE, "to call upon all the friends of Congregational minister within them, Home Mismons to give thanks to God, | shall not long remain without, at loant, for the success with which he has one, in the centre of each, to prepare crowned their labors in this section of the way of the Lord and make his paths straight. Of the amount paid to the missionaries on this field, \$750 have been raised within the state; and the disposition has been manifested, by the few who there enjoy the institutions of the Gospel, to co-operate with their eastern brethren, to the utinost of their ability, in their endeavors to bring broad and inviting section of our com- that vast and fertile country, so rapidly

thine on our sympathy, and they need our helping hand. The territory, which they seek to occupy, is larger thin the whole of New-England, and es beautiful, in all probability—that portion of it, especially, which lies much of the Missouri river—as any which the oun in his circuit blesses. We know of no portion of the West, that is becoming densely settled more wouldly then this. One county in this istrict, and that the smallest county in the state, now numbers 12,000 inhabitmin; and yet, it is but five years since # was purchased of the Indiana, or white men allowed to enter it. Two yours ago, eleamboate were carrying produce into that county for the one-Umance of its inhabitants; now, they teturn from it, beavily freighted with the productions of the soil. Popery, long since foresaw, that the principal city of this state was to be the centrethe commanding citadel of the West; and she has occupied it, and in all the chief places of concourse—on every high bluff, along the banks of the mighty rivers, which give to this state its facilitim of communication with every portion of the globe, and on its blooming prairies, spread out like the ocean, inexhaustible in their fertility—she has erected her banner, and bide defiance to Protestantism—to free intelligence, equal rights, and a pure evangulical My. And shall this fair land be abandoned, without a struggle, to the underuted and perpetual dominion of the Man of Sin! Shall the many millions, that are here to spend their probation, go to their account unblessed of the tere Gospel of God! Shall the most avored moment we can ever see, for nowing, broadcast, over this exuberant soil the seeds of an immortal harvest, pee by unimproved? Or will the ren awake, and in the very infancy of this rising community, consecrate it, [ with all its resources and its teeming rayriade of intalligent, accountable men 10 the Lord Jeeus Christ ?

### Other Agencies in the West.

🛰 of an important pastoral charge, strongth. The past year, has been a TOL IT.

And our bruthren there have strong | has generously and largely aided the operations of the Society, in the Novthern sections of this State, by his correspondence and his counsels, the past year, as he has done in years preceding. In a communication recently received from him, he says—" For ten years, it has been my privilege to witness the toils, the privations and the joyful suconce of your missionaries in this State. To have had some humble part in these toile, privations and pleasures, is a pri-vilege, for which I thank Heaven. I would exchange it for no earthly distinction. But how momentons has been this period! Who can bear to contemplate the picture which would have been the sad reality, but for the influence of your Society! Who can estimate the blessings, which will flow down to all coming generations, from these humble And who can estimate operations? the evile, which in many places it is now too late to remedy, that your Society might have prevented, but for the limitation of its resources? Ten years ago, there was only one Presbyterian and one Congregational church, in all that portion of the State, which lies within a hundred miles of its northern. boundary. These, were in a state of feeble infancy, and were sussined by missionary funds. During the subsequent summer, three or four other churches were formed, within these bounds, all of which owed their existence to your Society. On the same field, there are now two Presbyteries and two Congregational Associations, embracing, in the whole, more than 60 All these churches, with churches. not more than two exceptions, have been formed by your missionaries, and fostered by your care. But for the agency of the American Home Missionary Society, many of these churches would never have had an existence. Or if they had been organized, they would not have survived, unaided, the reversee and embarrassments, which have now rendered them so long dependent on eastern liberality. These churches. though but partially supplied with a stated ministry, are, nevertheless advancing, perhaps as rapidly as their Wheele. The REV. FLAVEL BASCOM, suster churches in any part of the land, of Chicago, though performing the du- | in numbers, in spirituality and in



# EDUTIONARY.

d country divine favor. Protebly ( in of the state but serve be ed, in any flower year, with rovies bes seen

rital."

we learn that ony of these revivals had their origin, in the entpowing of the Sperit upon the brothern of the Synod of Ulinois. on of the Synod of Illinois, when, with one accord, in one place y were becoming God to give them assenting from on high, and to send them to their respective charges, fall of faith and of the Holy Ghost, to proclaim the Gospel, as it was preclaimed in the days of aportles and martyrs. The same spirit which had descended upon them, was soon com to be moving upon the hearts of their people. Those far removed from the senctuary and mashle to attend there who were isolated from christhan neighbors—in the solitude of their own cabine, felt its power. The singlehanded, beavenly-minded missionary taid the excepte story of the cross to accemblion, still and colemn as the house of death. Christians were bumbled in the dust—the infidel trembled before his Maker-the hold blasphemer cried out for morey—the drunkard abandoned his cups—the backslider returned to his first love—the youth—the child beea me an hour of life, and the great name of God was glorified! Were the friends of missions to realize no other fruits of their labors, then those which have hean developed in these revivals, they might well exclaim-"Now lettent then thy servants depart in peace, for our eyes here seen thy salvation."

It will be gratifying to the friends of Christ to be informed, that the REV. TEXEGR BALDWIN, who served the Sogisty with so much ability and success a name to live. Now, there a in this State in former years, has consonted to devote what time can be du Chien, Platteville, Pair P angred from the responsible duties of his port, and a licentiate at Case present station the coming year, to the seven promising churches, oit furtherance of the same cause, particu- organized or resuscitated for larly in the central and western sections

of the State.

Bisty-fre missionaries have been in commission, the last year, within the limits of this State—an increase of fourteen over the number of the year processing.

been made in the establishms pel institutions in this Territ early a paried in its history, is devoct thankegiving and pre-God of missions. Four year but four missionaries had b ellence of the wilderness wi cents of mercy. The last ye right have proclaimed salvati periching and the lost, and hailed by multitudes as mas God—as guides to immertal revivale which have been enjo their ministry, in extent and : not unlike those which hav northern Illinois. In the 📷 trict—in the north-western sec Territory especially, the minis through the power of the Bai has wrought glorious chang aspects of society, and the her for another life, within the or the year. A missionary who h m that district, in speaking of lar station, says—"I wish av of Home Massions could re history of that place—could a was, before the windows e were opened over it, and see it ia, since blessings have desc there seemed hardly room ! there, and he would be abun paid for all hie contributions, I done in that single place. mining region in fact, is an exinteresting field, and the char ed during the year, in the re. pect of it, is truly astonishing more than a year ago, thore two ordained ministers of our i in all northern lows, western sin, and north-western Illine at Galena and Mineral P scarcely a church besides that ed ministers at Dubuque, Pote utter extinction, and all this sult of the operations of you in a little more than a single

The churches which have ganised all over this Terri houses of worship that have be ed, the children that have been The progress which has finte common schools and

schools, and, above all, the seal of God | preachers of the pure gospel of God so compicuously set upon the early ministry of his servants here, are most suspicious omens of the highest prosparity and happiness of the people, for this life and for that which is to

The Ray. Sygress Pray, is the gemeral missionary and agent of the so-

sisty, in this Territory.

Bown.—The musicoary field in this Tarritory, has been greatly enlarged, since our last report, by the rush of our population towards the going down of Not only have infant settlethe eus. mente grown up into Sourishing villages, and new once been commenced in districts which had already been thrown open, but a recent purchase of Indian ? lands, comprising more than fifteen thousand square miles, in the northwestern section of the Territory-a tract of country more than twice as large as the State of Massachusetts, and unourpassed in fertility, perhaps, by any on! the globe, is-a large portion of it-to be opened for occupants the present spring. Thousands of purchasers have, for months, been standing upon the line. Beary main road leading to the new perchase, was, even last autumn, almost literally lined with men, women and children, with their flocks and herda, eager to be among the first to take possession. Intelligent men, who have witnessed the preparation which is making for the occupancy of this new purchase, as well as of other sections of the Territory acarcely less inviting, tell us there is good reason to believe, that the population of the Territory will be more than doubled within a single America .

And what are the prospects of these sultitudes of immigrants for another life? Who are going out with them to care for their souls? The Mormon with his delusions; the Romanist with ] his mummery; the Infidel with his deadly poison; the Atheist, bold in his? Masphemy; with a host of others of kindred spirit—the spirit of the pit -are competing with each other for the pre-eminence and the mastery, in giving : shape and character to the faith, the morals, the hopes, the immortal destiny millions of Americans, but given up to of the present and future population of the dominion of Popery, Atheism, and this yast Tarritory. But where are the Sin—immeralities unrobuled by the

our Saviour? We have called for them, during the last year, almost in vain. And our brothron who are there, thrusting in their sickles and gathering the golden harvest, till they well nigh faint under their labors, have called for them almost in vain. They say-"Our Master requires no more of us here than we are able to perform. And who in the East, or in any part of this lost world, would be willing to do less than all he is able, in the service of such a Master? We have no privations but those to which our fellow citizens are hourly submitting, for the sake of gain. do this for an earthly reward, while we are anticipating an incorruptible inheritance in heaven. We, indeed, have the extremity of the home missionary field. and inconveniences peculiar to our condition. But we are happy to our work. None of us regrets that he is to see his own New-England—the home of his childhood, and his early friends no more. None of us would exchange the prospects of unefulness that are opening before us, for aught that this world can give of ease or elegancies or affluence, nor for length of days beneath the sun." And yet, but few have been induced to cast in their lot with them. An increase of laborers there has been in other sections of the West-in Michigan, 10-in Wisconsin, 9-in Illinois, 15-in Missouri, 14-while we have to include two, recently commissioned, and now on their way to their respective fields, in order to report an increase of 4 in lows, and to make the whole number there 16.

We hope another year will not pass away, without giving to this Territory its full share of the increase of laborers. and making ample compensation to it even, for the deficiency of the past. The hearts of the youthful ministry are beginning to be turned towards this Territory, and sure we are, that if any friend of Christ, would send forward his thoughts over a single century, and fancy himself on some lofty eminence, looking down upon this section of his country and the vast regions beyond it —the dwelling place of millions on millions of Americans, but given up to

THE HOME MISSIONARY.

quickly. The REY. ASA TURNER has devoted one half of his time, during the year, to the duties of a general missionary and Agent of the Society in this Terri-

tory.

#### Canada Home Missistary Society.

Nine missionaries have been in commission in Canada since our last report eight in Canada East, and one in Canada West—five of them sustained by the . Canada Home Missionary Society, at an expense of \$786 04, and four by the

funds of this Institution.

"The missionary churches in Canada," says the Secretary of the Society, Rev. Caleb Strong, "continue unbroken, and those situated in the midst of intense excitement on the subject of Millerium, have remained steadfast, while other churches have been painfully convulsed. Some have enjoyed revivals more or loss powerful, and have been enlarged and strengthened. And if it is remembered, that there are thousands of American origin in Canada—that revivals have hitherto [ been very rare, and that there are unfavorable influences to contend with altogether unknown in the United States, it will be seen that Canada still presents a peculiar claim to the sympathy and prayers of American Christiane."

Correspondence has been had during the year, with the Colonial Musionary Society of England and Wales, proposing that, so far as practicable, the responsibilities of this Institution, with reference to the churches in Canada,

order that our energies might be con centrated upon our own country. Committee of the Colonial Missionar Society, tender to the patrons of this Institution the thanks of British Chris tians, for the aid which has been a long and so liberally rendered to the churches in Canada; and while the express their apprehension, that the shall not be able fully to meet the necessities of these churches, they re gard the American Home Missionary Society, nevertheless, as fully absolved from all obligation with reference to them, in view of the great work to which we are called in our own appropriate sphere of action. We quote i paragraph of their reply, that it may be seen, by American Christians, how inportant the evengelization of this nation in its bearings upon the destinies o mankind, is esteemed to be by intelligent, far-reaching, christian philanthro pists on the other side of the Atlantic.

"The Committee," says the Secre tary, Rev. Algernon Walls, "aym pathizes with its American brethren, is the views and feelings, under the influence of which, they feel called upon to devote their first and most strengers efforts to complete the evangelization of their own mighty and growing cons It admits of no doubt, that the first duty of the American churches, is to provide for the religious wants o America-that in fulfilling their duty to their own country, they are mor effectually fulfilling their duty to the world. If their efforts shall keep pace with the rapid spread and increase o its population; if they shall supply evangelical truth and power, adequate to contend with the mass of Europear Popery, vice and infidelity, which then country is required annually to receive and absorb; if they shall imbue all the elements of its mighty freedom, commerce, intelligence, with the living power of the Gospel; if they shall ex-hibit and prove to the world, that free institutions in religion, are adequate to the great work of rendering safe and salutary free institutions in all the other interests of society, then will they have accomplished a glorious triumph for all coming ages of mankind, and British Christians cannot but look on with deep their American brothren are devoting their resources and energies to their er dispensation, and cannot but wish them God speed with devout and enraest prayer."

#### THE PERSONS ASPECTS OF THE BUSSIONARY WORK.

The review which we have taken of t the year, and of the field which has? been committed to our culture, while: it calle for gratitude and praise that so much has been accomplished, cannot? ful, we think, to impress upon every heart, a doop sense of the entire inadequacy of the instrumentalities and resources hitherto employed to the attainment of the end which we seek to sesage—the triumphs of the Gospel over this whole country. Our enlarged offerings for the relief of the needy, have been but as the three loaves and the two fishes, in the presence of an immease multitude. And to the wonderalone, is it to be ascribed, that so many as his beneficence! ciated action of the people of Godne provisions of the church have ever

bordes of ignorance and vice and accle- in the wilderness, and the disconsolate sad family alters of the eastern and and more deep, that the present, is the the faith of their fathers, and to feel, while it is yet in its youthful vigor, we It is painful to see our settlements ar- | -but that, if we linger in our work, in

interest and entire approbation, while I tending—villages and cities springing up as if by exchantment, thousands on thousands seeking their homes for this life, far away from the restraining, purifying influences of christian society, there to form and consolidate social organizations, which are to shape the character and seal the destiny of untold millions of our countrymen, and to be able to do almost nothing towards pouring in upon these settlements, at this favored moment, the light of everlasting truth. And yet, such is our conditionauch is the disproportion of the means. employed by the church to the end to be attained, if our land ever becomes a mountain of holiness. As we look at this glaring disproportion—as we see how inadequate are our plane, how meagre our resources for prosecuting the work which God has given us to do, we should enter upon the labors of another year with desponding hearts. did we not see, in the signs of the times and in the everlasting covenants of God, sources of encouragement, unworking power of Jesus of Nazareth | failing as his power and inexhaustible

thousands, on so small supplies, have We see evidences on every side, that been nourished into immortal life. But, God is moving upon the hearts of his how many more are the thousands, that a people—that he is giving them more have remained unfed—whom no asso- enlarged conceptions of the great work of Missions at Home, and kindling up in their souls a zeal for the honor of his name in their native land, which will It is painful to look over our elder i not suffer them to rest, until salvation by states, where musionary institutions the blood of the Lamb shall be proclaimhave been in operation twenty, thirty, ed. wherever the voice of a fellow-furty years, and find, in any of them, the countryman is heard or his footsteps work yet undone—nay, growing upon seen. The conviction, we believe, is their hands—a far greater number | fast becoming more general and more destitute of Gospel privileges now, than I deep, that it belongs, by the ordination of when these benevolent efforts began. | Heaven, to THE AMERICAN CHURCHES, TO It is painful to see our new states TAKE CARE OF THEIR OWN COUNTRY—to doubling their population in the short | give heed to the cries of the perishing at reied of ten years, and some even in I their very door—to be drawn out, by the bre—that population gathered from the | ties of consanguinity, after the wanderer matical corruption in the old world, in his lonely cabin. We believe the conor going out from the sanctuaries viction is fast becoming more general middle states-becoming strangers to time of our merciful visitation-that the house of God and apostates from now, our country may be saved—that that all we are doing for their salvation, may throw around it the power of truth is searcely sufficient to meet the neces- and the cords of eternal love, and bind sities of a tenth part of their number. It together as with adamantine chains will are long put on the inflexible character of manhood—see long be sinking into that decline, which awaits all nations unbapticed from on high, and from which there is no resurrection t We believe the eneviction is fast becoming more general and more deep, that to take case of our own country 18 TO TAKE CARE OF THE WORLD—that to multiply the churches of Christ and the converts to righteensement here—to secure from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the consecration of gold and silver, some and daughters, sympathics and prayers to the coming of the kingdom of Christ over the globe, is to bring to the work of missions abroad, such reinforcements of talent and enterprise and faith and treasure, as will carry it right on, like the chariots of God, until great voices shall be heard in heaven, saying, " The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdome of our Lord and of his Christ !

We see evidences on every side, that God is moving upon the hearts of the ministry—imbuing the candidates for temple-service with an apostolic spirit. The message comes to us from our Seminaries of secred science, as it has not for years gone by—it comes with a tone of sincerity and earnestness that cannot be misinterpreted,--- Here are we, send us. We are bought with a price, and at how dear a price we are ready to testify, by thrusting ourselves, joyfully, into the fore-front of the battle. We can bear privations, we can endure hardships, we can sleep sweetly, in an early grave, till the morning of the reaurrection, if we may but preach Christ and him crucified to our perishing fellow countrymen. We crave the privilege of traversing those ocean prairies, though it be in weariness and watch- if may be the blessedness of pointing their inbabitants to the Lamb of God." One and another much-loved and longtried paster, too, is talling us, "I am happy in my present relations, surrounded with comforts, and with every prospect that I might here spend a quiet [ and peaceful old age. But, a deep concorn has been fastening steelf upon ing inmost soul, for my kineman according to the flesh, for my native land, at this

where others cannot. For each an enject, my people will cheerfully reliaquick me. They will follow me with
their prayers, and God will give them
manifold more in this present time. I
will go out, not knowing—not earling
whither I go, if so be the Spirit of God
and the benedictions of the people of
God rest upon me. I may full the scener,
but I shall full the happier."

Whence, we ask, bath this growing, heart-burdening consern for the des tute in our own wildernesses—for the redemption of our own land, been kindled up in the churches and in the ministry! Hath it not come of Him, who hath engraven our Zien upon th palms of his hands, and who bath her walls ever before him! And both be not purposes of morey to accomplish thereby, which his own emnipotence will not suffer to fall? And what meen these wonderful outporings of the By —these unwonted, unmeasured blossings which descend upon the fields of our labor—the revival of one year joining the revival of the next, and each succeeding one leaving more striking marks of its heavenly origin? Is it not, that we are approaching the fulfilment of the promises—the final consummstion of the Redeemer's triumphs? Is it not, that the Spirit is to be poured upon all flesh, and the ends of the earth are to see the salvation of God; and that ours is to be the privilege, of girding ourselves for conflict with the powers of darkness, amidst such revelations of divine grace as this world has nover soon—such as prophetic vision could find no language adequate to describe!

lago of traversing those ocean prairies, though it be in weariness and watchings, in cold and nakedness, if ours may be the blessedness of pointing their inhabitants to the Lamb of God." One and another seach-losed and long-tried paster, too, is telling us, "I am happy in my present relations, surrounded with comforts, and with every prespect that I might here spend a quiet and peaceful old age. But, a deep concern has been fastening itself upon usy inmost soul, for my kinsman according to the flesh, for my native land, at this erings in her history. God has made

to wear out his life where labor is the severest and earthly gratifications few, if he may but know, that there his Master hath most need of him; if every such herald may be sent forth, and comforted and cheered in his toils, by those who would share with him his glorious recompense of reward; if our older communities will but take up that which remains unfinished and unattempted within their bounds, with a zeal and a liberality that shall know no abatement, until the work there is done, and their surplus treasures are poured over the mountains, to make the wilderness a pool of water and the dry land aprings of water; if communities of more recent origin, will aspire to the dignity of casting off their dependence, and throwing in their offerings, to swell the streams of benevolence, rolling in grandeur towards the setting sun—like the streams of their own Valley to the Father of Waters; if the whole American church,

1848.

will but arise in the greatness of her strength, and put her hand, once for all, to the enterprise, and—looking up steadfastly into heaven, and seeing Jesus sitting on the right hand of power, and saying, "Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, that will I give unto you"--lift up the prayer, THY KINGDOM HERE COME, AND TRY WILL BE DONE, AS IT IS IN HEAVEN, then, will the work, which is indeed so vast, and to which our mightiest resources are so utterly incompetent-then, will this work be DONE. OUR COUNTRY WILL BE SAVED! AND THE NATIONS OF THE EARTH WILL BISE IN THE LIGHT OF IT, TO GLORY AND TO GOD!

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

MILTON BADGER, CHARLES HALL, Secretaries for Correspondence.

# Seventeenth Anniversary.

The AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY held its Seventeenth Anniversary in the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, on Wednesday evening, May 10th, 1843. HERRY DWIGHT, Esq., President, of the Society, took the chair, and the meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Jozz H. Linsley, D. D., President of Marietta College, Ohio.

The Treasurer's Report was read by Mr. Jaster Conning, Treasurer of the Society.

An Abstract of the Annual Report of the Executive Committee was read by Rev. Million Baneze, one of the Secretaries.

The following resolutions were adopted.

1. On motion of Rev. HENRY LITTLE, of Madison, Ind., seconded by Rev. NOAH Cos. of Greenwich, Conn.

Resolved, That the Reports now read, be adopted and published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

2. On motion of Rev. S. L. Pouney, of Bangor, Maine, seconded by Rev. WILLARD CHILD, Norwich, Conn.

Resolved, That the Gospel of Jesus Christ is adapted to the necessities of nations no less than of individuals.

3. On motion of Rev. Lyman Breches, D. D., President of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, O., seconded by Rev. J. K. Converse, of Burlington, Vermont.

Resolved, That among the various forms of human instrumentality, the stated evangelical ministry is emmently the power of God for the conversion of the West.

These resolutions were sustained by appropriate addresses from Rev. Messrs. Little and Pomeou, and Dr.

# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

s of our come country and her ination to the best influ-The state of the s

Arterve.

The busediction was pronounced by Deckusion, D. D., of Rev. William Allen, D. D., Northempton, Man Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., New-Heren, Ct. Rev. Albert Barnes, Philadelphia. advanced to elect officers for the en-MANUAL MARKS

The following officers were chosen:

#### PREMIDENT.

taxay Deright, Esq., of Geneva, N. T.

#### YICE-PRESIDENTS.

Inches Sates, D. D., Dudley, Moss. James Boughor, D. D., President Lane Sem., بالمعاولة والمساسات Street N. St. Bernsu, D. D., Troy, N. Y. Transact P Butler, LL. D., New York, and the Champton, Esq., Rochester, N. Y. 1984 at happin, D. D., Rocky Hill, Conn. 1984 at happin, D. D., Harrodeburgh, Ky. 1984 at happin, D. D., Dorchester, Mana, D. D., Dorchester, Mana, Tourse H. Lux, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. we direct Davis, th D., Cliston, N. Y. A STATE OF Phone Pay Evq. Cutokill, N. Y. has been the arris, D. D., Buston, Mass, ye named Freber, D. D., Bloomfield, N. J. t woodore t reinghayeen, Lin D., Chancellor Son Lith University har Kinshatet trillett, D. D., Hallowell, Ma. tot Dec Haure, D. D., Hartford, Ct. Best th Hornblower, Lin D., Newark, Nathaniel W. Howell, LL. D., Conandalgua, Ber ttomas Humphrey, D. D., President Am. H. H. Serlye, Esq., Geneva, N. Y. Secret & others, Mass.

Son. Massual Hubbard, LL. D., Boston, Mass.

John D. Aores, Paq., New-York.

Sec. Anhan Lord, D. D., President Dartmouth Cullege N. H. Her Thomas E Auloy, D. D., LL. D., New-York. Nus. Bestd Lawrence Morrill, LL. D., Concurd, Ber Eliphalet Nott, D. D , President Union College, Behanectady, N Y Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., Charleston, S. C. Rev. Barid Porter, D. D., Catekill, N. Y. Rev. James Richards, D. D., Theol. Bein, Ashura, Roy. Henry White, D. D., Prof. Union Theel, Soin. Reservelt, Boy , Rew-York.

Gettysburg, Pa.

Hon. Roger M. Sherman, L.L. D., Feirfield, Comm.

Rev Thomas H. Shinner, D. D., New York.

Bon. John Cotton Smith, L.L. D., Shuron, Cond.

Hon. Jacob Sutherland, I.L. D., Geneva, N. Y.,

Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, D. D., Theol. Scot.,

New, Raven Cons. New-Baven, Conn.
Rev. John Thomson, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Rev. Beanet Tyler, D. D., Theol. fast, East Windcor, Conn.
S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. Balton, Mass.
Hon. Thomses S. Williams, L.L. D., Hartford, Conn.
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Leocard Woods, B. D., Theol. Sun., Auditor,
Leocard Woods, B. D., Theol. Sun New-Heven, Conn.

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Rev. Charles Walter, Brattleborough, Vermont.
Rev. Charles White, D. D., President Walter, Oct.

lege, Crawfordsville, 1ad.



## THE HOME MISSIONARY.

TREASURER.

Mr. Jusper Corning.

AUDITOR.

Mr. Caleb O. Helsted.

STARIER FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Rev. Milton Badger, Rev. Charles Hall.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

Mr. Christopher R. Robert.

PING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Board of Directors met on day, May 11th, at the Society's a, 150 Nassau-street, and ap-

pointed the following gentlemen meanbers of the

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Abijah Flaher.
Lev. Absalom Peters, D. D.
Lev. William Patton, D. D.
Lev. William Adune, D. D.
Lev. William Adune, D. D.
Lev. Edwin F. Hatfield.
Mr. William M. Haisted.
Charles Butler, Eeq.
Mr. George Huribet.
Dr. Alfred C. Post,

MEMBERS RE-OFFICIO.

Mr. Jasper Corning, Treasurer.

Ray, Milton Budger, | Beerstaries for Correc-Rey, Charles Hall, | pondence, Mr. C. R. Robert, Reporting Secretary.

ASSISTANT TREASURER.
Mr. H. W. Ripley.

# Correspondence of the A. H. M. S.

#### MICHIGAN.

ey of Grand River, Mickigan.

sectionary of the American Home Mis-Society gives the following account region in which he is situated, and in his labors have been much blessed.

s Valley of the Grand River emt, (below Jackson county,) Shiato co., with 2,500 inhabitants—
m, 3,000—Clinton, 2,500—Eaton,
—Ionia, 2,500—Barry, 1,500—
3,000—and Ottowa, 1,000. These
counties contain about 19,000 inints, and nearly 5,000 square miles.
the are 14 or 16 churches, and 4 or
tisters of our denomination—i. e.
tinister to about 4,000 inhabitants,
square miles and 5 churches.

is valley is the most important of Michigan—the richest in agriral and mineral capabilities, and sed to be the most thickly popu-

Here are all the varieties of soil mber. "Timbered land," "openand "plains" are agreeably instead. Here are salt, coal, iron ad pine timber in abundance, and sount of water power for hydraulic

purposes unequalled in the state, and exceeded probably by few sections in the West.

There are important villages springing up in all these counties, which are aiready, and are destined to continue, centres of influence. Some of them have churches now, and in others, churches might be gathered. Members of our churches are scattered all over this region, and they are like sheep upon the mountains. Who will come and gather them? Left so long with no man to care for their souls, some of them disgrace the cause, some join other churches, and others still endeavor to maintain a feeble light amid the darkness that surrounds them. I have found 90 in the county of Ionia, who were members of our churches elsewhere, and it will be safe to say there are 100. If this proportion holdsand I know of no reason why it may not—there are from 7 to 800 members of our churches in this valley -of whom less than half are gathered into churches.

Now, what shall be done for these thousands? Are there no young men—or old—who can come and assist in the great work? Where are the secree.

to came to these ends of the sh the Gospel, and as good soldiers of or my beathern in the ministry, and name who are propering to enter it, I wanid cry. "Came over and help us," ustil the sound should reach their hearts. I sak again, what shall be done for these thousands? As I am now situated, I must go east 65 miles, or south 35, or west 45 for an exchange. I feel alone in the wilderness, and not since I have been in this county have I seen a manater of our denomination in my house. O, that the great Head of the Church would send help! I must lessen the estent of my field; my health requires it, the cause requires it. were out with labor, I return home, and look at what there is to be done, and how many calls for preaching there are that I cannot meet, and that my study is neglected—I ask, how can I the so? O, that God and his church would send help. When shall we arise take possession of this land in the using of the Lord!

#### PRNNSYLVANIA.

mairab in Northern Pennsylvania.

the missionary at Walls, writes as fol-

We are literally surrounded with reviews. Lawrenceville, Corning, Big Flatte. Horse-heads, Elmira, and Troy, are all participating with us, in the effusions of divine mercy. We receive with twings of similar blessings upon the summanity east of us, for 100 miles in extent.

#### Williamsport, Pa.

the place has been planted, amid many encountances of embarrasement. Last year a powerful revival was enjoyed, and during the year ending April 1st, both these are reported as hopefully exercised. The temperance society embarrase the members, of whom 400 are saith the Lord."

year? Are they is nearly completed, and the cong these ends of the tion is looking forward with deep the Gospel, and

No more a stranger or a guest, But like a child at home

It shall be permitted to worship in a temple dedicated to his exclusive.

#### MRW-TORK.

We are permitted to receive many r like the following, of a deeply interestin ractor, from the feeble churches supplithis Society with the means of grace. withstanding the care, anxiety, and tritending the prosecution of the Home Miary work during the last 12 months, blessed results fill our hearts with expoy, while they reprove and humble us: unbelief which has prevented the attem expectation of still greater things.

From Rev. Courtney Smith, rensburg, N. Y.

After speaking of the commence of a work of grace, which was at progress, Mr. S. adds—

It is truly a precious—a glorious and God is carrying it on in such a as to do honor to himself, and the means of grace. He is rebuking by blessing that morbid feeling which been too widely diffused in the chur that in order to a revival, it was i pensable to call an Evangelist. I showing how ready he is to bless a ing church. Among the cases of i ry is one Roman Catholic. An foreigner, a German, is now rejoici

I ought not to omit to mention, the another part of this town, four is from this village, in a neighborhous the east branch of the Hudson, the an interesting work in progress; another in the south part of Che also another in Athol, a town joining on the west. What a change has over us within a few weeks? "Nimight or by power, but by my Seaith the Lord."

#### 1948.

### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

O what encouragement we have to [ About the middle of April, we had our pray! "Pray for my class," said a communion. We received 30 into the teacher in our Sabbath School, the other church on the occasion; twenty-eight day, in one of our prayer meetings. on examination, and two by letter. That class was particularly remember- Four more have been examined, and ed, and three of the number, we trust, stand propounded for admission at the have given their hearts to God. "Pray earliest opportunity. Others have exfor my two unconverted daughters," said one of our brethren. Those daugh- munion, so that the entire number of ters were remembered, and are now re- additions will probably be about 40. joicing in hope. Brethren, pray for us. The converts appear well, and are gen-

From a later communication, we take the | Some of them promise great usefulness. fellowing additional facts.

pressed a wish to come into our comerally inclined to work for their Master.

#### Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S., from April 1st to May 1st, 1843.

Re-oppointed. Rev. Pindar Field, Orishany Fells, N. Y. Rev. A. Parmelee, Middleffeld Center, N. Y. Rev. S. W. Edson, Poolville, N. Y. Lee, Justin Porter, Waynesville, Ili. Rev. N. C. Clarke, Elgin, Ill. Rov. G. P. King, Brownstown, Mich. Rev. Amasa Jones, Deep Water, Mo. Rev. N. B. Dodge, Bates co., Mo.
Rev. S. Russell, Pavillion, N. Y.
Rev. C. Rechenberg, German ch., Syracuse, N. Y.
Rev. Bamuel Duutoe, Hurun, O.
Rev. N Barrett, Brecheville, O.
Rev. C. C. Rassen Ridge and Charokea chies. O. Rev. G. G. Poage, Ridge and Cherokee chie., O. Rev. C. B. Sarton, Newhurg, Ill. Lov. P. Bates, Utlea, Mich.

Not in commission last yeer. Rev. R. McMath, Farmington, Mich. Rev. Isaac B. Richets, Occools, Mo.

Rev. Reed Wilkinson, ......, Misseuri. Rev. W. Rouseveit, 2d ch., Lockport, N. T. Rev. M. Buttolph, Carlton, N. Y. Rev. A. Scofield, Fayette N. Y. Rev. H. G. Ward, Stafford, N. Y. Rev. H. G. Ward, Stanord, N. Y.
Rev. E. Ingalia, Colden, N. Y.
Rev. A. Van Wormer, East Otto, N. Y.
Rev. J. M. Benbam. Maryland, N. Y.
Rev. A. P. Beeba, Oriskany, N. Y.
Rev. A. L. Chapin, to go to the West.
Rev. L. S. Hobart, Union city, Mich.
Rev. J. J. Van Antwarp, to go to the West.
Rev. J. G. Lowe, Conklin, N. Y.
Rev. L. Wilcox, Albion, N. Y. Rev. L. Wilcox, Albion, N. Y. Rev. P. Burnham, Circleville, N. Y. Rev. L. W. Duniap, Mount Starling and Vermiller, Rev. A. S. Wells, part of the time in destitute of the of Detroit Presh., Mich.

## The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from April 1st to May 1st, 1843.

MAINS—

Missionery Bociety, expended within their bounds during the year,

North Edgecombe, Rev. E. Welle,

MEW-HAMPSHIELE—

MEW-HAMPSHIELE—

MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT OF THE COMMENT OF THE CO 7777 19 9 00 Missionary Society, expended within their bounds during the year, VERMONT-Missionary Society, expended within their bounds during the year, St. Johnsbury, Miss C. Paddock, by Rev. 3949 23 MARSACHUSETTS-Missionary Society, expended within their bounds during the year, Amberst College, Officers and Students, by J. Taylor, \$30; Prof. W. S. Tylor, \$15, 8976 04 45 00 Andover, West Parish, Ladies, for freight, Bangahire, Miss. Soc. pr. E. Williams, 13 50 Trees., \$325; Hadley, dying gift of Mrs. Amy Porter, \$15; South Hadley, H. M. S. to const. Gibert A. Smith, L. M., \$20; John Dwight, L. M., \$30, Berthbridge, Mass., Miss Sarah Fistcher, 400 00

legacy in part, by E. W. Flotcher, 2125, interest, \$18 75, Papperell, Ladies' H. M. S., by Rev. D.	149 75
Andrews, Sturbridge, Cong. Ch., to const. George	40 90
Davis, Esq., and D. K. Porter, Esq. Life Members; also, \$30, is from Cyrus Merrick, to const. Joseph H. Poster,	
of Attleborough, a Life Member, West Springfield, in part of legacy of the	115 00
late Rev. J. L. Pomercy, by L. Strong, Adm.	250 00
A debtor to the Hume Missionary, RHODE ISLAND—	90 00
Missionary Society, espended within their bounds during the year,	232 84
Kingston, a friend, by T. P. Welle, CONNECTICUT—	3 80
Musicanry Society, expended within their bounds during the year,	4544 76
Columbia, Cong. Ch., pr. Rev. J. W. Woodward.	46 41
Deep River, Ledies' Mite Soc., in full to const. Rev. Allen B. Hitchcock, of Dev-	

Jwe. 46 Manh, to start. Min Starth Dwight, of Rhunal Grove, Va., a L. M., 2 Mchah, 680; Mrs. Davemport, by Ba. H. G. Ladlow, 690; Capt. Par-son, 500; R. C. Hile, \$5; Friends, who come out from 🛝 Seminaries every year ready to come to thus earth, and preach the 70 10 Bellow, J. L. Hondricks, 1 32 endure hardness as B. Paranes, to coust. Rev. Jo-h B. Para, of Anbara, and Rev. the Thusbon, of Perry, Life Mem-Christ? O, if my voice by my brethren in the 00 00 those who are preparate miph. Cong. Ch., by Rev. E. Tuylor, numberallo, Cong. Ch., by Rev. E. Taylor, numberallo, Cong. Ch., by do., numb. lat Presb. Ch., Ladles' Miss. Soc., by Hise E. White, 9 W would cry, "Come over 14 W until the sound should me 8 25 I ask again, what shall be Pres. Eliphelet Wickes. 100 00 Sent Troy, Presb. Ch., by Rav. B. J. As I and thousands! 5 00 must go east 65 miles. Wheshall, Cong. Soc., by Rev. L. Kalwest 45 for an exchan white, Cong. Ch., by Rev. S. J. 11 👺 in the wilderness, and B 50 been in this county W-JERSEYsoudeld, a Lady, in part to count. have B. Pitt a L. M., minister of our demand 9 00 house. O, that the BENSYLVANIA Church would send M Palladelphia H. M. Society, expanded within their bounds during the year, 7704 (8) the extent of my has ORTH CAROLINAquires it, the cause Fort Johnson, Lieut. Col. Child, officers and soldiers, 19 80 worn out with land KENTUCKYlook at what there Lexington, Rev. J. C. Todd. 70 OH see how many cares Central com. of Agency for the west, ex-pended within their bounds during the are that I cannot study is neglected. year, Western Reserve D. M. S., expended 2193 OO

Revivale in 🌃

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Our minious lows :-

We are ! ' Last vivals. Flatts, Hora are all par mions of a en joyful tidan the comm in extent

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Parker

bury,

S. Wello.

INDIANA-

ILLINOIS

Ridge, by Rev G. G. Poage,

Bethany, by Rov. R. Hawley,

Pechatonica, by Rav. 5. Peet,

Grand Blanc, Rev. J. W. Bmith,

Pinckney, by Rev. Both Hardy,

their bounds during the year,

Augusta, Rev J. March,

MICHIGAN 1 50 6 00

190 50 MISSOURI-76

33 65

1, 60

WISCONSIN-Pike Grove, Rev. Moses Ordway, L. M., -AWOI Denmark, Cong Ch., by Rev. A. Turner, NORTH BRITAIN-Cavers, James Douglam, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Shibner, CANADA-

Missionary Society, expended within their bounds during the year. HOME MISSIONARY,

JASPER CORNING, Treasurer.

within their bounds during the year, 794 54 Marietta Agency, expended within their bounds during the year, Hebron, Presb. Ch., by Rev. C. N. Res-480 00

10 50 5 00 3 00

Milgrove and Bherman, Ind., by Rav. C. 25 00 Bloomingdale, Cong. Ch., by Rev. L. 3 96

Galona, Presb, Ch., by Rav. C. Water-85 QQ 30 QO St. Charles. Cong. Ch., by Rev. L. Foster, Warsaw, Rev. B. F. Morris, 6 48

La Pear, cott, by Rev. S. Cary, Mount Clemens, Presb. Ch., by Rev. A. 25 00 1 84 Ypsilanti, Presb. Ch., by Rev. J. Murch, 92 00

Missionary Society, expended within 748 **6**0

40 00

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**26 04** 205 04

\$55,953 34



# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Go, . . . . . . . PREACH the GOSPEL . . . . . . . Mark zvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be SERT ! . . . . . . . Rem. z. 15.

Vol. XVI.

JULY, 1943.

No. 3:

# Examples of Liberality.

#### A bint to Christian capitalists—A wand deliars well invesible

Four years ago, when immigration first began to flow rapidly into Wisconsin, "A FRIEND OF MISSIONS," believing that "one dollar by way of precention, is of more value then a hundred by way of reparation," gave the A. H. M. S. his pledge of \$1,000, to be paid on condition that the Society would proceed immediately to plant and sustain ten missionaries in that interesting territory.

This encouragement stimulated others to aid in the promotion of the same object; and & also turned the attention of missionaries i to that territory, and impired them with the confidence that they would not have to strug- DEAR Sign gle alone, but would have the countenance and co-operation of other brethren from the first. As a result of this timely and liberal | fifty dollars in the stock of your misgift, Wisconsin is incomparably better off, in regard to moral and religious prospects, than may other western community has been, at , the same period of its settlement. Four years ago, only 4 missionaries were there, to practaim estvation to the crowds of immitions, calling men to the Gospel feast. The hundred and fifty dollars, to enable you prepartion of moral influences, which in most erre smalled it to come upon the ground, hereafter.

[before it was all pre-occupied by error and vice.

It is now our privilege to introduce to the friends of the West, a similar proposition in behalf of love. The same "Friend of Mis-SIONS" has enclosed to the Treseurer of the Society \$250, in which he pleasantly alludes to the success of the movements in behalf of Wisconsin, and invites others to join him in a like enterprise for the salvation of a territory which, four years ago, was only just beginning to be named, but which is now ready to knock at the door, for admission to the great sisterhood of States. His letter is as follows:--

It having been my privilege on a former occasion to invest two hundred and sionary institution, located in Wisconsin, and subsequently to add soven hundred and fifty dollars to the same, making the whole investment one thousand dollars; and being well satisfied with its sofely-as well as with pents; now, 28 are dispersed in different sec. i the dividends—I berewith forward two account in the books, which I underother western States, is adverse to evengeli-stand are opened for a similar associaed religion, may here be said to be in its fa-tion in the territory of Iows, to be we. And this is doubtless owing, under God, managed on the same principles, and who fact, that a well directed zeal and lib- by agents of like character. The reeality have given the truth a fair start- maining instalments will be remitted

YOL, IYL

In the mean time, as there are large some of money in your great city, for which the bolders are seeking profitable investments, allow me to suggest to you, to advise them immediately, that your books are ready for subscription.

Yours truly
A Prince or Missions.

What British Christians think of the importance of evangelining America.

Intelligent men in the old trutid, have often expressed a deep interest in the effort now making to save this country through the spread of the Gespel. In some, this interest arises from a desire that European dissenters may avail themselves of a successful experiment here, to sustain the church without alliance with the State. Others take a still lerger view of the important bearing of our success on the propagation of the truth throughout the whole world. They take into account the origin of our population from the best stock in the old world—its unparalished increase -the absence of many of the causes that retard social progress in other lands—the impulse which the American mind has received from the rapidity with which great events have crowded our history, and the vest range of our territory over which enterprise may exert i teelf. And they have concluded first that to bring such a people and such a country under the full and perfect control of the Gospel, is a work inferior to no other on earth; and second—that if this he done at all, it must be done soon.

In illustration of these remarks, we might refer to many testimonies—e. g. the well-known remark of Rev. J. A. James, of Bir. mingham—"On your land hang, in a grea measure, the future interests of the globe." We might refer to the declaration of the Committee of the London Colonial Missionary Society, (see Home Miss. for June, p. 40, that—"it admits of no doubt, that the first day of the American churches is to provide for the religious wants of America—that in fulfilling their duty to their own country they are most effectually fulfilling their duty to the world."

That these convictions are heartfelt, is proved, not only by the circumstances unde which they are untered; but, in some instances, also, by direct contributions of money

for the spread of the Gospel in the United States: We advert particularly to a distinguished example of this, in the case of James. Dovezate, Esq., of Cevers, Rozhoro'shire, Scotland. This gentlemen, well known to the christian public by his publications wa the "Advencement of Society," and other themes connected with the welfare of mankind, has for many years contributed for the spread of the gospel in the West. In the lest Home Missionery, a densition was acknowledged as received through his agents, of \$1,608 78 ; and his benefications to this single branch of American evengelization, has amounted, in the last seven years, to \$3,664 49. This generous and continued patronege conclusively shows what is thought of this work, by one of the most intelligent and fareighted of British philanthropists.

Let not the missionaries be detained for want of moone.

From an aged servant of God, accompanying a denation of one hundred dollars.

For years I have felt a deep interest in the IMMENSE WEST! For years, the Macedonian cry of the Great Valley has been sounding in my ears. And every succeeding year the imperative cry has been, and now is, louder and londer—till it bath reached the ear and the heart of the East. More still, it bath I hope, reached the ear of Him, who will move the East, West, North and South, to do his will, till the whole world is civilized and evangatized, and Zion's glorious King reigns triumphant and universal!

I am old and gray-headed—full of years full of infirmities—but I say greatly distressed for the millions of perishing souls of the almost boundless West. To read and hear of the mental and bodily enflerings of the devoted self-denying missionary, and to think of the agentzing cry of millions, is more than i can quietly endure. The missionary en dures every thing but "resistance unit blood." He contends esmestly night and day for the faith in Christ, 'midst thousands of enemies. Like the Patriarch, he wrestles with the Angel of mercy for a bleming. He proclaims the word of life boldly in the mids of enemies who burn the Bible, and would be willing to burn him.

Blessed be God! in the midst of this deshners, we are cheered with school to the Massdominn cry. "Shall they go? ten! twenty! fixy! a hundred!" Go, the Lord will provide. Say to every qualified, apostolic minister, Go. He who moves the minister to go, will move the churches to their duty. "Cry aloud and shout, inhabitant of Zion, for the Holy one is in the midst of thee!" He is reviving Hie soul-saving work among all nations, tongues, and people. And will carry it forward till the church militent is embosomed in the church triumphant, and the bride adorned, is united to the all glorious bridegroom.

God hath chosen the poor of this world, rich in faith.

Not many months since, a feeble Home Menionary congregation in the city of were brought into circumstances of great distrees, by the foreclosure of a mortgage upon their house of worship. After appealing for suistance to their brethren in abler churches, several hundred dollars were still wanting to preserve their beloved sanctuary from passing eway from their hands. In these circumstancos, a meeting for consultation and prayer was held by the male members, on Saturday night immediately preceding the last week in which their church could be redeemed. There, unfor the influence of feelings which such an occasion was calculated to inspire, they subecribed the amount to meet the instalment due on the mortgage. But in order to this, a great stratch of liberality and self-denial was required.

Among others, who that evening gave of their poverty for this object, there was a poor terman who subscribed fifty dollars. Although he had nothing laid by, and depended on his daily earnings for the supply of his daily wants, yet so clear were his convictions of duty, that he cheerfully made the pledge, believing that God would provide the means for redeeming it. He went home, and telling his companion what he had done, they spent a considerable part of the night in prayer to God, beseeching him to interpose for the help of his people.

Early on Monday morning, this man, whose fifth wrought by works, repaired to his usual stand, ready to be engaged by the first who thould require his services. And as he had hancred God by the faith which he exercised, so God honored his faith and accepted his offering, by crowning his efforts with success.

He obtained work so constant and profitable, that during the week, he accumulated enough to meet the subscription he had made; and on Saturday night, bent his knees with his companion to return thanks to a prayer-hearing God, for the blessings of the week.

#### The paster's widow.

With a donation of five dollars.

In the town of C., Mass., lives an aged widow, the wife of a former pastor of that place, who labored faithfully and successfully with the people of his charge, for nearly or quite a half century, but who has long since gone to his rest. This widow being now sighty-five years of age, or upwards-for the purpose of siding in the present great henevolent operations, performs constant labor from day to day, to save what she would otherwise be obliged to expend, in order to bestow it in charity for the dissemination of the Gospel, among the destitute at home, and the heathen abroad. And though her donation the present year is much less than usual, yet it tells what a widow woman, far advanced in life, may do to benefit her fellow mortale, bound for an eternity. Will not the heathen rise up in the last great day, and call such blassed? Will they not shine forth as stars in the firmement of heaven forever?

A voice from a commany of loarning.

From a Professor in a New-England College,
eccompanying a donation.

R.

Enclosed is my annual contribution to the Home Missionary Society. I wish it were more. I hope soon to be able to double it at least, so as to enrol my name among your honorary members.

Though only one among several hundred institutions, all devoted to one and the same great object, the Home Missionary Society holds the first place in my regards. I believe, it is entitled to hold the first place in the prayers and efforts, the contributions and sacrifices, of every American Christian—and I am astonished that it does not. I am astonished, not that we do so much to enlighten and save Pagan and Paganized Christians abroad, but I am astonished, that we do so little to enlighten the dark-minded foreigners that come in crowds to our shores, and to

ylstnal beathenism. This work must be done by our own bands, other Christians will not and campot do it for us. It is specially allotted to us, by the Great Head of the church. The voice of Providence calls upon us foudly and more loudly every day, to do it. I know not, what right we have to turn away from it; and give our first attention to any other work of our own choice, however important it may be. Nor do I see, what right we have in expect the bleesing of God on other enterprises, when we neglect that, which he has so obviously brought to our very decre. One thing is eleer. We shall som come to de for every other benevolent chiest, unless we de mere for this ; and instead of sending Bibles, Treets and Missioneries, to foreign hands, we shall be stretching out

eave our own country from relapsing into | our hands for help from abread, to evengeline our own country. This week must be done quickly. Each flying year increases the toll, and diminishes the time—salarges the work, and reduces relatively the resources for its opcomplishment.

You do not cause to warn us of our danger and our duty, in the Home Missionary. I feel an increasing interest in its pages, as it comes to me with its monthly tale of the privations and trials, the tells and successes of the missionaries already in the field and its moving appeal to American Christians, to send forth more such men, and sustain them better, in their self-denying, but truly patriotic and truly christian labors. It seems to me, it only needs to be read, to awaken, the whole church to prayerful solicitude and vigorous

# Missionary Reports.

#### IOWA.

On a previous page we have given the proposition of a Friend of Missions, offering a thousand dollars to the A. H. M. S., for the purpose of entering immediately on the spiritual conquest of this interesting territory. It is impossible to overrate the importance of occupying the ground without delay. Every year increases the difficulties in the way of evangelizing the people, and swells the number and enlarges the influence of infidels, and of the various subdivisions of errorists.

These truths have been frequently reiterated on our pages, and they have in other ways, siso, been spread abroad through the hand. Why is it, then, that no more has been me to cetablish the Gospel in Iowa. We alyet been found among the soldiers of the cross, i nary, that courageous enterprise and reediness to: endure hardness, which the emergency demands. So often have the Secretaries of the Society, conferred, personally and by cortaining missionaries been disappointed, that in the Union. A portion of this same

they are almost discouraged from repeating the process.

Of late, however, the promise of a better state of things begins to cheer our hearts. Besides other indications of Providence, an increase of the missionary spirit is manifest. ed in our Theological Seminaries; and we hope to obtain a number of well furnished laborers from the present senior classes in Auburn, New-York, Andover, East Windson, and perhaps from other institutions.

In order that clergymen, whose seal may prompt, and circumstances allow them, to look to the West as a field of labor, may have a distinct view of the claims of lows, we present the following condensed statement of facts. It is from the communication of a most blush to reply, it is because there has not a Professor in an eastern Theological Sout-

## Extent and physical character.

The Territory of what will be the State of respondence, with ministers professing a lowe, extends from 40° 30' to 44° N. Lat. readiness to go to difficult places in the West, and from the Mississippi to the Missouri rivers and so often have their expectations of ob- - equalling, if not excelling in size, any state

11,000 square miles—nearly equal to both | Connecticut and Massachusetts, is already surveyed and in the market. To 15,000 more, the Indian title was extinguished last fall. This new purchase, as it is called, is twice as large as Massachusetts. The chmate is milder then that of the Eastern States in the same latitudes, and is regarded as equally healthy. There is more bilious and intermittent fever, but far less of chronic and pulmonary complaints, than at the East. The soul is good, similar to that of Illinois, and other land bordering on the upper Musissippi. Its capacity for sustaining animal existence, is almost unlimited. It is well supplied with timber, stone, coal, &c.; and water power, so frequently wanting in the West, is here shundent. The Des Moines and Skunk rivers, run nearly parallel, about 25 miles apart, for 250 or 300 miles, through the heart of the territory, each affording fine water privileges about every five miles. At a place on one of these streams, are four saw-mills, two gristmills, and a carding machine, while probably not half the water is used. Smaller streams fall into these, and water power abounds on other rivers in the northern part of the territory. The prairies are as well adapted to the raising of flax, hemp, wool, and provisions, as say part of the United States. And unless the overruling hand of Providence prevent, these streams will soon be lined with factories, and their valleys become continuous villages.

#### Population.

What multitudes of human beings will be congregated here; and who will undertake their moral instruction!

in 1836, the population was estimated at about 10,000.

> 1838. estimated at 20,000. by the census, 42,000.

And the rate of immigration werrants the f, that the number is now well my MACO; and the prospect of increase is tetter than ever before. On the 1st of May hat, settlers were permitted by the Govern-Beat, to enter the new purchase. In the would as if the very flood-gates were open-Every main road leading to the promis ind, was thronged with men, women addidgen. It is estimated, that in some

abode in the new purchase. It is said, the land is of the first quality, and there is no doubt that it will be settled with greater rapidity, then any former purchase—let. Because choice locations further East, are already occupied. 2d. The people in the West, have learned how to settle a new country ; and by the changes of the times, many are compelled to seek a new home in the public domain. 3d. The sources from which emigration are drawn, are more copious than ever before the population of the valley is larger, and the drain upon the old States, and upon Europe, is greater."

Now what shall be done to meet the spiritual wants of this wide field? The A. H. M. S. has as yet found but one, who is both qualified and willing, to go to the New Purchase.

The writer of the communication above referred to, mys :--

I have done all I could, privately and publicly, to enlist laborers for this field. Since my residence in the territory, a father, an old man of 63 years, is the only minister, fresh from the East, who has dared to cross the Mississippi. hope as he has gone before, and blazed a road, and reached his destination in safety, many young men will have the moral courage to follow. The farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the doctor and the lawyer, all find their way to the West, led on by interest. And are there no ministers of Christ, led on by the love of souls? Burlington, a town of some 1900 inhabitants, has 26 lawyers, and dectors in proportion, but no Presbyterian or Congregational minister. Every little town in the territory, bas a plenty of lawyers, and scarcely one in ten, has a minister of our order. During the five years in which New-England and New-York have sent but one minister, who had never been here before, Rome has sent us five, and I think more. Can it be, that Rome feels a deeper interest in our rising state, than do the churches of the East? baguage of a resident of the territory, " lt Have the churches yet to learn, that the best time to teach a state, as well as a child, is in its infancy?

We need some eight or ten men now. The following places are open, viz: Keesauqua, Parmington, Washington, two weeks, ten thousand persons made their Columbus City, Burlington, Bloomingten, Edinburgh, Andrew. Each of these places needs now a Congregational or Presbyterian minister. A man is also needed this fall, for six or eight counties formed on the West-counties, now two weeks old, and having 2,000

inhabitants.

And now, dear siz, will you not try to enlist some of those under your care, to come and help us bear the heat and burden of the day. We want good men, who think not so much of external appearance, as of the heart—who are willing to endure hardness, and to meet all the unromantic realities of a new country.

Unices these repeated appeals, shall must with a favourable response, we have reason to feer, that our brothron in lowe will resort to the doubtful expedient, of putting into the ministry a clear of laborers who have not been educated for the work. They are pressed with the fact, that other denominations preoccupy the ground, by covering it with such a ministry as they can raise up on the spot. To use the illustration of a friend, on this subject, "they feed the people; and if they have no fine flour, they take corn; and if this be not ground, they pound it in a mortar," The time is not far distant, when the occlesisatical bodies of lows, may feel constrained to optain unlettered church members, and send them forth as the only available substitutes for a competent ministry.

## From Rev. J. D. Holbrook, Dubuque.

Mr. H. commenced his labors in Dubuque on the 20th of March, 1843. In speaking of the period which has since elapsed, he reprácka :---

Although in reviewing the year, I have not any great things to record, yet to one who was intimately acquainted with all the circumstances of the place, it would clearly appear that my labor has not been in vain in the Lord. There have been some conversions and additions to the church, and a foundation [ has been laid for future usefulpess. A ! good congregation has been gathered, and a strong desira exists in the comtransity, that the means of grace should setimating the importance of se

be sustained in connexion with our church. And I cannot but hope, the with the bleming of God, the time will soon come, when in this important place, not only will the aid of your Society ast be needed to sustain the Gospel, but that in return for the assistance rendered much will here be done in the way of contribution to your funds, for the be fit of other needy churches. But without your aid at present, the field would have to be abandoned, and all the be fit of the present means of grace affine ed in connexion with our church, to this community, and all the assistance which this church would becauter be able to render in advancing the general cours. would be lost.

### Imperiors of present all-

It is a consideration of no small importance, that multitudes of places are springing up in the West, where by the assistance of the Home Missionary Society, churches are now being established, which, a few years bence, will themselves return into the treasury of the Lord, a thousand fold the small amount now furnished them for the support of the Gospel, to be again seat out in streams to refresh other destitute places, where again the same results will follow; and thus one hundred dollars, now contributed to your funds, will in process of time multiply to many thousands. What a thrill of interest would be excited in the hearts of the patrons of your Society, could you but be endowed for a moment with prophetic ken, to take up some such sum as \$100, sent out by some benevolent individual through you, in aid of some church in the great West, and in your magazine trace out all the benefits which will flow to men, and all the advantage to the cause of Christ in consequence. First, in the establishmen of a large and important church, which would not perhaps otherwise have had existence, or not formany years. Second the growth in grace and edification, and the comfort under trials and afflictions, of the Christians of which it is formed, through the pastor thus furnished those. who otherwise would have been "as sheep without a shepherd." Third the souls converted in that community,

events, by an eternity of misery avoid- I lence to every part of the world, he ed, and an eternity of happiness secu- would be able to form some idea of the ned. Fourth, the unefulness of the perthe young men brought into the ministry. Birth, the amount of funds in process of time contributed by this name, unce feeble church, to benevolent chiects. And screnth, all this traced out over and over again, as the streams of eed multiply, and in connection with them, all these recults are repeated ever and over again, a thousand fold, to the end of time. There is now in this vicinity, (in Illinois) a church which ence depended on missionary aid for suntaining the means of grace, which in now large and strong, and which not ealy sustains its own minister, but is ennding out streams of good far and wide—and whose minister once stood the only watchman of Zion in our conmexica, in a region of 100-miles in diamptet, who has exerted an uptoid influence in advancing the cause of Christ. Every dollar them contributed in aid of: that church was worth thousands in the end, to the cause of benevolence. It was investing money where it would goduce a revenue of good a thousand. fold, in stocks that will never fail, and never cease to be productive.

When this immense and fruitful region, now the field of missionary labor, that teem with a population of millions, and be studded with cities, and filled with churches, and colleges, and theological seminaries, and shall send farth its hundreds of young men, and its thousands of dollars, for the evangulization of the world, and when in process of time it shall become the seat of political power, and control the legislation and moral character of this mighty nation of two hundred millions—then will he seen the value of the Home Mussignary enterprise of the present day. If each of those persons who are enaged in sustaining this cause, could throw himself forward in amagination only one hundred years, and take his stand on some commanding eminence from which he could survey this western field, and see it the prey of popery and infidelity, and filled with immorality and vice-or, on the other hand, the draw in Protestant scholars. Besides peaceful abode of true religion and mo-1 their fine cathedral, they have here a rality, sending out streems of bonovo- | very large brick building, and enother

unportance of the work in which your Seciety is now engaged.

#### Interesting sacc.

An interesting and valuable fact has recently come to my knowledge. It is than volumes of argument better against the doctrine of Popery, that the Bible cannot be understood by the paople. A few miles from this place, live a man and his wife, who have not been in the habit of attending meeting. The woman was awakened by reading Scott's " Force of Truth", and a little volume of biography, and commenced studying her Bible to learn the way of salvation. She was unable to attend meeting, and had no prous neighborn. and had no direction but the word and Spirit of God. And yet she found her way to the Savior, joyfully embraced the offers of the Gospel, and when providentially some pious parsons discovered her situation, she was cheerfully and confidently resting on the "chief corner stone, laid in Zion," and rejoicing in the Christian's hope. I recently called at her house and saw her, and I expect soon to preach there. It was delightful to see her cheerful piety, and to hear her describe the way in which the Spirit lad her to " the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sine of the world."

## Roman Catholic schools and Pres mat abildren.

Lought to mention that the Roman Catholics are untiring in their afforts to secure this ground. One chief instrumentality relied on, is schools, They have now about 50 scholars here, and among them many Protestant children. A prominent lady of my congregation, informed me a few days since. that the Bishop had been personally to her, and engaged her daughters to attend a school which is to be opened on the 18th of June, under the care of some "Sisters of Charity," whom, he said, he was intending to bring on from Philadelphia. Their plan is to have good schools, with low terms, and thus inhabitants.

berden of the day. We want good men, out your aid at present, the field would who think not so much of external appearance, as of the heart—who are will fit of the present means of grace affect. all the unromantic realities of a new | coustry.

Unious these repeated appeals, shall meet with a feverable response, we have recent to fear, that our brothesn in lows will resurt to the doubtful expedient, of putting jute the ministry a clear of laborers who have not been educated for the work. They are pressed! with the fact, that other denominations prooccupy the ground, by covering it with such a ministry or they can rules up on the spot. To use the illustration of a friend, on this subject, "they feel the people; and if they have no fine flour, they take corn; and if this be not ground, they pound it in a mortar." The time is not far distant, when the occlesiastical bodies of lows, may feel constrained to ordain unlettered church members, and send? them forth as the only available substitutes for a compotent relativy.

#### From Rev. J. D. Holbrack, Dubuque.

Mr. H. commenced his labors in Dubuque on the 20th of March, 1843. In speaking of the period which has since elepsed, he re-Marks :--

Although in reviewing the year, have not any great things to record, yet to one who was intimately acquainted with all the circumstances of the place, existence, or not for many years. Secon it would clearly appear that my labor has not been in vain in the Lord. There have been some conversions and bas been laid for future usefulness. A who otherwise would have been "so good congregation has been gathered, sheep without a shepberd." Third and a strong desire exists in the community, munity, that the means of grace should lestimating the importance of

too, Edinburgh, Andrew. Each of he statemed in communica with our see places needs now a Congrega- | church. And I connet but hope, that tions) or Presbyterian minister. A man, with the blaming of God, the time will is also needed this fall, for six or eight seen come, when in this important place, And now, dear siz, will you not try to much will here be done in the way of culist some of those under your care, to a contribution to your funds, for the bane some and help us been the heat and fit of other needy charches. But with ing to endure hardness, and to meet od in connexion with our church, to this community, and all the assistance which this church would bereafter be ab render in advancing the general can would be lost.

#### parameter of fedural sig-

It is a consideration of no small in portance, that multitudes of places are springing up in the West, where by the assistance of the Home Missionary Bociety, churches are now being established, which, a few years hence, will themselves return into the treesury of the Lord, a thousand fold the small amount now furnished them for the support of the Gospel, to be again sent out in streams to refresh other destitute places, where again the same regults will follow; and thus one hendred dollars, now contributed to your funds, will in process of time multiply to many thousands. What a thrill of interest would be excited in the hearts of the patrons of your Society, could you but be endowed for a moment with prophetic ken, to take up some such sum as \$100, sent out by some benevolent individual through you, in aid of some church in the great West, and in your magazine trace out all the benefits which will flow to men, and all the advantage to the cause of Christ in consequence. First, in the establishment of a large and important church, which would not perhaps otherwise have had the growth in grace and edification, and the comfort under trials and afflictions. of the Christians of which it is formed, additions to the church, and a foundation! through the pastor thus furnished those,

events, by an elecally of misery avoided, and an eternity of happiness secured. Fourth, the usefulness of the pereens thus converted, to others. Fifth, the young men brought into the ministry. Sixth, the amount of funds in procues of time-contributed by this mane, unce feeble church, to benevolent chiects. And screath, all this traced out j over and over again, as the streams of good multiply, and in connection with gm, all these results are repeated] ever and over again, a thousand fold, to the end of time. There is now in this vicinity, (in Illinois) a church which ence depended on missionary aid for sustaining the means of grace, which is now large and strong, and which not only sustains its own minister, but is sending out streams of good far and wide—and whose minuter once stood the only watchman of Zion in our connezion, in a region of 100-miles in diameter, who has exerted an untold in**fivence** in advancing the cause of Chrest. Every dollar then contributed in aid of that shurch was worth thousands in the end, to the cause of benevolence. It was investing money where it would produce a revenue of good a thousand fold, in stocks that will never fail, and never cause to be productive.

When this immense and fruitful region, now the field of mesionary labor, mil teem with a population of millians, and be studded with cities, and filed with churches, and colleges, and Roman Catholic schools and Protectheological seminaries, and shall send? forth its handreds of young men, and its thousands of dollars, for the evangelization of the world, and when in process of tune it shall become the seat of political power, and control the legislation and moral character of this mighty nation of two hundred millions—then will i he seem the value of the Home Mussignary enterprise of the present day. If each of those persons who are engaged in sustaining this cause, could ealy one hundred years, and take his stand on some commanding eminence from which he could survey this western field, and see it the prey of popery and infidelity, and filled with immoral;ty and vice-or, on the other hand, the draw in Protestant scholars. Besides peaceful abode of true religion and mo- their fine cathedral, they have here a

lence to every part of the world, he would be able to form some idea of the importance of the work in which your Society is now engaged.

#### Interceting whee.

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that neighborhood an ample field for the labors of one missionary, and materials for the organization of a good and efficient church. The sheep are scattered, and, it is to be feared, suffering for want of a fold and a shepherd; and souls are going to destruction for want of the Gospel.

The last two months, most of the time, I have been engaged laboring as an humble assistant in protracted meetings, all of which have been attended with outpourings of the Holy Spirit.

### From Rev. A. M. Dixon, Fairplay, Wis.

Bince my last appointment, I have done but little else than to survey the ground, set stakes, and get ready for work. I visited New Diggings, a place long destitute, except what labor brother Kent could do week days, &c. It has, about 12 miles from Galena, 16 from Platteville. I do not know the exact number of people, but should think 5 or 600. Drinking and gambling is the order of the day. I found in those diggings about twenty who were Presbyterians. One family had given themselves up to attending balls and parties, though formerly strict professors. I preached four evenings, spent the Sabbath, &c. The mother and one daughter came weeping to me before I left, confessed their backslidings, and promised to return from their wanderings. Since I left that place, the hus-

#### Activity of Errorists.

many has waxed cold. The Universalists in this place have recently, as if fearing that their craft was in danger, taken a more belligerent attitude than formerly. One of their preachers came other circumstances combined to make

the first sermon she had heard within through this place, a short time since, the past year. I found here several and preached in the evening; and has, Presbyterians, and urged the appoint. I understand, left an appointment to ment of a weekly prayer-meeting preach on the day that my turn comes which was fixed upon. There is in to preach at ———. But we hope that the church will not neglect to pray, that God may confound the schemes of the adversary, and convince these deluded souls of their great danger.

I trust, that the effect of their movements, will be to stir up the church to more prayer and greater exertion to sustain the cause of God. Of this we have some tokens. My only hope is, that God will interpose with the mighty influences of his Holy Spirit to save his church, and convert these poor deluded captives of Satan.

#### A new opening.

There is now a very interesting field opened at Burlington, on the Fox river, 15 miles southeast from Troy. A Presbyterian church has been recently organized there of about 20 members. They are anxiously looking for some one to come and dispense to them the word of life. Send some one to occupy that field. This is a delightful region; we only need more laborers to gather in the harvest, more piety, and the blessing of God, and this will soon be a desirable country to live in.

From Rev. S. Baker, Lisbon, Wis.

#### A year's progress.

While looking back and reviewing the labors of a year, I am constrained to feel that they have not been in vain band of one of the daughters has sent in the Lord, notwithstanding much is me word that he is rejuicing in hope. yet to be done to complete the work. Here is missionary ground. The ground occupied only a year ago by one church, and that distracted by internal difficulty,-is now occupied by three quiet, peaceful, and active churches, that are exerting salutary influence in their respective neigh-Wickedness abounds, and the love of borhoods, and inviting the wanderer

it necessary to divide the church, and organize one at Liebon, which was done in Reptember last with 20 members.

In October God visited this people with the outporing of his Spirit, and owned and blessed our labors. Twenty souls were hopefully converted, and still evince a strong attachment to Christ and his cause. Fifteen have since been added to the church, one of which was by letter, making the present number thirty-five.

The church at Pewaukie was orgamized with 11 members. In November, soon after the close of the special effort at L., we commenced here. The Lord blessed the effort. Believers were quickened, backsliders reclaimed, ainners awakened, and about 15 were hopefully converted, who still maintain a consistent walk. Since that time, ten have been added to the church, five by profession, and five by letter. have a Sabbath school, and a Bible class, in which the whole church take part. One young man has commenced studyug for the ministry.

The church at Warren I organized in October last with nine members. In this church also we have enjoyed the presence of God in a revival, during the last four weeks. Thus has God graciously watered every part of my field this year, making it fruitful, and beautifying it I hope, to his own glory. None have yet been added to this church, but there are eighteen or twenty that give evidence of a change of heart—ten or twelve of whom expect to unite with us at our next communion.

The people in all these churches are poor; so much so that I often wonder how they can pay what they subscribe to support the Gospel and sustain themselves. But they love the Gospel, and the God of the Gospel, and are ready to do what they can to advance it—to forego many of the comforts of life to have it.

What friend of the Home Missionary Society can read the foregoing without gratitude to God that he is permitted to co-operate in such a work by his prayers and contributions? What connection the Society has with these precious results, at least in the view of the brother who sends us the above, may be learned from the following:-

What this people could have done without the aid of the A. H. M. Society, I know not, but to all appearance, this whole country must have remained desolate moral waste. And even now, without a most rigorous, persevering effort, on the part of the friends of the Redeemer, the field will be lost. We shall be met with formidable obstructions to the progress of truth by the Catholics. Within the bounds of my field, there are two churches organized, and they are about erecting two houses for worship. But we have cause for gratitude to God for the promise that truth shall prevail, and that he is preparing his people to meet their errors, and spread light among them. I know not how to find words to express tny gratitude to God, for what he has done for me and my people; and to the Society for sustaining me here, where I have been permitted to see the barren field become fruitful, and the wilderness blossom as the ross.

# From Rev. L. Rogers, Genera, Wis.

While we regret that there have been so few precious souls gathered into the fold of Christ during the year, we still have reason for gratitude. While other churches in the vicinity have abundant reason to rejoice in the copious effusions of his Holy Spirit, and the gathering of many souls into the kingdom of Christ, we have not been lest without a witness of his faithfulness in hearing and answering the prayer of faith. Some few, we trust, have been recently gathered into the fold of Christ, and a number who had for years wandered, and had even ceased to be known as Christians, have returned to their espousals to the cause of Christ. Much good, we think, has also been done by the preaching of the truth, in effecting a greater degree of sanctification in the hearts of Christians.

#### Ministerial trials.

There is a class of trials for harder to be borns, than the mare privation of temporal enjoyments, and which they who pray for the missionary should not storget when they apread his case before the throne of mercy. Perils among false brothren, ever since i the apostolic days, are those which most deeply try the servent of God.

When I first came here, in November. felt much encouraged by the appearance of the members of the church. We had meetings every other evening, and the members came forward readily, and apparently with much of the spirit of prayer, and there was evidently some feeling for a while among the impenitent, I began to hope that I had been sent here to gather in the harvest. But alas! I fear we shall long sow in tears before we are permitted to partake of that joy. While we were take of that joy. thinking that we could not live without the presence of God's Spirit among us, he stil delayed to come. And on an examination, found that not more than half of the church even attend meeting, and that they have absented themselves from meeting for two years. The reason is quite obvious. There is a Mormon, a Campbell te, and an infidel, who are members of the church, in good standing, and there are others who care nothing about religion, but who have not yet taken any of the sectarian (shall I say infidel?) names, who are also in good standing in the church. Now these things ought not so to be, and they must not and shall not so remain. It has been with some difficulty that I could persuade the church that they must take up a regular process of discipline with these long and severe, yet I have found many offenders, or the matter would have hearts, whose " December's as pleasant been disposed of before now. But I as May," and whose summer has comhave endeavored to convince them, that menced during natures's cold wit is their duty to try to reclaim them. All is well where Jesus reigns. before they think of excision. And Sinco I last wrote, I have witnessed they have come to the conclusion that the rich displays of God's amazing it is their duty to act. We shall take mercy, in different settlements where I it will have a tendency to humble us and | Co., ) where the church was in a discause us to feel our own need of divine tracted state, the Lord appeared in merwindom and God's presence, so that cy. In February a few Christians of we shall be prepared to receive a visit different names, laid themsolves answ of refreshing from him.

#### North Carclina

From Res. J. C. Carnon, Waynesville, Haywood co., N. C.

#### Gradual improvement.

The members of the church appear to feel more fully the importance of sustaining and keeping a minister among them. The cause of temperance is still gaining in the public mind. Though the accession to the society has not been very large for some time past, I can notice very perceptibly that the opposition in the public mind in gradually breaking down. We have no licensed grog-shop in town, and but little drinking, except on public days, when spirits are brought to town

by people from the country.

Though I cannot see the immediate effect of my labors, I trust the great day of the Lord will show, that my time has not been spent in vain. My special hope is in the young-the children and youth of the country. The older members of society have been so long under the influence of those ministers, who glory " that they don't preach from their larnin'," that I have but little prospect of doing them much good. There is perhaps no country more fully needs the influence of an efficient, calightened ministry than this.

#### ILLINOIS.

From Rev. L. Spencer, Canson, 111.

#### Revivals.

up this work this summer, and I hope have labored. At Farmington, (Fulton upon the altar of God, resolved to

" seek the Lord until he come." Many | beautiful Prairies will echo and re-echo professors who had been far away from God, living in the neglect of almost every christian duty-biting and devouring one another-returned to God with tears of repentance, asking forgiveness each of the other, and bowing down side by side, and prayed and wept i together. A number of stout hearted, and stiff-necked sinners were brought to confess and formake their sing, and found mercy in a bleeding Savior. Four were heads of families, and were some young persons.

With brother Cole at Knoxville, I beheld the power of God to save sinners, as also the efficacy of prayer, and the precious results of personal effort.

#### Awakening in Contou:

And while the Lord has revived his work in other places, He has not forgotten to be gracious to the little flock much toil from the ruins of unhappy over the desolations in the midst of us. | and run together. I appointed a series of meetings-brothers Cole and Wright assisted me alternately. The work moved forward adently, but efficiently, upon the hearts of professors, until most of the church felt they had begun anew to serve God. The influence of the meeting upon the ungodly increased until it closed, when some fifteen, we hope, had found a Savior precious. Could we have continued our meeting we should probably have seen still more | glorious results. But we could have | the use of the house no longer.

We have recently enjoyed a second glorious temperance revival, which has well nigh swept away all that can intoxicate from our town. We bless the Lord, that in the midst of discouragements, there is abroad in the land a redeeming apirit, and also for the hope VOL. XVL

with the praises of the Most High.

#### Apprehensions of dauger from Bomanious, not groundless.

From an aged Minister in Illinois.

Although I have for a considerable time been convinced, that we had much to fear from Romanism, I am now pursuaded, that unless Protestants can be aroused to greater exertions, or God shall interpose in some extraordinary way, our worst fears will be realized. It is needless to state to you the reasons for such a conclusion. I am glad that you seem to understand them, and to be doing all you can to prevent that appalling evil, by extending and increasing the counteracting influence of the pure Gospel. This is indeed the only way in which it should be attempted; in Canton, gathered together with but it is painful, in such circumstances, to observe the incredulity and apathy and wicked divisions. I have at times on the subject, which so extensively been almost discouraged, yet I could prevail, and especially to find that alsee, when I did not overlook it, a steady, most all our benevolent institutions, are though very gradual improvement for suffering for the want of funds. After the better. But there have, all along, all that has been said and published on been a few who have sighed and cried : Home Missions, their importance is by no means duly appreciated by the christian The Lord heard and came down; the community. May the Lord open their bearts of God's children began to melt loyes, and enlarge their hearts—and crown your labors with more abundant SUCCESS.

#### Extracts from a missionary's Wistor journal

January 20. Was all day riding from H. to I. creek, 15 miles, being retarded by high water; and had at last to ford a creek where the water was nearly swimming deep to my horse, and very rapid, with much ice affoat. At night arrived at D. R. B.'s, a precious family from New-Jersey. They live in a shantee, with but one room :- a large frame, partly sided up, stands in front, a witness of present industry, and of intended future comfort. The furniture, for present accommodation, consist of one bedstead, poorly clad; and a that the day is hastening on when these trundle bed for the children; three as condortable as possible. A little extra church here. And hence, no effort has effort was made in preparing supper. I been made to erect our standard. Prehad a cup and saucer, Mr. B. a broken | fessors of religion were almost in as saucer, and Mrs. B. a cream pitcher— desperate and hopeless a condition, as apologies; all were happy and contented. I members, and hope for more.

February 18. Attended church! letter. One woman and three men ciently, to bring them out to the Sab-were examined for admittance into the bath school. Of late, I have offered church. Three men and their wives | premiums-this has hed the desired were present, who live five miles in seffect. Last Sabhath the lessons were different directions. They tarried over | well committed, and 48 hymns renight, it being Saturday. Mrs. W. in-formed me, that her husband was a into our schools, as the Romanists. member with her, of a Congregational church in Vermont, but since being! here, he had laid aside his religion, and was trying to believe in the doctrine of universal salvation. During conver-

call, an efficient ministry. Still I trust, gation as could be seated. that the image of Christ is not entirely. The Millerites have also tried to raise lost. There is a reliab for the truth, an interest, but they, also, have failed, they seem to feel that they are sutting for want, perhaps, of some little oppoin heavenly places.

home, he remarked to one of the breth- interest in behalf of that most foolish ren, that he was highly gratified, that | of all delusions, and, I think, with a he had never before seen any thing here, prospect of a failure, though there may that so reminded him of New-England, be perhaps, a few individuals in our cutand that he intended hereafter, to attend | tlement, that will fall in with them.

chairs and one table. Here I was very | our stated meetings. One year ago, cordully received, and invited to tarry not an individual even thought of hav-over night, with a promise to make me ling a Congregational or Presbyterian but not a word by way of excuses or the impenitent; now we have 15 church

> My chief hopes are in the youth—but Mrs. W. presented her it has been hard to interest them suffi-

#### Steady sulture.

Although I have not been permitted eation in the evening, Mr. W. said, that if to witness those thrilling scenes of rehe had opened his doors to the Mor- vival, which have rejoiced the hearts of mons, that they were just as good many of my brethren, still the dissemipreachers, and as sound in doctrine, as nators of error, seem to meet with less any others about here. Though I have success than myself. The Universabeen here nearly one year, yet he has lists, who made an effort to divert the nover attended our meeting on a Sab- public mind from the simple truths of the Gospel, by procuring a preacher of 19, Selbath. 'Text, "Let me not be their stamp, one quarter of the time, ashanied of my hope." Admitted 5 to have given up the effort. At first, they the church. Attended for the second evidently tried to provoke opposition. time, the Bible class. Nearly all the con- by crowding their appointments upon gregation attended to hear. P. M., text, | mine, without giving me notice. I felt, "Let us break their bands sounder, and however, that I had more important cast away their cords from us." Con-business on hand, than that of contend-gregation unusually solemn. Felt deep-ing with, or even complaining of them. ly myself. A large congregation be- We have uniformly avoided all collifore me, many of whom had come out sion with them, and yielded to them from the presence of the Lord in happy the court-house, the only place in town New-England, into this wilderness, for public meetings, whenever they where for years they have lived, for the made an appointment. On these ocmost part, without a Sabbath, without casions, we have retired to a private the ordinances of the church, and with- dwelling for religious worship, and have out, what in New-England, they would always been met by as large a congre-

The Millerites have also tried to raise eition. And now the Mormons are on As Mr. W. was preparing to return the ground, endeavoring to create an

The short extract which follows, is the subplance of representations received from a large number of congregations, since the close of winter. The poverty of the Western churches, and their long dependence on Eastern aid, cells for patient continuance in prayer and charity on their behalf.

I ought perhaps, to say a word concarning the temporal affairs of my people. The winter past, has been one of much suffering, and of pecuniary loss in this place. The winter commenced on the 11th November, and continued without intermission, till the same time ! in April. Consequently, what was considered the great surplus of produce in the country, last fall, has been entirely consumed, and still hundreds of the cattle died of starvation. The cold was extreme, and the apring was very backward. Owing to this, my people are altogether unable to pay me any part of their subscription at present, and but for the fact that my sons last year, raised a little wheat, we must now be auffering for bread. As it is, we are jet neither hungry nor naked, though clothing we could not have procured, but for the aid I have received from your Society. What will be the result of these things, on the cause of Christ here, of course I know not, nor am I exious, only that they may be sanctied to the church, and teach them to imet in God and do good.

From Rev. C. Adams, Providence, Ill. "There was great joy in that city."

. . . .

1

The church at Providence proposed to hold a

My Bible class has been well attend. I the let of April, enother attempt was made. rosulte.

> The church has been greatly revived and encouraged; this is the first revival that it has enjoyed since its organisation. It has now learned, by its own experience, that when the people of God will humble themselves, and pray, and labor for the advancement of the cause of Christ, the Lord will bless and not suffer their labor to be in vain. The bonds of christian affection have been strengthened, and a great degree of union and harmony prevails. Our prayer meetings are more numerously attended, and vastly more interesting. A great interest is now manifested, in the organization of a Sabbath school and Bible class. This is not altogether a result of the revival, but the interest in regard to these things, is manifestly greater than before. Some difficulties of long standing, have been settled. I will mention one or two. Two families, one of which belongs to the church, were so much at variance, that they had no intercourse whatever. This was a trial, as it were by fire ; yet the church member yielded, made acknowledgments, and the breach is healed. non-professor, who is among the hopeful converts, is perfectly satisfied with the piety of this church member. No. doubt, it had a great influence in leading him to repentance.

Sinners have been hopefully converted, and added to the church. One father says, "I have a new family at my house." Well might this be said; he had neglected the family alter for some months, as he confessed, and two of his sons have been hopefully converted. One of them, was a very wild youth. The number of hopeful converts, is between 15 and 20. Ten united with the church, at our last communion. Some others are expected to present themselves, the next opportunity.

"Can a man be been when he is old?"

There was one case of conversion at this meeting, that was most deeply inprotected mosting in the winter, but was hin-dwel by the severity of the weather. About age, and the head of a large family.

He has been, or rather has endeavored to be a Universalist, Deist, and even an Atheist. He has also, been most awfully profane. Even this man, at this advanced age, with all his guilt, has bowed at the foot of the cross. He was prevailed upon to attend the meetings, where it was soon manifest, that he was deeply convicted. At the close of the discourse, one afternoon, after the meeting had been in progress come days, those that desired an interest in the prayers of Christians, were requested to make it manifest by rising. man arose, and taking the Bible in his hand, said " If this book can be true, I am without hope." He besought Christians to convince him of its truth, and earnestly entreated an interest in their prayers. He thought he should not be convinced by attending meeting, but desired a private interview with the minis-He attended meeting the next day, however, and as soon as there was an opportunity, he arose under the pressure of an immense load of guilt, and said, among other things, that he felt; that he ought to ask pardon of the whole; world. Him feelings became so intense, j and he was weighed down with such a! mountain of sin and guilt, that he could to prayer. About 40, appear to have not restrain himself; but burst forth in the most imploring cries to God, for an interest in his pardoning mercy. The for whom we entertained but little hope. scene was really affecting. every person in the crowded audience, was melted to tears, and very few refused to kneel, when we united in prayer, to Him in whom is all our help. The next morning, he was impressed with the notion, that he had committed the unpardonable sin, and that it was in vain for him to pray. His agony was of the deepest kind; reason was well nigh dethroued, and thoughts of suicide, were among the suggestions of the adversary. His nearest neighbor, a member of the church, called in at this trying and critical moment, and warned hun against distrusting the grace of God, as the greatest sin he could commit. This conversation afforded relief, as it directed his attention to the sovereign mercy of God, through Christ. From that time, his mind was more composed, until he rested in full confidence. on the Savior. He established family | deserve special notice. One was that of

church, and appears well. His wife. who has been a professor of religiou for some time, says she can hardly credit the testimony of her own senses, so great and wonderful is the change. Well may we exclaim, " What hath God wrought 1"

From Rev. J. G. Porter, Lockport, 181.

Since my last report has been a very arduous time. I was angaged for sevenly days in succession, in my own and neighboring societies, but my bealth has been preserved, and our labors have not been in vain. We have been permitted to gather sheaves ripe for the beavenly garner.

#### Berival at Lockpart.

In our own society, we have enjoyed a blessed season of revival. Our little church came up, as the heart of one man, to the help of the Lord; and Ged was entreated by them, and according to his promise, gave his Spirit in answer passed from death unto life. The cases were mostly among a class of persons. Some of them, appeared to be Gospelhardened. They were children of piom parents, who had long been deaf to a father's counsels, and a mother's prayers. I had watched them with anxiety, for seven or eight years. When I fint came into these parts, some of them were boys and girls going to achos; now, several of them had become heads of families, and yet remained impositent. Some had actually taken the seal of the scorner, while others appeared inclined to join with the akeptic; w hope, in their case, had well nigh expired. But O, the power of diviso grace! They are now sitting at the teet of Jesus, clothed, and in their right minde.

#### Canto of conversion.

There are some cases which, perhap worship at the first, has united with the a lawyer, a young man of consid

ble promise, but very skeptical. Another [ to stir up his few children, to take hold had for neveral years been an infidel, and tried hard to ruin the souls of his young associates. A third, was a man of family, who had been a Universalist for eight years. These are now numbered among the friends and followers of the Savior. Many new family alters have been erected, and additional lights have been set up in the midst of us, which we hope will shine brighter and | brighter, unto the perfect day.

#### Encouragement to prayer.

I would not forget to mention one fact, as affording great encouragement to prayer. At the commencement of the meeting, one of our eisters requested, that her household might be especially remembered at the throne of grace, stating, that in her family there were six adults, all impenitent. They were made the subjects of prayer, and ere the meeting closed, five of them were hopefully converted. We feel that the Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad.

From Rev. J. Ballard, Griggsville, Ill.

#### 'ationt continuance and gradual lusprovement.

The whole town is a temperance socety—there is no grog-ship in the place. The church is now in a more lateresting state, than it has been for ome time—we have had several cases of discipline, and some of its dead veights are removed. There is more thion and engagedness, than there has been for some time.

There has been a precious season of [ tevival, about seven miles from this ber. **Place, in a neighborhood** newly settled, and till within a short time since, enfirely destitute of preaching. Two of We members of this church, moved into |

on him by prayer. At length the little cloud arose, and came over where we were assembled, and the richest blessings descended upon us. Soon it was clearly manifest, that God was operating on the hearts of sinners. The crowded assembly, the solemn stillness, the fixed attention, the starting tear, and the sighs of distress, showed that God was there. A more solemn and interesting meeting, I never attended. The aged sinner, who had been for near three score years, hardening under the preaching of the Gospel in other parts of the country, was seen, with trembling limbs, and a broken heart, coming forward to ask the prayers of God's people.

The result of the meeting, appeared to be glorious, and every circuinstance seemed to say, it is not by might nor by power, but by the Spirit of the living God.

From Rev. Wm. Chamberlin, Mis. sionary in destitute places in Alton Presbytery, Ill.

My field includes all the vacant places in Illinois, below 39° of N. latitude, though I have not been able to visit but a small part of it. My labors the past year, have been confined to Jersey, Macoupin, Madison, St. Clair and Perry counties.

At my different preaching places, and connected with my own labors, I have known 35 hopeful conversions. I have received to the different churches. 40 by profession, and 8 by letter. There are flourishing temperance societies, in all my preaching places. A majority of the inhabitants are members, but I am not able to state their definite num-

#### Churches organized.

I have organized two churches. One the neighborhood, and requested me or- ; at Troy, Madison county, consisting tuinally to come and preach a lecture now of 17 members : the other, at Nine--which I did. They finally concluded mile-Prairie, Perry county, consisting to hold a meeting of several days' con- of 40 members. This last church has finance. At first, circumstances seem- a licentiate laboring with them, whom the operate against the success of the they have called to become their partor, besting; but the Lord knew best, how which call, I hope, he will accept. They for the present. I think, that church [ report. is destined to do much good in southern Illinois. I spent the last two Babbaths in March, at Nine-mile-Prairie, preached twelve times; administered the sacrament, and held prayer meetinge three evenings. The Lord was indeed with us. Christians were melted down at his presence, and sinners were converted to him. Seven were received to the church, and about as many more, are hoping. Of those received into the church, all but one date their change, before this meeting commonced.

At Troy, about 200 dollars have been subscribed for the purpose of building a meeting-house, and the work has been commenced. O, that they might have one steadily to break to them the bread

of life!

#### Prospect and retrospect.

During the past year, when travelling to distant places, to look up a little flock, here and there, and especially during this long winter, while taking long journeys on the rough frozen ground, with a worn-out horse, I have often been almost discouraged, and ready to say, "it is all in vain, I am apending my atrength for naught." But when I can look back at the end of the year, on the path by which the Lord has led me, and see the changes that have been made, I am ready to exclaim, "Lo! what hath Gud wrought?"

field, the past year, the angels have re- | members of the church in that settlejoiced—the saints in heaven, have re-1 ment are so much scattered abroad in joiced—the saints on earth, have re- [ joiced—and I will rejoice, thank God, and take courage. And I hope, I shall than Sabbath and monthly church be able to enter on the duties of the on- meetings. They also have a floured-

suing year, with renewed zeal.

From Rev. E. E. Wells, Missionary to of deep interest, although the weather çago, Ill.

In the Home Missionary for May, p. 9, is [ an account of the blessing of God on our meeting which I held at Flag-Cree missionary lebors, at different points in the (one of my preaching stations, 18 miles

are building a large school-house, which ; neighborhood of Lake Michigan, back of Chithey intend to use for a meeting-hours | cogo. The following is from a more second

> I have not, the last quarter, been without the accompanying influence of the Holy Spirit, in my public administrations. I have, however, found my labors too much for my health, ( which for som years past, has suffered from chronic : infirmitiee,) so that I have lost two Salebaths. Through the goodness of God, I am now, however, able to prosecute my labore as usual. Sufficient time has elapsed, to test the genuineness of the work, in the places mentioned in my last report. And I am happy to say, that the members of the little churches which I formed, remain steadfast and united. I have endeavoured to receive none as members, who did not give satisfactory evidence of conversion—usy object being Gospel purity in a church, rather than great numbers. A few weeks since, I administered the sacrament on the North Branch, where 9 were recerted as members—making 21 now in communion at that place. A Sabbath action has been formed in the district, under the care of one of the descons; a monthly concert established; and a regular weekly prayer meeting... all of which, are now well sustains Tippling and dram drinking, were quite common before the meeting of last winter, but now, temperance has its staunch advocates in the members of the little church, and total abstinence is the crder of the day in the community.

Sunilar results, have followed the In view of what he has done in this meeting on the Ridge, although the different neighborhoods, that they find it impracticable to sustain any other, ing Subbath school, under the care of the deacon. Last Sabbath, I adminirtered the sacrament for the second time to the Ridge church. It was a sesson destitute places in the vicinity of Chi- prevented some from being present, who intended to unite with us on that occasion.

I have also to report an interesting

St. W. from Chicago.) A few profes- monishing his hearers to beware of The minds of some had been made schools. The Campbellites are evidentsolemn and tender, by the happy ly on the move. We have learned by and triumphant death of a christian experience, that in some places, at brother, which took place in the neighborhood a few days before the com-mancement of my efforts. The Lord had thus prepared the way for what followed. After preaching a few evepings, a general interest seemed to perrade the community. The Spirit of God began to search the hearts of promoors, and there was a humbling of dividual, for years a member of a church, and the head of a minerous family, confessed, that since coming into the country, he had thrown himself upm the world, had neglected family religion, and forsaken his God and Savior and with deep contraion, he resolved to teturn to his Father's house. In the attlement were a number of interesting young men, but unconverted. At the commencement of the meeting, they banded together, and determined, that aithough they would attend on the preaching, yet they would not be influtuced by the efforts made. The Spirit of God arrested them; their ranks were broken, and now, all except two, are rejoicing in the hope of the Gospel I expect to organize a church there. Fifteen have applied for admission, and some more will probably come forward. Others will probably join in the Methodista. The people have within a few weeks, erected a commodious building, which will serve, for the present, the touble purpose, of school and meetinglones.

#### seconful treatment of corecists.

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bat them, as well as other errorists, is to let them alone, and preach the truth.

#### General attention to religion.

The public mind, during the last year, has been more or less awakened on the subject of religion, in this whole region. At the spring meeting of our Presbytary, it was remarked by our oldest members, that hey had never seen, since they had been in the state, such a general disposition, on the part of the multitude, to hear. This disposition has been seized on by errorate. to disseminate their various heresies. In many places, the difficulty we have to contend with, nominal Christianity -too many preachers—too many professors. In many towns, I frequently find whole neighborhoods "all in the church, bu whose daily walk show them to be still in the gall of bitterness and bonds of iniquity.

The different churches, to which I statedly preach, have been, during the quarter now reported, making efforts for a more extended organization of **Sab**bath echools in their churches and the neighborhoods that urround them. So soon as they can procure the necessary books, some four new schools will be organized in neighborhoods where there never have been schools. I am pleased to see, that each member is beginning to feel, that he has something to do for Chrust

I am happy to report, that there is now in our village and neighborhood a better state of religious feeling, than their has been since I have been laboring here. Our last communion was a delightful season indeed. All the evan-A great effort has been made by them | general denominations of the place and b prejudice the public against, what neighborhood, sat down together around they call, "college larnt preachers, the table of their common Lord and these "holders forth," came into Master. Each one, we humbly hope, ser village recently, and preached in a parose from that table, with the deterwhile harangue was taken up in glory of the Savior, than he had ever the sollege preachers," and ad-

### Address

Of Ser. S. L. Penersy, at the Annual Meeting of the A. M. M. S.

In support of the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Gaspel of Jesus Christie ; | notions, in evident as dapted to the necessities of nations, not less than of endiesdusis

The first inquery, said Mr. P., which namerally presents stanis, is, what are "the acceptates of nations?" What are the necessation of France, Spain, England, or any other country? The answer is, the necessition of a nam are precisely those things in which it falls short of attaining or securing the great object of the social compact. The object nimed at, theoretically and professedly, by national organtustions, is the occurry of individual, personal rights. Among these may be mentioned a man a physical rights—his right to life, and to the means requisits to sustain it, his intellectual rights—the right to think, to know, to argue freely according to conscience, the highest and searest of all laborates, moral rights -rights of conscionce—the right to worship God when and where and how he pleases, provided he does not infringe upon the rights of others; domestic rights, the inviolability of the family compact, excut rights, the rights of man as a member of human society, asmortal rights-his rights as an accountable erenture of God, destined to eternity—the right to abandon his sine, to love and serve God, and All these are human prepare for heaven. rights, mulienable rights, preusa rights The nation that should fully secure these individual rights, would accomplish the great end of its eautence, and promote the highest welfare of man, see physical, micliectual, moral, ( ageni, accountable, manorial being

But what nation or kingdom under the whole been en does thus fully secure the rights. and promote the highest welfare, of its citi none for tame and elernity? Not one. Asrevengeful, rebels against God. Can such a people enact laws and administer a government that shall not violate human rights

Judge ye How is it with our own beloved country " Are our constitution, our legislation, judicial proceedings, executive administrations, state and national, all " holy, just and good " Are n, doing all we can and or do, to promote the physical, intellectual, mo ral, sucial, eternal weifare of each and every inhabiting! Are there no physical necessities unprovided for among us? Have the wants of the human mind been every where mot 'Are there not some 700,000 free white persons in this enlightened land who can; neither read nor write. What provision has been made for the moral and opiritual wants—ctal, he fully met, and what can that out of this great community? There are large a want more? What necessities remain? been made for the moral and spiritual wants sections of the country where the Gospel can i hardly be said to be presched at all

in Brown working which are visible all area id our his What, for instance, means that finatical calc which pervades the whole country, and while so easily kindled into a finms?

What is indicated by the existance of the melitary informal and analysis.

reckies, infernal mob-sparit, which ever a enon stalks abound, scattering fire-brands, rows and death? What means that sight of the prisoner which I hear, that climbs chains, shout which men are straid to a that deep, smothered, yet audible group with se going up from three millions of abused as crushed spirits into the ear of the Lord Co Almighty? What means that dark, feasily Almighty? What means that dark, familia spars, that may be seen sitting upon the door or creeping, like a seaks among the fish a every storm-cloud that passes ever the had!

—a lying, trackling spirit, with one eye, and that so Carlyle mad of Rubespierre, "an green," and one object in view, to wit, the next election, which he means to carry by any means, by all means, fair or foul—a spirithat is ready to ally or sell himself to Passey. that is roudy to ally or cell hamself to Per or Slavery, to Joe Smith or the Devil, or other potentate or power that will give hi voters and votes ?

What means this trembling anxiety whis many of our wheet man feel respecting the highway of nations, and pouring themselves upon our chores, and here rearing their dis-dels, arranging their forces, and preparing in they hope for the conquest of this glorism land? What is the matter? Where him in ground for this anxiety? What mean, I my all these elements of exil at work within i nation with such guivenic power—thre ing to tear as asunder, or bury us in the gull of eternal trifainty and rots? Do they not be trinste at least that we have not yet attained the great benign and blewed objects for which tistions were instituted ? Is it not clear that demonstration, that our necessities are got our inequities infinite? No man can open if eyes and not see, that we are full of would and brunes and putrafying sores, which h not been bound up, neither multified with the ment, and our disease is not abstingnot diminishing daily sinking deeper and deeper in depriving

Now the resolution, which I hold in my hand, affirms that the Gospel of Jesus Chil is adapted to the necessities of nations. And what, fack, are the necessation of a nation, b the new essence of the endisiduals who complete the nation ! Let the wants of the andread of a finition, physical, intellectual, moral,

And surely, sir, it is not difficult to see how Christmany may elevate and blees a community. Look at the doctrures. Contemplate the That, as a nation, we have not attained the nity. Look at its decrease. Contemplate the algories contemplated in the organization of character of its great Author, as revealed in

emistures of truth. What an object to ! half up before the mind and hourt of a mighty

"Ply through the world, O flow, and tell How dark thy booms compared to his."

Coulder the character and work of Christ. Was an irregistible charm there is in that [ tum m which he died ' The cross is the trained of the most glorious truth that evewould on this benighted world. Christianily in teaches the brotherhead of the human ally—a fact of monantions interest and los- ;

Look at the presents of the Gospal-its in-action of suprome leve and observer to lal; respect for the magistrate and obed-tion to the laws, and importial love to our highler

ok at ity institutions—its church organiblims, its day of hely rost, its ministry of remilliation, giving line upon line, procept 2 ) precépt.

New those doctrines, precepts and institu-ne of Christianity are adopted to calighten, twice, purify, and bloce a nation, by enlight-

the elevating, parifying, and blessing the dividuals who compare it. Let this Gospel with all its benign influnes penetrate and permente the meliumh have free course, and who can doubt is all our physical, intellectual, moral, do-intic, social, immertal rights and interests will be secure? Our functions tendencies will be arrested and cured. That fourful the of hymneh ignorance, which now hange the a milletone about our necks, will be in-formed and become justinct with life. The infocture, sale and use of intersenting binks, as a beveruge, will rome to a per-stinal end, and those "breathing holes of all" he stepped up. Popery will rink like tmillature in the sea and be found no more stall. It is not the Gospel, and cannot breathe **to exmapphore** without losing its identity ... If to had fusth so a grain of mustard-seed, we sould never, for a moment, entertain feelof approhenmen from this source. God has providence to bringing those myriads if poor ignorant beings to our shores, and mining them among our Protestant population, that we may do them good—the good thich we either would not or could not do in their own land. I wish I had five idred hands, that I might go down to the so and take by the hand every emigrant to be outs his fast an our shores. I would say regenerated, and that the pureers and fur blim, bruther, walk in. If you are hungry, tions of our government having been p to have bread enough and to spare. If you perly adjusted, we may more along the bright pathway of our history, depending rich and stall richer bleamings even down to the final provisions and systems of medicine in abundance of all things. in thus, and you will find that an Irishman may be quite sure that we have a work and to a heart. You will make him believe, a leber to perform of no trilling importance. the cause of truth. But if you go down as will put in requisition the faith, the entire the share, and double up your first at him, goes, and all the recourses of the church of the charge him with designs of treason and the kving God emong us, or we go down—we make in coming hither, you at all events sink forever.

make him an enemy, and shot up the door of his heart against all efforts to promote his spiritual good. The great muse of the Cathuhe population among us certainly barbor no such designs, and if we would do them good we must treet them kindly. At any rule, if Protestantism cannot cope with Popery on this free wil, in the midst of Biblion, and Unbbaths, and orbenls, and semmaries; then I say let us give up the contest, and hasten back to Rome and gut absolution as speedily

as possible.

Les the Gospal have free course; let is be preached in its purity, and its principles be faithfully applied, and it will undermine the great blood stamed cutsdel of slavery, and soud it down, chains, manacles, dungeons and all, like Lucifer and his huste from the hattlements of heaven, nine days deep into the gelf of annihilation; and in its place will spring up a bright and beautiful temple for God and liberty

That mean, truckling, contemptible spirit of party, that is now corrupting and raining the nation, will add speed to his flight, like a muders governmental defaulter, and never

again set faut on these bleased shores.
The same Gospel, sir, and nothing but the Gorpel, can long hold the elements of this nature in union. We are a "mingled people." Our interests clash—our prejudices in many things are at variance. If the Gospel go not forth in its power into all ports of the land, some who here me will probably live to sou this great nation dooled in pieces like a potter's vessel, and at the some and crash of our downfall, every desput of the old world will rice from his thrung and thank Gul that he was not duomed to be the citizen of an Amerima Republic

The Gospel is what this nation wents, the whole Gospel, and nothing but the Gospel. With this, we stand I without it, we fall. It has already done and is duing a mury ellous work in this haid, and I trust in Gud it will yet accomplish its full mission of mercy, beenling down the strong holds of sin, and saving the militons that are ready to perioh.

Bir, I cusmot but think there is hope for in as a nation. Why was teed ets thousand rears in preparing this rick, beautiful, magni-Bross country for the reception of our tathers T Wiry dui he plant such a nation here? Why has be surrested to us such amazing interests? Would be have shown us soch great things if it had been his pleasure to kill us? Let us fercently pray, that we may yet he truly regenerated, and that the powers and func-

a labor to perform of no trilling importance. Within 25 years a work must be wrought in t, efter all, there are good people among Within 25 years a work must be wreight in the Protestants; and will win him at length this land such as we have not seen, and such

calvation at the feet of every man, women and child in the nation, at whatever cost

If you have in your possession a golden trumpet, (which few bave,) set it to your mouth, and let the message of mercy float on its rich, mellow, subduing, melting tones.

Perchance you have a stiver trumpet; if so, blow that. Let its clear, silvery, persua-sive notes fall on the ear of dying men. Some will hear; and hearing, their souls shall live.

Or, it may be God has given you a brezen bugle, such se stirs up mon's souls, and moves

along the hills, and roll over the moustill they reach the furthest dweller is

If you have nothing better then a ne if the heaven-defying towers of sin a We must open our hearts and our hands and give more liberally of our substance. There is property enough in the church, if it were only consecrated to Christ.

We must publish and proclaim every where through all our burders, the unsearchable riches of the Gospel, and lay the offer of ber, and remember how the walls of Jacks. came down.

In a word, if the Christians of this land, at indeed any considerable portion of them, will awake to their duty, and labor and prey, and prey and labor, with an unfaltering treat is the great Head of the church, we shall live and not die. Ten righteons would b saved Sodom, or to echo the language of # Report just read, "OUR COUNTRY WILL IN SAVED! AND THE NATIONS OF THE BARTS WHILE RISK IN THE LIGHT OF 17, TO SERVE AND TO GOD!"

#### Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. B., from May 1st V June 1st, 1843.

Re-appointed. Rev. Ira Manley, Wilmington and Jay, N. Y. Rev. J. S. Emery, Foresty ille, N. Y.
Rev. Phinebas Hailey, East Hairon, N. Y.
Rev. Moses Robinson, Livoura, Washingtones, Ind.
Rev. A. D. Chapman, Kugaton Center, O.
Rev. Luka De Will, Chester, Mergaco., O.
Rev. Chester, Walter, Possers, de O. Rov. Abram Blakeley, Pomerny, do., O. Rev. Wm. Graves, Wnodbourne, Ten. Rev. Isaac Crabbo, Mecklonburgh, N. Y. Rev. Wm. Waith, Rutledge and Ellington, N. Y. Rev. J. H. Shields, Bethuny, Ind. Rev. R. Bawley, Puteumville and Greencastic, Ind. Rev. b. Kingsbury, Covington, Ind. Rev. I. C. Holmes, to go to lows. Rov. L. C. Gilbert, Gap Grove, III. Mov. J. R. Johnson, Williamsburgh, L. L. Rov. S. Scomma, Sheffeld, O. Rov. J. M. Sadd, Oswego, Ind. Rov. B. B. Brake, Elk Grove, Ill.

Ray, James Sattard, Grand Rupids, Mich. Rev. R. Gaylord, Hartford, Iowa. Rov. S. Mason, Echford and Ciarondan, Mich. Rov. R. B. Hamant, Buttle Greek, Mich. Rov. S. Nowbury, Allegna, Mich. Hov. P. Botes, Utica, Mich. Rev. G. Hornell, Orion and White Lake, Mich. Rev. J. D. Stovens, Prairie du Chien, Wis. Rev. G. G. Ponge, Ridge, O. Rev. C. Dickinson, Porn, III. Rev. J. H. Payne, Middlesez and Libertyville, E. Rev. L. Farnam, East side of Rig Woods, III. Rov. Levi Spences, Canton, Ill. Rov. G. C. Wood, Whitehall, Ill Rev. Thos. Junes, Grass Lake, Mich. Kev. A. Tretter, Albion, Mich. Rev. C. E. Fish, Toolesbore', Jowa,

Not in commission last year.

- Cole, Mount Tabor and Galege, had Rev. J. M. Dickey, Southern Indiana. Rev. — White, Tabernacle, Cincianati, O. Rev. S. A. Rawson, Eden, N. Y. Rev. L. Brawetse, Allen, N. Y. Rev. D. S. Marse, Richford, N. Y. Rev. S. Robinson, Cheviot, O. Rev. C. Warner, to go to lown.

The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from May 1st to June 1st, 1843.

30 27

43 00

1.06

MAJNE-Bangor, First Parish, Sab. Sch., by E. F. Deren NEW-HAMPSHIRE Hapover Pints, Fem. Benev. Soc., by Charlotte O. Bleisdell, Honosker, W. Child, 29 00 Nashwa, Edmund Purher, to count. him-self and Mrs. Dorone E. Laland, Life Measters, VERMONT-Bristol, Priend, by Rav. C. Butler,

Barlington, Mrs. Mary Lyon, MASSACHUSE (TS.... Maniocary Society, by R. Perkins, Tree Conway, Joseph Avery, Georgetown, Ledies, for freight, Hadrey, First Ch., Ladies' H. M. S., by Mrs. Moses Marsh, to coast, Mrs. B. N. Mertin a I. M., Porthampton, Ladies, for freight, Norton, from Mrs. Z. Kelly, Non., 30; Ledies' of Trin. Son., \$1. 75; Prio Tann 15 **(6** 



7	missionary.	OME I	THE H
, Hanting, eight, 1	South Canton, by Rev. C. Bowl Southold, L. L. Rev. W. Hantt Turin, Miss. Soc., for freight,	30 00	mont, Ladies' Prus Will Soc., L.G. Hell, s, in part of residuary legacy
33	Warren-burgh, Press. Ch., by Smith, West Potsdam, by Rev. C. Bow NEW JERSEY	1950 00 100 00	Priend by Hov. D. R. Austin,
part of coil, by	Bpartu, Presh. Ch., in part of Rev. W Torrey,	18 00 5 00	tent, lent, sry, Friend, by W.C.Capron,
1.0	PENNSYLVANIA-Bethany, James Sonnell, by R. Bathatt.	193 90	e, Coog. Ch. and Hoc., to v. Lewis F. Clark a L. M., by
3	Cherry Ridge, Miss Maria De Rev. J M. Babbitt, GFORGIA—	<b>50</b> 00	PUT — L. T. Hoyt, in full to censt. Janey T. Hoyt, a L. D.,
ncy and Lydia	Huntaville, Marce Nancy at	86 00	West Cong. Ch., by S. A.
	Swift, to const. Rev. Werren Charden, O., a L. M., by S. C MISSISSIPPI	30 00	nst. fven, Bristol, Ct., a L. M., Hes Asn Kimberly, First Cong. Soc., by Rev. S.
	Natches, Miss J. R. Sheddon, OHIO— Sandurky city, by Rev. I. A. H	8 50 25 00	Chapelet Ch. Sab. Soh.
Rev. C. Cook, 1	Aurora individuals, by Rev. C.	i	i. Whittlesoy, prost. Josephan Makby, Jr., Multby and Lotius Makby,
41	A. G. Wright, MCHIGAN—	100 00 5 00 3 00	imbers, ford, for freight, ev. J. Bartlett,
Rev. N. West, 20	Grass Lake, Cong. Ch., by Rev. Munroe, Presb. Ch., by Rev. N. Webster, Friend, avails of jew-	39 94	Cong. Ch. and Sec., by G. Tree., Pass. H. M. E., by Miss S. J.
10	Toolseborough, Presb. Ch., by R. Fisk,	55 00	i, iev. H. Buffett, In four Indies, by Prof. Good-
94 507	Friend,	8 00 46 00	ong. Ch., by H. Holden, Enq.,
CORRING, TYMMER'S.		10 00	er Levi Hopkins, L. W., in
d. per Elisa D.	Donations of clothing Ellington, Ct., half barrel, per	100 00	in part of legacy of the late mily Austin, by Mrs. S. E.
Bt. Ck., Indias, a	Marsh, New-Haven, Ct., Chapel St. Ch., berrel.	46 50	ab. Ch., W. S. Packer, \$25; face flow, \$10; J. L. Hale, Billiard, 50c.; Mr. Cond, \$1,
		190 00	nob. Ch., by A. Edwards, nob. Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by
	" Allen St. Presb. Ch., f	6 00	mport, fm W. Stephens, \$5; T. Is by Dr. Porter,
	Receipts of the Western Agency from March 10 to April 26, Murray, Secretary.	97 00 10 00	c, C. F. Hammond, 2d, \$2; field, L. M., in full, \$25, tjah Pratt, by A. Merwin, leid, Silas Eggicston,
16 t 18 t	Adams Basin,	95 00 10 00 136 35	Beld, Silas Eggleston, hy Rav. E. Hopper, his. Ch., by S. Jeham,
	Angelica, Auburn, First Presb. Ch., J. S. & Alling, \$10; T. M. Street,	6 00	N. Y., Presb. Ch., sity, via: M., J. C. Baldwig, \$100; W
28 60, 73	Gould, \$10; others, \$28 60, Second Presb. Ch., Dr. Rich	119 50	ning, \$5; Mrs. Hooler, \$1;
4 6	others, \$13 50, Bethany Canter, Bethel, A. Lilly,	5 00	Hay, \$3; D. M. Davos. \$3, L.Oh., C. E. Pierson, St. Ch., George D. Phelps,
15 (	Burdetto, by Rev. J. P. Herey, Campbell,	55 00	\$61, \$25, Arthur Browson, \$30 Ch. Mos. Con coll., \$5; at Nov-Year's Gift, by Dr.
	Canandaigus, Ladius' Miss. Se	20 00	neg, \$5; a lady, \$5; R. Ask-
and Thomas L.	tie, of Enginew, Mich., and Ti		one ream buper, K. A. Ral-
at. Norman Lit- and Thomas L, tady, N. Y., Life N. W. Howell,	tle, of Sagionw, Mich., and Ti Thompson, of Schenectady, N Directors, \$200; Hon N. W.	4 00 20 10	gene roam paper, K. A. Hal- g. Hannah Eachus, by Dr. 194. 1988. Ch., Indice, by E. Jones,
at. Norman Lit- and Thomas L, tady, N. Y., Life N. W. Howell, Wm. Astia, \$15 jowe, \$5; J. L. L, \$21 St; others,	tis, of Sagionw, Mich., and Ti Thompson, of Schenectady, N Directors, \$200; Hon N. W. \$25; W. Hubbell, \$30; Wm. A H. O. Hays, \$5; H. Hows, \$ Woodruff, \$10; Th. coll., \$21 &	90 19 10 00	one ream paper, R. A. Bai- ; Hannah Eschus, by Br. pt. mash Ch., Indice, by E. Jones, Ch., by Rev. S. Cook, Freeb. Ch., by Rev. W. Y.
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Friendship, Geneva, tl. II. Seelye, \$200; children, in part to su-tain a minatonary, \$24 54; Mr. Mecrall, \$2, Genus, Hamburgh, lfolly, Ithues, T. S. Williams, 3d quarterly pay-Junius. Kennedyaville, Knowlesville, Lerov. Lewiston. Lune, two Bible classes. Linden, Little Valley, Littleville, Lockport, Cong. Ch., Mecoud Press. Ch., Ledi, Moscow, Newstead. Ningara Falls, Albert Porter, to court. Judge Porter a L. M., \$30; others, to court. Rev. Henry Callahan a L. M., **830** 75. Parma Cepter, Panfoki, Pruttsburgh, Ladies' Miss. Soc., Mrs. Olive J. Porter, Sec., to comet. Mrs. Mary F. Waldon L. M. Orbi. Paudleton, Red Creek, Richmond, Rochester, Beick Ch., bal., Seniet, Spancer, Springport, Bpringwater, Trumansburgh, H. Camp, \$50; others, \$34, West Bloomfield, in part to coust. Deac. Wm. Harrick a L. M., by Ladies' Benev. Sec. Weadeport, York Center, Youngelows, Receipts of the Central Agency, Utica, N. Y., from Feb. 23 to May 23, 1843. Rev. A. Crane, Secrelery. Cort'and, coll., \$33.66, Circle of Industry, in full to coust. Henry A. Nelson a L. M., Alu 37. Coventry, coll., Gudford, coll., Homer, to court. Rev. Thomas K. Possenden a 1. D. \$100; A. Lice, in full to const his son. Comper Yule Rice, a L.M., \$15: Sisters' Fociety, to const. Mrs. Namey C. Fernanden a L. M., \$30; Mrs. Mations, in part to coust her daughter, Hary to Muttonii, L. M., \$5, Kատախատալի, հահ M'Grawville, by E. B. Fancher, Marcellus. Mathews Mille, Moretoville coll. \$14 43; Fem. Renev. Boc., \$5 68, Rev. M. Harrington, \$12 50, New Hurtford, L. Suerrill, 45, J. Shorrill, 83 Ornanny Falls, Rev. P. Field, Proplatt, Richland by Mer. B. Robinson, Roser, 2d Ch.,

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litice, Mrs. Gen. Eirkland,

Vernou, a friend of House Missions, Wampoville, so part, 904 54 25 00 The Philadelphia Home Missionary Societ 25 00 Inomiceges the receipt of the following 25 00 during the months of February, March April, 1843. Rev. E. R. Fairchild, Socrets 25 00 **\$** 00 25 00 East Bloomfield, N. J., Mon. Con., 87 29; coll. in ch., 841 59. 1 00 5 00 West Blonmfeld, N. J., Mon. Con., \$17 88: 90 OJ cott. in ch., \$24 16, 4 50 Mondham, N. J., Rev. D. H. Johnson, \$10; Dr. A. Woodruff, \$5; W. Habbit, Roy. \$3; Man Nancy Thompson, \$5; others, 95 00 16 91 5 00 18 00 \$41 25, 5 00 30 00 Benkingeldge, N. J., Mrs. C. M Euwen, \$10; Alegander M Eowen, \$5: Mr. John Day-ton, \$3 Min. Ann Mill, \$8, **95 (II)** East W bitched, Pa. 95 00 95 00 East Whiteland, Pa.,
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Mr. Craighead, \$1; Beavertam, \$5;
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## THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Vol. XVI.

AUGUST, 1843.

No. 4.

### Expressions of Missionary feeling.

Appeal of the late Boy. John M. Bice, D. D., of Virginia.

I rejoice when I hear of the Gospel being sent to India and Palestine, to the Sandwich Islands, the Cherokees, Osages, and Tuscaroras, and thank God for what he has put into the hearts of his people to do for these poor benighted stala. But I confece that, taking into view this country and its present state, and its future destiny, I have a deeper feeling for its spiritual welfare than for that of any other. And when it occurs to the that in a hundred years this land where I was born, and where my fathers fought and bled, will be peopled with we bundred millions of a homogenous race, all armed with the influence which civilization and science give, I cannot but be astonished at the comparative indifference of my countrymen. And when I think how many thousands are perthing, and how many thousands more are born to live in ignorance and darkness, wen in this land called christian, I am amazed that the friends of Christ, the Mowers of the Savior, (shall we call ourselves so !) can feel so little. I would not take one dollar from the poor Indian. I would not recall one missionwy from the Sandwich Islands, nor from Hindoostan, nor from Palestine; but I my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, I would weep over be desolations of Zion, over the mourning vineyard of the Lord in our own Contry.

Here is a Society, organized on a liberal plan, pursuing its measures wisely, thing to do good in a scriptural and rational manner, crowned with surprising these in its labors; a Society which aims to make their countrymen sober, therefol, industrious citizens, good neighbors, kind parents, dutiful children, which friends, and, in a word, true Christians. And they tell you that at every therefore, who are obliged to turn away importunate applicants—to say to their thing to bestow." They tell you that if they had men to send, and money to the could easily build up hundreds of churches in different parts of the top, and

land; but that the Theological Seminaries do not afford men, and the churches do not afford money. And what effect is produced by this report? Is this city moved by some mighty emotion, and is it rousing itself to some new exertion? Or does it turn a deaf ear to the call, and throw away on useless indulgence and sinful pleasure enough every day to gladden the hearts of thousands, and to save many souls from perdition? Do you see the stream of your country's population growing broader, and deeper, and darker every hour, and carrying with it all the feculence and poison of unchristianized civilization; and does not the sight move you? Do you hear without alarm, that to save our country from irreligion and infidelity there must, in the century to come, be provided an amount of moral means sixteen times as great as all that has been provided from the beginning to the present day?

I would call on THE PATRIOT, and inquire, do you believe that law can govern, and that our happy institutions can be perpetuated without religion? Can our republic exist with a hundred millions of civilized heathens among us? If not, then by all that is venerated and dear in the name of country, and that is sacred in the cause of patriotism, I entreat you to make new and more vigorous and more systematic efforts to promote that religion which insures the practice of a sound and pure morality.

I call on the CHRISTIAN. Do you believe that the church will be enlarged, and the Redcemer's kingdom extended, without human instrumentality? If not, I beseech you, by the mercies of the Lord Jesus Christ, to listen to the cry of dying souls; to look at the millions ready to perish; and the millions who are soon to rise up in this land with none to guide them in the way to heaven, and improve the privilege which God affords you, to provide salvation for them.

I call on you as PARENTS. Do you not see now how thefts, and robberies, and murders increase? Do you not see how the vices of our fellow-citizens encourage the ill and ambitious designs of demagogues? Can you not see through the opening vista of future years, contentions and great agitations, anxiety and fear, and much distress? How can you bear to think of your children living in the midst, and under the example, of men who have no fear of God before their eyes? Your little ones now dwell in your presence—the joy of your hearts and the glory of your houses. But where will they end their days? They may wander to the west or the south, and have none, when the time of trial comes, to tell them of Him who died that they might live; of the resurrection and the life; of the atonement and pardon. Do you not find here a motive for exertion?

I address your PHILANTHROPHY. Do you wish that the mighty influence of this great nation upon the world's destiny should be salutary? How can it be so, unless Christianity be preserved as the religion of the nation? Do you wish that we may be instrumental in converting the heathen? Oh! how great a drawback has our wickedness already furnished! How often have your missionaries been confounded by the bitter and just reproaches of the poor savages on the whites! Remove this stumbling-block out of the way: at any rate, let us prevent the necessity of missionaries being hereafter sent from Otaheite and Owhyhee to evangelize our heathen countrymen.



1848.

#### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

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Extract of a sermon of Rev. J. M. Clark, before the Legislature of Wisconsin.

The West summened to the work.

There are certain periods of time which are peculiarly eventful; and it is also possible for mankind to pass through these periods without being seriously aware. of their existence. It is proper for us to inquire whether there be any thing peculiar in the aspect, relations or circumstances of the present time? Is there any particular importance attached to the events of the day and place in which we live? Is there any thing worthy of special regard in the station which we occupy? These and many kindred questions it becomes every individual in this country to put faithfully to himself—it is demanded by a variety of the most weighty considerations—it is a duty which you owe to yourself, to your country, and to your God. These are questions that interest every patriot, Christian and philanthropist in our land. I am well aware that amids: the excitement of the times and the pressure of business, it may be difficult for you to pause upon quostions like these. Many things must be done and done speedily for the support and comfort of yourselves and families; still you must look beyond your own doors—you must cherish a kind regard for the interests of others—you must have your eyes upon the multitudes that are soon to fill up every nook and cor-Her of the country around you—you must support the laws of the land, maintain the order of society, and aid in the establishment and support of the institutions of education and religion in the neighborhood in which you dwell. This is your work, and from it you must not shrink. Neglect it you cannot with impunity—it will not do to turn this work over to other hands. It belongs appropriately to you. It will not answer for you to fold your hands in indolence and any "Let the East take care of the West-they have the leisure-they have the ability-they are able." The West must take care of itself-the West must and will form its own character—it must and will originate or perpetuate its own institutions, whatever be their nature. True, we need help, and the Rast has come to our assistance with a truly magnanimous spirit. She has exhibited to us a warm heart and a noble soul. She has shown a deep affection for us in her prayers and alms. She has relieved us in our distress and cheered to in our toils. She has stood by us in all our trials. Her Benevolent Institutions have taken great pains to ascertain our wants and wishes, and have extended towards us a noble liberality. The American Sunday School Union, the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, and the American Home Missionary Society have sent their Bibles, religious books, tracts, and missionaries, throughout the length and breadth of this Great Valley. It would surprise you tould I lay before you the work which they have done and are now doing in the West, and could I here state the sums of money that have already been expended upon us by these noble institutions, independent of all that has been done by private munificence. Where is the church throughout this whole land that toes not, or has not, during some period of its existence, derived the better part of its ability to sustain the ordinances of the Gospel, from the treasury of the American Home Missionary Society? And after all this munificence they are util) asking " What can we do for the West?" Such kindness and genorosity,



#### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Augui

I confess, deeply affects me, and often impresses me with a keen sense of n responsibility. It would do my soul a pleasure to take these good men by thand and tell them that we are not unmindful of their care, and that we we teem them very highly in love for their work's sake."

In behalf of the Church and our country we bless them, in the name of Ge But we must not forget ourselves. Much as our brethren in the East have dor or can do for us, the principal part of the task of enlightening and evangelizing this land is ours; if good institutions and virtuous principles prevail, it must mainly through our own instrumentality. We are already upon the soil. We are now upon the ground, and with this advantage, one man of us, if he be disposed, may do more to make this Immanuel's land, than fifty souls can do abrue In the Providence of God, you have been sent to spy out and to take possession this goodly land. To you God has committed the solemn responsibility of in pressing upon it your own image: the likeness of your own moral characters a likeness which, with the greater or less degrees of resemblance, it will, in a probability, hear through all succeeding time. Am I not right then in saying the you are placed in a very peculiar situation! That you occupy a position, bo in time and place, of an exceedingly important nature! That your work great and solemn, and deserves your most auxious care!

Many proofs as we have had of the cartest of the western States and Territ ries, in our journeyings to and fro through the land, it is doubtful whether w have ever yet formed any adequate idea of its vastness. We have seen prair rise after prairie, and opening after opening, in one unbroken series, for wee. together; and yet much of the West remains unseen. The calculations of the mind must aid the observations of the eye, if we would comprehend it all. The western States, and the Territories of Iowa and Wisconsin, contain an extent surface equal to 440,211 square nules. Wisconsin alone is 46,622 square milin extent; or more than six times as large as the whole State of Massachusette What a magnificent country is this! Every thing here is built up and put t gether upon the grandest scale! What vast Lakes! -- what majestic Rivers!and what boundless plains! Look where we will, every thing we here behoserves only to deepen our impressions of our country's greatness. This is we field of labor-the broad land which God has spread out before you and fitte for the highest state of cultivation. By your timely and pious exertions this 🖦 Territory may be made to flourish as the garden of the Lord. On the other hand, by your neglect, it may become as parched and barren as the plaim of Sodom. Who would conture to predict what blessings or what curses, through your instrumentality, may fall upon this mighty land! A little effort will so answer the purpose-a few irregular sallies will not make you masters of the Your work is as great as your country, and your sense of responsibility must be proportionably expansive and impressive.

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#### Testimony of a Fereign Missionary to the value of Home Missionary effects.

The following testimony of Rev. J. Perkins, missionary to the Nestorians, written during his late visit to this country, and addressed to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, is important "as placing in its proper light the connexion subsisting between Home and Foreign Missions; and—being the spontaneous utterance of the heart—and that, the heart of one of our most judicious and devoted missionaries to foreign lands—it has the warrant of impartiality."

\*\* REV. J. S. CLARK.

Aug. 1, 1842.

"Dear Brother:—I preached yesterday at Ireland parish, in West Springfield." That you know, is missionary ground. I have never before been so deeply impressed with the oneness of your object and efforts and my own. This is my ractice parish. When I left the country, the Congregational church and society there were but a handful, and hardly that—and this small number were scattered and alienated like sheep without a shepherd. My leaving, appeared to wake them up and turn their attention to the subject of religion, as presented to them in a novel aspect.

Prospect seemed almost hopeless. He toiled on, year after year, cheered and mided by help from your society; and a gradual and happy change has come freeting-house has been built—a minister settled—a parsonage purchased by the parish—sessons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord have been enjoyed—temperance is beginning to prevail where before the evils of intemperance were appailing; and a thousand budding charities are putting forth, which are spreading over the once dreary scene almost the aspect of an Eden.

\*At the close of our service yesterday, one individual slipped into my hand \$25, not as his contribution—no contribution was taken up on the occasion—but as his special offering to the cause of Foreign Missions; and while he evidently did not intend to let his left hand know what his right hand did, I feel constrained to bear this testimony in favor of Home Missions, in their bearing on the foreign cause, and hope I shall not be regarded as committing sacrilege on his modest desire to do good without ostentations display, by mentioning the fact to you.

"mseen rill," flowing from the Home Missionary source, which you mention in your last report. Similar instances doubtless exist in many other places; but these arrest my attention and deeply interest my feelings, from the fact of their being in my native parish and having fallen under my own eye. I am sure that God will prosper such a cause as that in which you are engaged. And I regard it as one of the most hopeful signs of the times for the Foreign Missionary tasse, in the broad sense of the term (as embracing Seamen's Friend efforts, and all of a kindred nature which reach beyond our own borders,) that you are being so much to repair the waste places of our American Zion, and thus making the wilderness at home a fruitful place.

"If my statement of these few facts as they strike me, shall cheer your heart me tenth as much as the contemplation of them cheers my own, you will excuse me for intruding upon your attention in this informal manner.

" Very truly yours,

"JUSTIN PERSONS."



#### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

August.

In the postscript, the writer adds: "If things continue to prosper there as they seem to promise, you will have little more to do for them, but they will soon be refunding and more than refunding what they have received." By recurring to the statistics of that church in the last Report of the Mass. M. S., it will be seen that the first part of this prediction is already accomplished, while the latte is fast hastening to its accomplishment.

### Correspondence of the A. H. M. S.

MISSOURI.

From Rev. G. A. M. Renshaw, Greene Co., Mo.

There are now fifty members in About half of Mount Zion church. them can meet together by travelling less than 23 miles. The other half are widely dispersed in all directions, distant from my residence 6, 8, 10, and 12 miles, and even farther; one living 35 miles distant. My time has been [made an experimental visit to that region. occupied at so many different places in this extensive field, that there has not been as much preaching in any one ||county, Missouri, in November, 1842 place, as would be desirable. These sheep are widely dispersed over the mountains, and it requires much labor and suffering to feed them, especially in \site side of the river. At the count. the cold and stormy weather of the seat of Jackson, a little Presbyteria

During the first three months of the year, I preached every Sabbath but one, travelling sometimes 5, 10, or 12 miles, suffering with extreme cold, remembering that the Savior said, "Feed my elicep." I am glad I have done sothat I am counted worthy to labor and suffer for my Divine Master.

state, there is a widely extended field, occupied partly by Methodists, Baptists, and Cumberland Presbyterians, and and the other in a remote part of Jack-partly by Campbellites, and in some sen county. I usually preached twice places they have no preaching or reli- on the Sabbath at the county seat, and gious meetings of any sort whatever, once during the week four miles and a I am the only Presbyterian manaster, except Cumberland Presbyterians, in the Sahl ath varied from 75 to 100 pera field 200 rades long and 80 miles sons. wide. Our brethren of different denominations have done much good in thus field; but a great many more laborers are needed. without the aid of the A. H. M. Society. the meetings mentioned above, we half Whene --- of the right kind are is weekly prayer-meeting which was at-

employed, it cannot fail of having t powerful and calutary influence.

#### The Platte Country.

Our readers have been apprised of the m pid flow of emigration to the N. Western parts of Missouri, known as the Platte Comtry, and the great demand for missionary is bor. The following is from a musionary who

I commenced my labors in Jackson where I remained till the 23rd of **Feb** ruary, excepting one week which spent in Platte county, on the oppos church was organized the week before I arrived. It consisted of seven niers bers, which before I left was increase to seventeen. Four of the number ac ded were received by letter, the other. on profession of their faith. We had no house of our own of any kind to hold our meetings in; but houses belorging to other denominations were In this south-western portion of our kindly offered us when vacant, so that we were accommodated every Sabbath but two; one of which I spent in Platte halt frem town. My congregation on The audience was attentive and When I left ten or twelve serious. were deeply concerned for their salvation, of whom four or five were indul-We cannot do ging a trembling hope. In addition to

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tended by a large number. We had a meet other appointments, and thus give Union Sabbath School of about 80 time for all the impressions made, to scholars, well attended and well conscholars, well attended and well con- pass away without any beneficial reducted. A temperance society had sults. Often, the prayer is sent up been organized at the county seat of from these wide-spread plains, that about 100 members; 80 more were added during the winter. I organized a harvest. I cannot but he solemnly imtemperance society eight miles from pressed with the idea, that extensive town, of eighteen members, sixteen of, and powerful revivals of religion, might whom subscribed the pledge of total be realized in every part of my field of abstinence from all that can intoxicate, I labor, abould these efforts be followed for the first time. It was my intention ' had I remained, to have gone into all The settlements of the country, and close likewise. I visited and conversed 🗪 a minister, with about 100 families.

I earnestly hope and desire to con-**Tinne to labor in some portion of this** wide and destitute field. Wherever I have been, there is a great lack of the word of life and the means of grace. Although the number of those who call **Chemeelvee** Christians is very great, and i **the** number of preachers is not few, yet There seems to be but little piety, and **There was never, perhaps,** more need of **Enen who should devote their whole time** to the ministry. The people are poor, as to any present ability, to sustain the uninistry. I frequently find Presbyte-Pian ministers who are laboring with **Their own hands to supply their daily** [ wants. Money is now scarcer than last Year, and the wheat crop has been win- i ter killed.

From Rev. A. Jones, Deepwater, Henry Ca, Ma

#### The work is great.

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et uncommon. Under circumstances last. ★ 3 or 4 weeks—to hurry away to | bath school.

more laborers may be sent forth into this up, though it were for but a short period.

But this cannot be done. My time, under God, belongs to 3 churches, organized by me, and placed under my care by the Presbytery. My time must be divided among them. To do this, I must travel not less than 180 miles every three weeks. It is a matter of gratitude to God, that under all these discouraging circumstances, the powers of darkness seem to be giving back, the dawn of a brighter day seems to bave risen.

#### Can you not send us more bein ?

I am so much of my time from home, my beloved wife may be considered almost in a state of widowhood. When I consider her infirm state of health. see her borne down with care and labor, and, on the other hand, see poor souls perishing for lack of vision, I am overwhelmed, and am ready to ask, " Who is sufficient for these things?" I have thus unbosomed myself to you, believing that by this means, I shall at least share in your sympathy, and prayers.

I have preached as much as time and other circumstances would permit, and Since the let of January, I have had have been greatly encouraged in almost three churches under my care. There is | every effort. Salem Church, which I tach a hungering and thirsting for the organized about a year since with 9 word of life, that I find it impossible to members, now numbers 32. Seventeen tupply the wants of this dear people, of this number, have been received annot say that in consequence of since the date of my commission. Six this, the graces of the churches lan- have also been received to the Deepto the help of the Lord is manifest. My been received upon profession of their tongregations are increasing in number faith. The cause of temperance flour-ishes. Between 2 and 300 have signed pation moved under a single sermion, is; the pledge since the first of January

the these, it is very trying to leave them ! We have one deeply interesting Sub-

precious season. Quite a number were part of the vineyard. hopefully converted. I scarcely, if ever, witnessed a scene of deeper interest. Though in these ends of the earth, we i are not removed beyond the Divine influence.

Concerning the meeting referred to in the foregoing letter, another correspondent writes as follows:

The meeting was deeply interesting to both saints and sinners. Christians were, during the meeting, aroused from a state of lethargy, by the influences of the Divine Spirit—and as I humbly trust, they came up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. The place became "sweet and awful," on account of the presence of the living God. Many, who came to the meeting careless and indifferent with regard to the salvation of their souls, were brought to inquire, What must we do to be saved? some, perhaps 8 or 10, by the sovereign grace of God, were brought, as is humbly hoped, out of darkness into the light.

Some, that were rather skeptical in ! their views, were brought to feel, and that seriously too, that their skepticism ! would not serve in the eternity to which | they were fast tending.

#### Who will come to our assistance?

This country is a moral desolation.; Error is propagated almost without contradiction. Every species of vice and immorality stalks abroad. The holy Sabbath is desecrated; the name of: God is profaned; the institutions of heaven are neglected, and who will come to know the Lord has been with us de-to our assistance, to teach the people ring the last quarter. Attention to the better. A large number of counties means of grace has been on the within the bounds of the Harmony crease during the latter part of the wis-Presbytery are entirely destitute of ter and spring; and increased earner Presbyterian preaching. The most of ness in prayer has distinctly market them have rising villages at their country seats, and their population is generally rapidly increasing. Now, could sacrament of the Lord's supper. there be a minister placed at each of series of meetings began on the Thus-these county seats, where could there day preceding, under the most discesbe a greater prospect of usefulness? O, traging outward circumstances. A con-

I have just returned from a protracted I think of our circumstances, and if nosmeeting on the Little Ocage. It was a suble send forth more laborers into this

### From Rev. J. J. Tucker, Hangilel, Mo.

A very good state of religious fealing shides in my church; I my shides, for since our last winter's revival, the standard of piety has evidently remained at a higher mark than previously. Within the last quarter I have been installed as pastor of this flock, an event of interest, and, I trust, of lasting good to my congregation.

All our customary religious services are attended with promptitude and co-Though no very marked lemnity. movement of the Spirit is apparent at present, the work of grace is evidently going forward steadily. A very large proportion of my congregation is made up of professing Christians.

Without your aid this year, I could not have remained on the ground. With it, I am here, have enjoyed a delightful revival, and am pastor of this interesting charge.

Our town is repidly increasing its population and business; and by another year, we shall doubtless, not only be able to take care of ourselves, but also to aid in supplying the destitute. Our *kearts* are in the cause of Home Mis-Our hands shall lend it our sesistance just as soon as they are unties

#### 30WA.

From Rev. W. W. Woods, Inca City.

It will, no doubt, rejoice your hearts

zens; and these meetings attracted tion of the Scriptures. I think that the attention of the more thoughtless. Judicious lectures on that subject, are Neither of them felt disposed to oppose highly important in these parts, where the meetings we were holding. They there is so much infidelity arising from censured one another for the distur-jugnorance and perverted views of truth. bance each other's carousing must be to religious worship. Notwithstanding ? The way the enemy contents the all, our meetings were well attended: eix were received to the communion of the church, one only by letter. But what gave me greatest joy, was, to witness in our church a humiliation before, God, and an apparent coming with a renewed sense of dependence to the ... mercy seat. Many of the unconverted the exercises. Now, it is not for the addition of six to our number, nor the . humbling of the church before God, nor the evidence of the Spirit's presence i on an occasion like this, that I present you as an item of news-but it is that these things have occurred on the margin of civilization, at an outpost indeed, ; and in a population unlike any you may ever have seen. This is the first nicet- h ing I have held, or that I have known 🖠 to be held in this city, in which the general impression was, that God " was there reviving his work. We pray much changed by actual sight. Intellithat this may be as the drops before a plentiful shower. We are doing all selves to the condition of the people, we can to erect a place for public worthip for ourselves, and then we shall have a better opportunity to bring the Gospel to bear on the minds of men.

From Rsv. A. Dutton,\* missionary in nation to magnify it.

#### Infidelity.

At B- I found two infidels just reclaimed-men of considerable mind and influence. One of them had united

pany of comic actors arrived in the city " with the little church just formed there; on the same evening, and there was a and the other had not yet indulged hope. performance on every evening of the but is very anxious, and I think in a tneeting. A meeting in opposition to promising state. He was convinced by them was got up by some of the citi- brother R.'s discourses on the inspira-

## ground.

Last Sabbath, in the forenoon, I had an appointment 6 miles distant; and Mr. D., a local Methodist preacher, had an appointment at the school-house, the only place of worship. A wicked disaffected man made an appointment for a were evidently deeply impressed during . Mormon to interfere with the Methodist; but as the Mormon did not come in sexson, he introduced Almer Kneeland, who occupied the time to which Mr. D. had a right. At 12 o'clock the Mormon. came, commenced preaching at two, and finished just before 4—the time of my appointment. These minimuvres, it was thought, would, on the whole, operate against the actors.

#### Views of the field.

My general impression respecting the importance of this field have not gent preachers, who can adapt themare exceedingly wanted. The work to be done, in most cases, is that of proneers. The self-demal, however, is not as great as I expected. I hope my ayounger brethren will not be frightened. from the field by its hardship. They kneed not be, if they don't suffer imagi-

#### Wisconsin.

General ourface of the Mining District of Wiscomsin.

The following graphic description of this region, is taken from a sorres of sketches which are appearing in the Grant Co. (Wis.)

We shall commence with the bluffs.

<sup>\*</sup>Mr. D. was for many years pastor of the Mr. D. was for many years passed of the winter a shareh in Guilford, Con., and visits the west beacertain if it be practicable for an old Herald.

man to sustain the toils from which so many we were the west with of his juniore have shrunk.

of the Mississippi, as they are evidently | the rocks are threateningly poised use the ruling, as well as the most highly the peaks, others have been displace wrought and distinctly marked, of all and hurled into the narrow valley, mer the various and ever-varying features than a hundred feet below. We arof the surface.

These bluffs rise from two hundred to one which often forms a piece of highly imposing scenery, is the deep ruptures. or shattered openings by which the line | of bluff is frequently parted or rent Asunder.

As we leave the river in a right line, ] either east or west, our course is repeatedly interrupted by deep channels ploughed through the rock. We will | leave our direct line, to follow one of i these gaps to its origin. Perhaps a brook of diminutive size is rippling its rock, that have been dislodged by the (vides," which are easily definable from action of frost and raise, from the jutting [ the almost exact level which they presides and sharp points above. As we progress, one after another of the sparkling springs are passed, of which the lateral ridge or spur, and never detect brook we are tracing is formed; the hills upon either side have become lessened in height and increased in alope, and vegetation has supplied the place nation—a point of bluff facing, perhaps, of rocky barrenness. The ravine up one of these rivulets of which we have which we are passing (for it is now) nothing more,) is made the receptable | south-west, for it would only be to take of a fast succession of smaller ones, a survey of increasing irregularity. both constantly decreasing in size and growing more wild and confused as we indentation, until they are completely lust in the level of the ridge beyond.

Resuming our right line, the ravines? gradually become less and less in depth, the ridger spread out wider and wider, and we begin to fancy that the general level of the country is gained, when auddenly the ground again becomes | broken, the hills, torn and distorted, ap- ] soil and mellow in scenery, opens bepear heaped upon each other, the gueb ] fore us. Upon either side, and at short

passing this barrier, and after crossin. some harsh points, hewn to a variety o two hundred and fifty feet in height, patterns, as many ravines (perhaps is sometimes standing out in all the bold- (as many different directions) careless! ness of a broken sea-cliff; and again and awkwardly excavated, the rough retiring to a considerable distance ness rapidly gives place to uniformity from the margin of the river, the ascent | the depressions become broad and shall is more easy, grass covered, and stud- low, and the whole surface wears the ded with trees and shrubbery. Some- appearance of high agricultural success. times the whole bluff is made up of a tibility. We have now reached the regular succession of steps or benches; predominating characteristic of the at others, one broad leaf of table-land Mining District—a rolling country spreads out at various distances from With just sufficient general descent to the base, forming the only interruption | carry off the surface waters bandsomely In an otherwise perpendicular elevation, every square foot arable, yes, highly The strongest point of relief, and the productive, we are, at the same time surprised, as we pass along, at the uneading variety and picturesque softness is comprised. Indeed, many parts appear more like well executed etchings in a picture, than any result of the ordinary workings of nature. We have travel led, perhaps for miles, over this description of surface, when we find ourselves upon some main "divide" or summi between two considerable water courses We will once more leave our right line, for the purpose of obtaining a way among huge blocks of detached more accurate knowledge of these "di serve. But a good look-out ahead is requisite, or we will be following some our mistake until, miles away from the ground we ought to have taken, our path comes to an abrupt, blunt termi-We will not turn toward spoken. advanced, until soon we would find ourselves upon one of those topling, cragged points of the Mississippi bluffs, which overlook for miles, the pescaful meanders of the river below.

But we will turn toward the northeast : and as we go along, a larger and still larger stretch of country, rich in and gurgle of a rivulat is board below, I distances only, we can cast our eye down

some long line of gentle depression, | God. In this whole region the Gospel with other and smaller ones all the has been spread, and become the wiswhile opening into it, the rises between dom of God, and the power of God, to which appear actually to interlock. The encroachments that these main depressions make upon our road, render it M.S.; and churches have been plantquite serpentine, often forming heavy, ed, and houses of worship erected to and sometimes even right angles to the | an extent entirely beyond our most sangeneral direction of the ridge. As we guine expectations. I dare hardly exadvance still further, the scope of undulating country becomes more and cess the coming year. more extended, until the "divide," which we have followed for many | here! God, in his kind providence, has miles, is imperceptibly lost in another and generally more important one, run- istrations, and many additions to his litning, perhaps, in a counter direction to it.

If we were to return again to the line upon which we left the river, it would only be to observe the same esting. Connected with the Sunday features of surface, again and again school a library of rising 200 volumes. displayed, except that the bluffs of each successive tributary of the Mississippi, would be found less bold and precipi-. tous, and that the country beyond somer regained its general elevation and uniformity; and would finally find ourselves more fatigued with monotony, counties of Walworth and McHenry, in clambering over the country adjacent and base been laboring and visiting, and than we had before been with exertion to the great "Father of waters."

#### Peteci, Wis.

This place is growing in importance rapidly. The business has increased within the year not less than fifty per cent.; the population is becoming more permanent, and many valuable buildings have been, and now are being constructed Probably there is no. place in the territory, Milwaukic alone excepted, improving so rapidly Its importance is understood by the Catholics, who are making preparations for permanent and extenthe operations there. They have now a log at their formation consisted of 44 mem-church and resident priest; and have recent. bers, of whom 15 had previously been by fitted up a dwalling for him, to be occupied also as a school-house. As yet they

The same of Chairt had have not drawn off Protestants (either no-) ly prospered in northern Illinois the mission real Christians,) to any extent, while past winter. The Spirit of God has en the contrary, there have been some con- attended and prospered almost every

pect to see the same measure of suc-

What a change has been wrought given a house of worship, stated mintle flock; and in various other places he hath wrought as much—perhaps more.

We have a Sunday school and Bible class, which are both useful and interesting. Connected with the Sunday

#### From Rev. L. Hall, Genera, Wis

Near the line which separates the find a number formerly belonging to churches at the East who appear anxious to enjoy the institutions of the Gospel. I have found six who are members of Presbyterian churches, and another family is expected in the spring. The attendance of the people on preaching is good, and the prospect of good being done there is favorable.

#### New Churches.

During the past year I have organized four churches in the county of McHenry, three Presbyterain and one Congregational. These churches

The cause of Christ has been greatvenions from their communion to real godli- effort made to advance the Redeemer's bees. The missionary at this place remarks 'kingdom. There have been powerful revivals at Pickatonica, and at Rock-In reviewing the year, we have abun- | ford, on Rock River; and also at test cause for devout thankfulness to Belvidere, and at Amesville, Boon Co.

where Br. Warner is laboring. There | her five daughters, two socs-in-law, and is a revival at the present time at Amazon, on Round Prairie, Boon Co. where Br. Smalley is located. Virginia Settlement and McHenry village, have been blessed. And a few have been converted where the Presbyterian church on the Nippersipk is located.

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#### Increase of Bomen Catholics.

My attention has been called to the accounts of the great immigration of Roman Catholics into our country, and to the consequent danger connected with large bodies of these fanatics being centrolled by a few, or by a single hand. I have consequently been looking over McHenry, and have endeavored to accertain the number of their families within its bounds. According to the best authority I can obtain, there are about 200 families, which probably would constitute one fifth of the whole number of inhabitants. They have located themselves apparently with the expectation of having many to settle around them. The ignorance of these Romanists is such, that this apparent design must have originated with some one who had more ! of far-reaching plan than they. They have a church and a priest. I fear that in the coming, rear we shall see armies of these Rol mists, rushing in to occupy the still vacant lands of our country.

From Rev. Jeremiah Porter, Green Bay, Wts.

#### The church on the prairie.

Since my last report, I have been to organize a church 50 miles south of beautiful bold prairie near the shore of Lake Winnebago. I was assisted by Rev. Mr. Marsh, of Stockbridge. The church was composed of six members dismissed from this church, one from the Stockbridge mission church, and two admitted on examination—in all, nine members, and these were all two-thirds the votes of the country were branches of one family, and of three gemerations. They were an aged mother, president of the temperance society is

one grand-daughter. To the mother we could address the salutation which Paul did to Philemon—" To the church that is in thy house." The day of the comstituting the church was one of the intensely cold days of March, the thermometer being 22° below zero. rode that day about 30 miles, beard the religious experience of all the candidates, constituted the church, preached, ordained elders, baptised children, and administered the Lord's supper. It was a memorable, solemn, and delightful day to that little community. Some of those who then commemorated the Savior's love, had not enjoyed that privilege at a table of their own denomination, for the past five years. Now God had furnished a table for them in the wilderness.

There are about a dozen families, Germans, of the Reformed and Lutheran churches, settled around this little church; and if a missionary who speaks both the German and English language could be stationed there, to preach on each side of Lake Winnebago and at Teycheds, 12 miles farther south, much might be accomplished. It would be truly a missionary field, and would require a self-denying, self-sacrificing laborer. I probably shall not be able to visit them more than twice a year.

#### An illustration of the progress of currect principle.

We have recently had an interesting election contest. It was in the choice of a high sheriff of the county. The only caudidate of one of the parties was the president of our Washingtonian society, who is now filling that office with honor and dignity the second year. The principal opposing candidate was the owner and keeper of an extensive grocethis, at Calumet, or Pipe Village, on a fry. The contest became thus, in a good degree, between temperance and antitemperance. Votes are so easily purchased by whiskey, from a class of the population, that the hearts of good men trembled for a time, lest alcohol should triumph. But the friends of temperance came up nobly to the rescue, and about t

duly elected sheriff of the county. After | genial soil for it. A few seeds may be the election, the loungers at the grogshops were heard uttering this complaint:—" We have got to such a pass here, that no body can be elected to an office, unless he is a member of a church, or a temperance exciety."

#### MALINOIS.

#### Unitarion offerts and influence.

Recently there has been no little effort, to propagate Unitarian views of religion in our village. We have some three or four very respectable and worthy men, who are believers in this system, and who have been active in disceminating the peculiar views. Through their instrumentality, they tere have procured a minister, who visits us as often as once in two months. and who is very zealous to enforce his religion upon our community. Our Unitarian friends have also procured looks and tracts, which they sell and give away, in order to enlighten the minds, and bring over the hearts of the people to their views of christian duty and principles. They are not ashamed. (as many orthodox Christians are,) to keep tracts for months on their counter, to give to those who will read. when will orthodox Christians, have zeal enough for Christ to imitate such examples! When will they cease to be ashamed of Christ? If they would manifest as much earnest desire, and put forth as much effort, to publish and diffuse abroad the truth as it is in Jesus as others do, to disseminate error error too, that overthrows the system of evangelical religion, and oisons and destroys the immortal soul. We would then hope for the speedy triumph of the christian religion.

I entertain, however, but little danger from Unitarianism to the West. It has but little life about it, and therefore it; is not adapted to the bounding enthus:was of the west. It can never take deep and extensive hold of the heart of this great valley. And if the Unitarian religion is declining at the East,

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sown here, but the system itself, can never grow. The Unitarian minister of our village, recommended dancing and card playing, I have heard, as innocent amusements, and I have seen it stated, that the Unitarian elergyman of another western town, recently recommended one of the theatree, as a moral and useful institution.

From a Missionary in Western Illinos.

#### "Como over and bely us."

We have great need of help in our efforts to cultivate the wide spreading moral wastes of the extreme West. The fields are large, and but few laborers. The calls for ministerial labor, are frequent and loud. The present number, cannot more than half supply the mmediate wants of our rapidly populating country. Within the range of my own labors and knowledge, there are La Harpe and Carthage, in Hancock county; Keokuk, in lows, at the foot of the rapids; and Waterloo, in Missouri : all important points, and all calling for ministers of our denomination. The brethren in each of here places, press me to come and bre : to them the bread of life, and often, i. m necessity, I am compelled to refuse compliance with their wishes. I have preached to them on several occasions, and I know their wants, and sympathize with them in their spiritual destitution. O that the Lord would touch the hearts of unemployed ministers at the East, and move them by his Spirit to come to the West! We need them—we must have more men of the right stamp, good and true. They can receive part of their support here. and Christians at the East, must open the ig hearts and increase their benefactions to your noble Society, to send the men and help us equiain them.

We trust these appeals have not, by their frequency, lost their power to move the hearts of God's people. The writer of this communication has a right to be heard; his own sacrifices entitle his testimony to be regarded as deeply sincere. What he says ree-Ido not believe the West will be a con- peeting the practicability of obtaining men,

so we a rected, as one of the the aid of your Society. son semile

### andre of the Gospel-Five years

and special out before us, with here and k a a ade's constructed log-cabin, and the manned buildings, including was well brown partly enclosed, and was a swed field of 40 acres. Now, ... www words and cultivated farms neces to eve on every side. Thirtywas seed with ornamental trees. the we rembered from 50 to 75 w 😽 w 💉 a little church of 29 mem-At a law we have a little short of was been added by letter, and 📞 😘 🕠 👡 🕬 en , 🖰 have been dismiswww. commerce with other churches, one acceptance sated, and 8 have died. area was agus we had no day-school;

mased is greatly ; now we have a very flourishing high resent revival of the school, with an accomplished instruct samely among young or, where all our children and youth and many from abroad, are assemble 44 weeks out of the year; and carrie . west be saved, or lorward in their studies as far as in ou and Millions are best eastern academies. The Sabhati the obligations to cause of temperance, together with the aity to our country, benevolent operations of the day, have s e c. call upon American of which may be traced directly to the www. West. And this preaching of the Gospel, as the grant we were through the moving cause. And this could never the moving cause. And this could never the moving cause.

Nor is this are not thus Society been performed around us, resulting in secure and this Society been performed around us, resulting in and charches. When this is church, in a very destitute and wicked not, men enough can be community, made up almost wholly no will hasten hither, to un- from the world; and in the erection of namer of the Cross, over all a neat and commodious house of worthe settleog monthly, thousands of im- ment of a minister. We might men-... . O, that the Lord of the "tion also, occasional preaching to other . a d send us more laborers! settlements, and the restraining and wase ! Who will contribute sanctifying influence that has emanated , from this little nucleus, which we trust is destined to be as a handful of corn in this part of the earth, whose fruit shall shake like Lebanon.

And when we reflect that all this has been done amidst trials, and tribulations. and distress, with but little else than two contrast that is exhibited be-"our own hands, (for it was our lot to were though and settlement to-day, possess but a very limited portion of was necessaring, when I first arrive this world's goods,) and at a time, too, A way agreat. Then, one vast prairie of unexampled pecuniary embarrace. ment, we have truly the greatest reason to thank God, and take courage.

#### Fruits of a revival.

Most of the converts of our late re-Though for 6 or 8 weeks the majority of them have been greatly afflicted with illness; yet not more than one or two of their little prayer meetings have failed in consequence. When my heart faints within me, at other sights, this little circle of praying immortals revives my spirits.

Shall the West have the Gospel.

My church were highly gratified on

discovering that you had appropriated even on the day previous, a drunken for their benefit the same you did the carousal had been held by the devotees for their benefit the same you did the **last year.** Judging of your ability by { their own, they had supposed that you would be compelled to do loss to suport the Gospel here than previously. What we abould have done without this manonable aid I know not, but I felt i that the state of things required that I should remain, and that He who had by his grace created this necessity, would in his providence provide the means. Your Society is austaining the Gospel in hundreds of just such places, in this young and rising community. Almost every minister you aid at the West, would like myself be compelled to desert his post, were it not for the assistance of your Society.

Are these things so? Is missionary aid so indispensable? Then, every render may julgs by his own prayers, and by his gifts to the Home Missionary cause, how highly he Misse in the West.

#### indiana.

### Sabbath broaking,

There is a certain form of Sabbath, **desecration** much practised in this country, by driving teams, travelling, Saturday, visiting—especially Saturday listing. To accomplish this last, night visiting. many persons will ride 10 miles, and return on the Sabbath. Saturday night | **is chose**n for these purposes, that per-] sons may save the time devoted to worldly pursuits, and take the hours of | holy time to return. This form of Sab- ] bath-breaking is very common in the one house 300 families, more or less, to western country, and those who do it, have but one dining hall, with three think they do no wrong, if in returning tables for three different grades, with they can attend public worship. This prices accordingly. Each individual is stenes, in their view, for consuming the to choose his employment, and to be hours of God's day in returning from social visits. Our efforts to effect a re- rules of the association; or if any are fermation on these points, create some wealthy, they may live on the interest restiveness on the part of transgressors. of their money. Some go into this carry this matter to a successful issue.

of Bacchus, for the purpose of ridiculing, and opposing the Washingtonians. But the temperance reform has reached that place, and an auspicious beginning been made. The Lord seems to be preparing the way for the triumphs of his Men of the world have grace there. spontaneously gone to work to erect a church, and a protracted meeting has been appointed.

#### Socialism in the West.

A missionary in Northern Indiana writes us, that to the other experiments on man which are making in the West, is now added the system of Association, advocated by Fourier, and just now endeavoring to attract notice at the East. Surely if any part of the world needs the conservative influence of an enlightened ministry, it is the teeming valley of the Missessippi.

At ----, in a settlement consisting almost exclusively of New-Englanders, the subject of socialism has been extensively advocated. A considerable number of the Baptist church in that place, including their preacher, and several of our own members, have given their aid to this object, and have gone so far as to sign their names to the constitution. In fact this social mania, which is but the leaven of French infidelity, has extensively prevailed in the eastern part of one county, and the western part of another. During the winter and spring, two societies of this nature were in a forming state. Their design was to accommodate in credited for his labor according to the But we hope for grace and windom to constitution with the hopes of living easier and better; some with the cetensi-Last Sabbath I preached at a place ble design of educating their children; 10 miles distant, which has been note- for, by the bye, every flattering alluretions for its dissoluteness and vice, and ment that can be devised is held out to beguile silly and unstable souls. The | near here, where the poissnous draugh hardness of the times is one grand reason why this scheme has gained so much success. The two societies which were in a forming state during the winter, have both given up their constitutions and dissolved themselves, with the design of forming a new society, and having but one for the present out of all their materials. This I conceive to be a happy circumstance for some of our orthodox friends; as Front Rev. S. A. Steele, Delphi ami it gives them an opportunity of withdrawing now peaceably; and, with the new arrangement, they must see clearly that the control of the society will have united with the Monticelle be held by opposers of the truth, con-church on profession, and two by sisting in part of mon decidedly irre-[letter. The church at M. is still in lgious, and partly of the "Lexington" a very interesting state. Every Sale Saints",—a society in this region who bath I preach there (which is ones practice immersion, but oppose, in toto, a month,) some are ready to come out the doctrines of grace as hold by our and take a stand upon the Lord's side selves and other denominations around. And the converts wear very well. Then us. They deny the divinity of Christ, seem almost universally to be devoted his vicarious sufferinge, and his imputed, and active Christians. Out of the seerighteousness; they lay claim to future enty-two converts, there is not one that happiness in virtue of their own obedi-shows any inclination to return to the ence and self-righteousness; they beggarly elements of this world. claim to be non-resistants, oppose civil courts of justice as witnesses or jurors. has never been comfortable to worship Such is to be the control of this new in. It heretofore has been without learn that our own members and some others are coming out from them. As a church, I feel in hopes that socialism will make but little or no inroads? Our churches seem to retain much of the spirit with which they ! were revived during the winter season. A good degree of harmony prevails among them.

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#### Trinmphe of temperance.

great progress in this community within a few months past. Almost every body has signed the total abstinence pledge in this village, which, but a short time since, was regarded as an asylum for the intemperate. There are not now more than 6 who have not signed the pledge, and these, it is thought, will be soon obliged to practice abstinence, from necessity; as there will be no place!

can be obtained. The tavers keepers have nearly all resolved to handle my and sell not the accurace thing.

A great change for the better is every thing is manifest in our village. as the effect of the temperance reformation.

## Monticello, Ind.

Since my last report twenty-eight

The Delphi church are now repairing government, and refuse to serve in their house of worship. Their house social institution; and I am happy to paint, without underpinning, with but one coat of plaster, and with all, leaked badly. They are now underprinning it, putting on a new roof, taking off the old weather-boarding and putting ca new, tearing off the old plastering and putting on three new coats, and painting it inside and out. We shall now have a good-looking and excellent house to worship in. And may the blessing of the Lord rest upon us and make as more faithful in his name!

Though there be no piety in the mere first of having a fine house of worship, yet a new The cause of temperance has made [ lected and dilapidated church betrays a want of piety. And a revival of religion, among other manifestations, may be expected in show itself in increasing attention to all that concerns the order and proprieties of the house of God, in embelluhing the building itself, in liquidating church debts, in the improved dress and demeanor of the worshippers, es well as the more important perticulars.

#### michigan.

From Rev. S. Cary, Kensington, Mich.

I am gratified in being able to say, that the Lord has visited this little vine with the dew of heaven. The result of a protracted meeting was the reviring and confirmation of the church, and the hopeful conversion of about twenty souls. Some nine or ten have united with the church, by professionand we expect some addition at our next We have been furnished communion. with a Sabbath school library, and have commenced a school with from forty to fity scholars. The temperance cause excites a good degree of interest.

The temporal and epiritual prospects of the people of Michigan are brightenmg. All around us are large and beautiful fields of wheat ripening for the harvest, and no lack of laborers to reap these fields. But God's moral field is all ready and white to the harvest, but

the laborers are few.

From Rev. P. S. Van Nest, Genessee Co., Mich.

#### Beetltutjeus.

county and the regions adjoining, three or four destitute churches of the Presbyterian and Congregational order. They number somewhere from 10 to 30 members-will average perhaps 15 each—one of them is in a central and already somewhat important village, [ numbering from 250 to 300 inhabit-A few weeks since I apent a Sabbath with them, preached three | times, and administered the sacraments Lord evidently was in his boly temple, and sat with his dear children at the They came **head of his own table.** from a number of miles to enjoy a privilege of which they had been deprived. for almost two years. As I saw the scattered sheep assembling once more sen body, and shed blood of our dying veral successive days in religious exer-

Lord, and to hang in almost breathless silence on the words of eternal life—I could not but sigh in spirit, and pray that these scattered sheep might soon have a shepherd, and the perishing of this region, some one to direct them to the fountain of living waters. My mind fled across the blue waters of Lake Erie, to the rich churches of the East,

There is no doubt but that the central point I mentioned will be an important place, and eventually constitute a flourishing society. It is surrounded by a rich and extensive country, and cannot fail to secure a valuable farming population. If you and your patrons could stand and view this extensive and destitute Zion, or if I could adequately describe its present destitution, and its future promise, I think that my so froquent and urgent applications for aid would not be considered otherwise than the true Macedonian cry-come over and help us—and would be hailed as the awakening of the church's benevolence

#### OHIO.

From Rev. J. C. Sherwin, Berlin, O.

#### Betival,

As early as the latter part of Novem-There are in the south part of this [ ber, there were some appearances which I regarded as indicative of an approaching revival, though the greater portion of the church members manifested no special interest. From that time, however, the interest began gradually to increase, and it soon became evident that in the church the inquiry was more frequently and more earnestly made-"Lord what wilt thou have me do!" The feeling continued to assume a deeper tone till the Lord was manifestof the Lord's Supper and Baptism. It by among us, by the convicting influwas to us all an interesting day. The lences of his Spirit. The unpenitent has gan to manifest some solicitude respect. ing their condition, while out of Christ 2 and during the month of January there were a few cases of hopeful conversion.

At the close of protracted meetings, held by two other denominations in February, I suggested to my peop's the to partake of the emblems of the bro- propriety of spending a portion of se-

cises, more especially for the purpose his own truth, when properly press of humbling our own hearts before in their conversion. God, not expecting to protract our exercires longer, at most, than four or five days. On coming together, however, I soon found that the spirit of prayer and depth of feeling among Christians, and the trembling solicitude among the: impenitent, would be likely to result in [ an effort protracted beyond what was before thought of. We commenced to most in the afternoon and evening of or eight neighborhoods, and in n each day, for more than two weeks, all of them there seems to be having no preaching from abroad except great interest. All is silent, but some four or five sermons. These ser- | Spirit of the Lord is at work by mons seemed to be accompanied by the saving efficacy. We have had influences of God's Spirit; and we trust that in eternity some will testify to the power of the truths they contained. I think I never witnessed a season of religious service characterized by a greater degree of solemnity. Every class of persons seemed to be deeply impressed with the importance of at- ] tending to the interests of the immortal in all this region. It seems as i Spirit; and so far as we can judge at the present time, the work was genuine. Christians were quickened, and sinners ( hopefully converted. Twenty-two have | been received to our communion on? profession of their faith, and there are others still, who are expecting to unite ! with us soon. Thus has God watered this little vine and caused it to grow, and we humbly trust, to bear some fruit j to his glory.

#### Requirists converted,

Among the members received to the wife, who had been from early life bonner. The church, there were two, a man and his ; brought up Roman Catholics. lady was hopefully converted during the revival we enjoyed something over a this little hand seemed completely year ago. The husband was one of the couraged. They had enjoyed no pri first subjects of the present revival; ing for about two years except by and judging from their manner of life passing minister. They now fee since their professed conversion, we couraged: and who would not have reason to believe they are truly encouraged, when the Lord come the children of God. I speak of these bless them—to add to their nur cases particularly, because they show and strengthen their hands! I us that we are not to despair of doing with no particular opposition, but a good to those who are of the Roman thing now bids fair for future prospectatholic taith. Let them see that we My congregations appear to be care for their souls, and that our aim is "constant increase." While I feel to to do them good, in the spirit of the encouraged, I am compelled to an Gospe', it I they will feel. God will bless | laborers are fee. I am in Ohio,

#### The Lord goes before me.

From Rev. J. N. Ford, Jackson

We are now enjoying a silent powerful revival of religion in parts of the country. I preach in a protracted meetings in three diff neighborhoods. I held the first out any assistance. A large mu asked an intercat in our prayers, : of whom are now indulying Many were also swakened at the meetings-how many I cannot Indeed there is something remar Spirit of the Lord has been befor to every individual, almost, with a I converse on the subject of gion. This field seems to be t for the harvest; but I cannot g it. You will see from the numb times which I have preached w six months (132), that my labora been incessant. During the six me we have received by profession: by letter 18, total 40. It is ver markable that 35 of this number parents. You will see at once a door is opened into these famili

#### Eucourngement.

When I came here six months

yet there is no minister of our connection within 26 miles of me.

### 'The missionary work no matter of

We are surrounded by enemies to the truth, who are ever busy. If we would gain a victory over them it must be done by efficient and far-reaching alans. The work of the missionary in this region is by no means the work of My experience has already taught me that error is a hydra-headed monater; when defeated in one form, it rises up in another. It appears to me, that a course of means must be put in operation which will work silently. There must be a hidden element introdeced into this moral atmosphere which [ will purify it, while the wicked and im- [ moral are scarcely aware of the operation. I trust our Bible-classes, Sabbath achools, and our humble efforts to present the truth, will constitute such an | element, and will eventually produce the desirable revolution. I sit down at times, and in the speed of my imaginings, (ancy this whole region under the influence of the Gospel. But my h dreams are of short duration, and f one hand, close by my door, I find the followers of Alexander Campbell at work, by any and all means, to subvert | the truth; and on the other, I see the [ emissaries of Satan equally active. think the truth has already made some progress, though it is comparatively etaall.

### The field around.

will be dense. It already numbers not te from six hundred inhabitants, some of them independent farmers; all, so ) firms my observation extends, in a fair [ way of securing a competent livelihood. think, if judicious measures are need, | state. we will be the result in a few years. I During the past year, although we

The town in which I preach is a county seat. It has been greatly neglected in a religious point of view. For the last six years, there has been no preaching in the Presbyterian church. Indeed, almost the only presching which the church has engaged, has been by evangelists laboring here for a few days at a time. From this circumstance alone, you can easily judge of the religious condition of the place. The peopla generally are fond of excitement. During the past winter, there has been a protracted meeting in the church, which was held seven weeks. It commenced as a second advent meeting, and as soon as this closed, it was followed up by an evangelist—an imitator, having the bad qualities of his master without any of the good. The result was, as is commonly the case in such meetings, much temporary excitement, without any very lasting consequences. It has now all passed off like a mountain torrent. A large proportion of that church became Millerites. Fifty or sixty individuals, between 10 and 18 years of age, professed a hope, and were immediately hurried into the church. Some of these may be converted. But there is reason to fear, som awake to the sad reality. On the that a large part of them will fall away. The meeting has had little or no influence on our church and congregation.

The Presbyterian church here has suffered much in former times, from taking into ita communion many who have proved not to be Christians. I should think there are thirty or forty of this description members of the congrega-They have been cut off from the church, and their last state is immensely worse than their first. Infidelity and - seems to be an important i Universalism also are very prevalent station. It is called the best township | here. Sabbath breaking has been a of hand in the county. Its population wide-spread evil; though it is now ra-The church, till pidly diminishing. within the present year, has been much divided. It was also but little respect-

ed by the world.

From this brief account you will see Such a town ought to be able to sustain | that the field of labor which I occupy, t min, ster of the gospel. The burden his one which will require much time would be light—scarcely perceptible and labor to bring into a flourishing

The means of grace, such as prayermeetings, have been well attended. The congregation has received considerable strength. The Sabbath has been [ more respected. The church has acquired more than ever before the confidence and good will of the impenitent. Universalists and infidels have subscribed to support the Gospel, who ganized a church in Royalton. Though never attended or gave any thing be-The church and congregation feel much encouraged in regard to the future.

# From a Missionary in N. W. Okio.

#### To work, a privilego.

I have been able to preach only three sermons the last four weeks on account of inflammation on my lungs. It was doubtful, nearly two weeks, how it would terminate in my case—a part of the time death seemed very near. It has been peculiarly trying to be laid aside from my labors, at a time when so much needed to be done. The minds of the people have seemed peculiarly favorable to religious impressions: but we are told that faith cometh by hearing, and for some time past there have been very few opportunities to hear the preached word. Soon after I came to this field, a worthy Methodist preacher } was obliged to cease from his labors, on account of inflammation on the lungs. Six months after another was sent here ; ; but he too has been sick and unable | ence, which inspire him with courage and to ride on the circuit for the last six or zeal in prosecuting his arduous work. seven months. Recently a preacher of We have decided to organize the churthe United Brethren died very sudden- ches of Fulton and Swan Creek. These ly: he preached on one day, and died two towns shared more especially in the next. When there was so little the blessings of the late revival, and preaching, it has been rather difficult still have an interesting state of things. to feel submissive as the time to fulfit, I spent a day recently in making pastormy appointments arrived. The great all visits there. Many whole families blessings, which the Lord has recently were ready to engage in religious con-bestowed, have given my feelings versation—emoyed a season of melta new impulse in the work of the, ng interest in a Scotch family—the

have not witnessed great results, yet impression might be improved for the we have seen as the fruits of our pray- salvation of souls and the glory of God. ers and labors, much to be thankful for. The Lord has taught me submission, The piety of the church has evidently and made me feel how insignificant are increased. Divisions have been healed, all my services. Not my will but thine, O God, he done.

> From Rev. G. S. Johnson, Swenton, Lucas Co. O.

#### Now Churches.

Since my last report, we have orthe number is small, yet I regard it a strong church. The members are remarkably well united, and have ardent piety. I have ever felt a deep interest in their welfare since my first acquaintance with thom. A few weeks since! had an appointment there. 'I have few disciples of the Lord Jeaus met in the afternoon, and expressed their mutual fears that they should have no preaching in the evening, as the roads were rendered almost impassible by the great abundance of mud and water. I had often told them, that nothing but sickness or death would detain me from meeting my appointment, and one of the number reminded the others of it. I went and met with a very cordial reception, which more than compensated for all the trouble and fatigue in getting there. Their countenances brightened with joy and gladness, and they listened, not as those who are satisted with the word, but as those who hunger for it. Some of them remarked, at the close of the meeting, that they could gladly sit all night, and drink in the truth. Such scenes are some of the "oases" of this wilderness - the bright epots in the missionary's experiministry. I have carnestly longed husband and wife recently converted that the favorable opportunity for right | The husband was formerly intemper eta. On the whole, I found much to [rian church, one of them by letter. encourage; but the effort brought on a release of my complaint and I have been able to visit very little since. I preached, however, on the Sabbath, out it more than used up the little strength that remained. O this is a blessed field in which to do good. cannot meet one tenth of the demand for effort.

#### Erontmont of Errorists.

Several individuals early in the witter, engaged a preacher of Univeredium, to preach every fourth Sabbath. At first some thirty or forty attended; but as they could find no one to quarrel with them, or take any notice of their meeting, they did not succeed in making much stir. I have been told their sumbers have dwindled down to very ev. Indeed it is not an uncommon tase, that those who profess to be Universalists, attend our church instead of going to hear their own preacher. I think it is very apparent, that the relish for such kind of preaching is fast dying away in nearly all this region: and that the pure and holy Gospel is sought for by most of the inhabitants. have ever found that the best way to stay the progress of Universalism, (and [ indeed almost any error) is to preach the pure Gospel and take no notice of them.

### From a Missionary in Central Ohio.

#### Movivals and their fruits.

I have the pleasure of sending you in | this report good tidings of great joy. The Lord hath visited us, whereof we are blessing from the Lord.

About the eighth of March we commenced a protracted meeting in our sourch. From the first, solemnity and attention characterized the congrega- roneous views. He is now decided, tions. Many attended who had not be- | devoted and humble. fore been found in the use of the means. Another is the sheriff of the county. Fifteen were united with the Presbyte- His father was a minister of the Gos-

think there were about twenty conversions. This work of the Lord, so far as we can judge, seems to have been thorough. The converts had good opportunities for instruction. came out decided and clear in their views. To see the sinner with a broken and a contrite heart, submitting to God through Christ, and rejoicing in hope of his glory ; to see him just bursting the bands of Satan, and becoming free in Christ Jesus ; to bear him for the first time speaking of the goodness and love of God to him as a perishing, needy sinner, was most cheering and refreshing to our souls. I shall never forget these precious seasons. If all those who contributed to sustain the Gospel in this place through your Society the year past, could have been with us through this season, they would have been all rewarded in their own sculs.

#### Trophice.

Some of the converts it will be proper particularly to notice. One is a lawyer of good standing in his profession, was a member of the church a short time in the East; came to the West, and became abandoned to most of the debasing vices to which young men are peculiarly exposed; and endeavored to embrace every erroneous view of religion common to ungodly men.

One is an innkeeper, a head of a family. which also shared in the blessing. He had been a member of the Presbytorian church a short time, about twenty years ago. He is now influential. decided and active in religion. first evening he manifested a desire for the prayers of Christians in the church, he crected his family altar in his own house. The next day he sent away what intoxicating drink he had on hand, glad. Unto him be all the praise. Our | and now keeps a temperance and prayfillage and church have received a great jing house. Some of our prayer meetings are held there.

Another is a young man, who was immoral and of corrupt principles—a Universalist, and held also other er-

Another is the sheriff of the county.

upon his succelity—though not very moral either. He is a husband and a father. And though he was for a while in doubt and in darkness after he was i led to see his duty, he is now firm in the Lord The little church here with which I have labored, has during the year neerly doubled in numbers. members feel encouraged and strengthened.

#### Amother Hefrecking.

I have since been in a protracted | tneeting at N- a small rillage nine miles North-west. I think it was a more interesting season of religious interest than our meeting at M-

One poor man and his wife come two |

pel in the West. He was relying t such evidences of the power and goodness of God." Beveral other cases of conversion are similar to this cases thought to be almost hopeless. And now, after the meeting has been closed. I hear of new cases of awakening and conversion. I think there were about thirty conversions; and a number of backelidere were reclaimed. An alarming feature in the religion of the West, and in some of that in the East brought West, is, backsliding. I find every where backsliding professors of every name. It is a great stumbling block to the impenitent.

### Spiritant and temporal strangth gniwed.

The little church at N----- conmiles to almost every meeting on foot, [ sisting of eleven members, was enlargwith a child in their arms. They were jed by the reception of twenty at the ignorant and wicked; the husband close of this meeting. The moral and especially was ignorant and extremely religious aspect of things at M——wicked; could neither read nor write; had and N——, is changed. The churno Bible, and but a borrowed testament | ches in the two places are now endeavin his house. The wife could read only oring to procure the means for my German, and that he could not under-support without the assistance of your stand. I never saw such deep convic-Society. The church at M———— feel tion of ain as they both manifested, thankful for the aid you afforded them. And I never saw adult persons man: I feel grateful myself for your counsel. fest such toachable, child-like disposi- and advice. I hope and pray that the tions as they both now do. The hus- Lord will influence the church to conband several times publicly and sarnest- tinue to contribute the amount rely entreated his neighbors and friends ceived here through your hands, to some whom he had injured, to forgive him., other destitute portion of the Lord's Sometimes in codeavoring to talk in vineyard, that still more good may be our conference meetings, he was over- | done. I am confident that there are come with a sense of his sine and the 'many places now more needy than this, goodness of God to his soul, that he that will not receive, and cannot receive could not stand erect, and would break any aid from your Society, because it out in prayer, with deep emotion, to cannot be produced from the churches. God for mercy. Such a moving of I feel it the duty of Ministers and peosoul by the Holy Spirit, when there ple to make sacrifices if necessary to was so much ignorance and sin, I never | sustain the Gospel without receiving behald. A sister said to me "I have the hard earnings of others. I should been in a number of revivals of religion, rejoice to see small churches east, and East and West, but I never witnessed i west, appreciate more this consideration.

Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S. from June 1st to July 1st, 1943.

Not in commission last year, Rev. Sagasi S. Thomses, to go to Northern Indiana. Blor, John Green, Rev. Z. B. Burr, Bidgebury, Conc. Hov. H. H. Garnet, Col'd Ch., Trov, N. Y. Blev. M. Thompson, Sanducky and Mt. Gilend, O. Roy Alexander Lomos, Pleasant T. and Franklin.

Ind. Rev. Josiah Weed, Perry Co , Sil. Rev. John F. Brooks, destinate ahin, of Sengumen, Presb'y, Ill.

Rev Calvin Clarko, destitute chia. In Western Mach.

Rov. Joseph H. D. Stroot, Caseville, Wis, Rev. Winthrop W. Wheeler, to go to Western Mich.

Rev.Culvin R. Clark, Alexander, M. T. Rev. A. W. Plutt, Hector, N. Y.

Kar, John Gile, Betauket, L. I Kev. M. Harmon, to go to N. W. Ohio.

Re appointed. Bev. Lumend Wilson, La Furgoville, dec., H. Y.



#### 1848.

# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

96

Roy. S. W. Leeserd, Rectings and West M: N. Y.
Rev. E. J. Chapman, Sullivan, N. Y.
Bay, G. Cross. Richville and Hermon, N. T.
Rev. E. D. Kinney, Berieu, Conp.
Rev. C. T. Prentice, N. Fairfield, Conn.
Rov. C. J. Knowles, Kiver Head, L. L.
Rev. J. J. Jones, Weich Ch., New-York.
Rov. H. Righter, S. Middletowa, N. T.
Rev. J. H. Carle, Rondout, N. Y.
Rev. Robert Stewart, Greenville, Ill.
Ray, H. G. Pondleton, Honnopin, Ili.
Rev. Josephus Norton, Somerest, Mich.
Ray, Charles Kellings, Richmond, Mich.
Rev. E. Wright, Waston, Mo.

Rev. E. A. Careen, Sevaune, Mo.
Rev. P. W. Nichole, Prairie du Sec, Wie.
Rev. J. D. Helbrook, Dubuque, Jewn.
Rev. M. Huggiss, Havenue, N. Y.
Rev. W. Child, Sheldon and Veryaburg, N. Y.
Rev. B. Ladd, Rose, N. Y.
Rev. S. Ladd, Rose, N. Y.
Rev. R. Willoughby, Little Valley, N. Y.
Rev. R. Willoughby, Little Valley, N. Y.
Rev. H. B. Taylor, Evane, N. Y.
Rev. C. N. Ransom, Helman, U.
Rev. L. Foste, St. Charles, Ill.
Rev. M. Kamball, Augusta, Ill.
Rev. Geo. Baruum, Leona and Sylvan, Mich.

The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from June 1st to July 1st, 1843.

following sums,	froi	n J
MASSACRUSETTS-	•	
Missionery doniety, by J. Ponchard,		
Treas, of which \$10 is from Mes. Lucy		
Dexter, of Plympton,	210	
By B. Porkins, Assistant Trees.,	904	100
Convay, August Rice, Cambugton, First Parish Fem. Boney.	-	~
Sec., by Miss Clariesa Briggs, Trees.,		
\$10   Mrs. Anna Briggs, \$5,	15	00
East Villege Ch. and Boo., Ladies, by		
Mim S. Forter, in part to const. Rev. Theodore J. Clork n L. N.,	10	63
Pothero', legucy of the late Miss Polly		~
Ballard, to coust. Key, Daniel J. Poor		
L. D., by B. Sumper, Ex'r	100	<b>00</b>
Selem, a friend, in part to coust. Rev.		- }
Thomas Verson, of Kingston, B. L. a.	50	00
L. M., by Rev. J. Manu, West Springfield, in part of legucy of	-	۳
Rev. J. L. Pomeroy, by L. Strong,		
Ex'r.,	370	00
Werenter, Maternal Assoc, for a Mis-	-	_
cicery's library	10	w۱
East Window, Say, Dr. Correctl.	3	no l
East Window, Rev. Dr. Cognwell, Lebence, Ct., E. S. R.,	39	
Manage, 19602 Fedler, Sak, Boc. in		
court. Roy, S. N. Shepard L. M., by	-	ᆈ
Capt. E. Hotchkiss, Middletown, Fest. H. M. S., by Miss Eliza	30	~
Colton, to court. Rev. James Francia,		- !
of Westfield, and Rev. Wm. Wood-		- 1
worth, of Barlin, Life Members,	64	<b>PO</b>
Mentville, a few ladder, by W. A. Dol-	-	
New-Britain, South Cong. Ch. and Hos.,	30	w
of which \$60 to coust. Desc. Elijah		
Francis, and Deec. Changery Corn-		
well, Life Members, and \$30 from		
Mrs. Ovpha Hart, L. M., by Kov. S.	205	-
Rockweil, Neo-Haven, students in Yalo College,	105	31
by M. B. Gelston.	41	43
Youth's prayer meeting, by do.	- 2	61
New-London, Ct., 2d Cong Ch., \$147; a		
friend, \$30, to coust. Miss Famny L. Cost a L. M., per R. Cost,	177	41
E. Chappuli, to court. Charles Board-	1	7.
man W hittlesov, of Berlin Ct., a L. M.,	30	00
Phineus Bolt es L. M., by W. C. Crump,	34	00
Norwalk Ct. , First Cong. Ch., of which		
6100 d6 to const. Done, Launcalot Hyatt, and Done. Charles Lockwood, Charles		
Mallory, Charles E. Robine, Stiles		
Currie, and Thomas Renedict, Life		
Members; \$10 from B. Lockwood,		
la part to on part, his daughter, Julia A. Loshwand, a L. M., and \$30 from		
Mrs. St. Lockwood, to const. her son		

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ŧ.	Wm. B. Lockwood, a L. M., by G. St.	
-1	John, Trens.,	340 66
a ti	Sherman, Mrs. Jame Gelston, by M. B.	
9	Geisten, Stonington, 2d. Coog. Ch. and Soc., of	6 25
01	which \$30 from Stiles Stanton, to	
۲	const. Mrs. Abby W. Stanton a L. M.,	
ŀ	by 8. Stanton, \$135 76; J. D. Palmer. \$5,	140 67
0	Forn Aux. So., by Muss L. A. Sheffeld,	14 40
٦	Weathersfield, Ladies' H. M. S., by Miss	
- 1.	Herriett Milchell,	50 00
3	Willington Church, by J. Tarner,	10 00
	NEW-YORK—	
_ [i	Brookly n. viz :	
٠l	First Press. Ch., S. B. Chittendon,	
-11	\$15; Charles P. Baldwin, L. M., \$30;	
М	David Wesson, L. M., \$50; Andraw	
•	Weseen, \$25; Samuel Morgan, \$5;	
Ш	James How, \$10; H. B. Loomis, L.	
اا۔	M., \$30; S. M. Blake, \$2,	167 40
•	Third Ch., Mon. Con. coll., by A. Ed- wards.	15.40
0	Catakill Presb. Cong., of which \$15 is	15 60
ا	from E. B. Day, in part to cunet. Mrs.	
۰ ا	E. B. Day a L. M., by S. L. Penfeld,	68 57
i۱.	"Friend of Missions,"	250 00
٦,	Chaimers and Pendleton, by Rev. R.	
- 1	Brooks,	30 51
ŧ١	Hamdes, D. Colman,	2 00
ŀ	Middle Granville, Union Son, by A. R.	_ ••
- 1	More,	17 00
Ţ	New-Hacksmack, Mrs. Phebe Platt, L.	
0]	M., by her bushend, Jeremish Platt,	39 09
-1	New-York city, vin :	
•	Central Ch., Sab. School,	3 67
- 1	Peerl St. Ch., an individual, by Mr. Eartholomew,	
- 1	Spring St. Ch., by Mr. Stiles, \$4 75;	5 00
-1	liorace Houthmayd, \$90,	24 75
н	Sabbath School No 34,	3 30
7	A Protestant, \$5; D. O. Canikine, \$5;	
- I	J. C. W., \$5; Mrs. Baow, \$5,	20 00
3	NEW-JERSEY-	+
	Bloomfeld, Pre-b. Ch., Mon. Con. coll.,	
- 1	bel by Z R. Dodd,	6 80
١.	Bounton, Presb. Ch., coll. by Rev. C. S.	
	Conckling,	25 09
n i	Morristone, ad Prach. Ch., Mrs. C. B.	700.00
0	Arden, New ark, in full of legacy of the late Mire	100 e0
~	Mary S. Fordyes, by A. Nichols, Ea'r.	159 76
	PENNSYLVANIA-	-44 46
	Carbondale, Presb. Soc., by Mr. Curtis,	10.00
	01110-	
	Austinburgh, J. M. Case, by Rev. A.	
	Tutter,	5 🙌
	Burlio, Ch., by Rev. J. C. Sherwin,	19 00
1	Columbus, Weigh Proch. Ch., by Rov.	<b></b>
	S. Hovell,	5 00

96 THE	HOME I	MISSIONARY. August,	1842
ENDIANA-	4.50	Rev. A. Hale acknowledges the receipt	4 4
Therntaws, by Rev. T. Bird,		Jacksonville, Ill.	***
East Du Page, Cong. Ch., by Rev. Lyman,	4 03	Springfield, Ill., Prast. Ch.,	251 0
Michigan-			•
Seginaw, Presh Ch., by Bev. H. Hy WISCONSIN-		Rev. S. Pett, Milmankia, Wie., asknowledge receipt of the following, previous to Ju-	i la
Oshbosh, Mes. Electa Weight, by Bar Porter,	1 00	Heloit, II. Hobart, \$10; Mrs. Crass, 50	
IOWA Deamark, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. Turi	ser, 5 75	ota i Man M. Crant. 40	19.9
Marion, D. M. Ewing, by Rev. W. Raukin,	2 80	Materialism Reports Ch.,	30 M
CANADA— Barton, Ch., by Rev. Levi Rose,	8 13	Paratropore lift. Copp. Ch., to coust. Mrs.	20 W
Cedars, J. B. Mdle,	10 00	Pewaukee, Deac, A. Clurk Pike Grove, Presb. Ch.,	3 N
J. CORNING, 2	<b>83,736 70</b> Frankrer,	Pinttville, Mon. Con. coll.	1 17
Correction.—The sum of \$20, credited of Henniher, N. H., in the last Home	to W. Child Meripuncy.	Frairovalle, bal.,	1115 90
should have been credited to Wm.C.	Childa.		
Denations of clothing, &c. New-York, Mrs. George Griffio, a box.		Receipts of the New-Hampshire Missions maly for the quarter ending July 1, 1962	Acc.
Montrose, Pa., from the estate of I	ire. 61 73	B. P. Stone, Secretary. Enfeld, Rev. Senjamin Burge,	5 61
Chick open, Mass., Ladies, box, forward to Richmond, blick.		Holin, legacy of the late Mactions Jewers	30 46
Louisonderry, N. H., Presh, Ch., box, f	or-	Plymouth, John Rogers, \$10; Cong. Ch., 46 75.	34 10
Mich.,	53 00	Newport, Cong Ch., \$1235; Desc. Wilees.	94 FF
Receipts of the Western Agency, Ga	Ben 7 A	Concord, South, Mrs. H. P. Stone Cornell, Miss Sarah Kimball,	10 00
from April With to June 21, 1863. Murray, Secretary.	8 18	Ackworth, Rev Mr. Edwards, Lyme, Cong. Ch.,	48
Adams' Hesin, Burre Center, \$18 67; Ladica' Benev. S		Lauguou, Mon. Cun. coll.,	
68 50 Retayle, Ladies, for expenses of box,	5 00 8 00	Jay, Ezektei Rich,	1 10
Brighton, Caunadaigus, Mrs. Anths, \$10; W. At	știe,	Hockset, "	100
Jr., \$5, Canora.	14 00	Chester, Cong. Ch., \$23 07; Mrs. Clare D. Noyes, \$19; Mrs. Nancy Athen, \$5,	# 57
Contarville and Eagle, Cuba.	14 25 5 <b>4</b> 6	Concord, West, Miss Susan D., Canterbury, Mrs. Abigal Hough,	1 11
Dryden, Fredonia, per Rev. S. M. Hopkins,	14 46	Herrimack, Conference of Churches, Pittefield, Cent Soc.,	3 7
Friendship, Geneva, Sab. School, bel-	15 00 8 00	Enfeld, **	pa 60
Henristes, Lyons, by Rev. l. Ingesham, \$50 81;	B 00	Dunberton, " \$19 25; Juranie Senisty, at 35.	<b>51,6</b>
dies' Muss. Sec., \$56, Miliport,	78 81 10 00	North Wolfborough, Cont Bos.	45
Newark Valley, Rav. Mr. Ford, in per gonst. Mrs. Clarissa Ford a L. Mr. 4	1 to . 10 ;	Greenfield,	20 40
eoll., \$15 26; Ladies M. S., \$16 20, Manda, by Hev. E. Marah, in part to co	4X U8	Plymouth, Franklin,	15 47 10 00
a L. M., Oaks' Corser,	2 75	Exeter, Grounfield, Evan. Ch.,	14 04
Phillipsville,	7 75 11 00	Clainfield, West,	10 26
Pine Hill, Partagoville, Prattrburgh, E. Bridges, to coast. M	. H. 102	Heristol,	1 6
Brown of Detroit, Mich., a L. M., Rachester, Brick Ch., J. M. Schermarht	20 00	Dubliu,	100
Esq., in part, \$25; O. Hastings, and	50 09	Coranh.	
part \$45, Rushvil.e,	11 00 32 50	Tamworth, Danbury,	6 00
Rutesteles,	7 02	Bennington,	4 91
South Dansville, Summerhill,	15 00 10 05	Witten,	14 2
Strykersville,	5 00	New Ipswitch, "Dover.	7 8
West Bloomfald, Fem. H. H. S., MIL 79 A Handar, Fec., to comt. Rev. WH	L-10-	Gothen, Midford,	15.00
Taylor of Trumasburgh, a 1. M.,	39 00	Consord, Henniker, Page Enten,	
	pest 44	·	



Go, . . . . . . . . PREACH the GOSPEL . . . . . . . Mark xvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be SENT ! . . . . . . . Rom. x. 15.

Vol. XVII.

SEPTEMBER, 1843.

No. 5.

# Important position of Home Missionary affairs.

It is known to the christian public, and especially to those who are accustomed to read the details of missionary correspondence in this periodical, that the great claims of our own country, and particularly of the West, have of late assumed a most solemn and momentous character.

Many providential circumstances combine to give impressiveness and urgency THE NEW WORLD IN THE WEST, comprising more than To this claim. ₹700,000,000 of acres, adapted to the wants of civilized man, has emerged, as it were from the great deep—so lately has it come into the notice of the nations. The **Tidings of its extent and fertility have gone abroad, and multitudes are hastening** To dwell there. Foremost among those, are the enterprising sons of our eastern mates, who, in 30 years, have crowded the frontiers of civilization 1000 miles. coward toward the setting sun. But the movement toward this new empire is not simply a national movement of our own; it is a simultaneous rushing in of people from all lands. The rate at which the stream has flowed, is beyond all precedent. In ten years time, the number of the reople has doubled, and in some portions, has increased from seven to ten fold. Six millions, or a third part of all our population, are already there. The relations of these to the rest of our countrymen are becoming exceedingly momentous, from the fact, that the balance of political power is fast moving westward; and if the ratio of its progress shall continue unchecked, the next census may show, that the majority of votes in our national legislature will belong to the West.

And what is the religious complexion of those myriads, who are soon to give has to us all, we have heard from our fathers and brethren who have gone there to spread the Gospel of Christ. They have cried to us importunately for help—far liberal and immediate help. They have told us, that with some of the good seed of the kingdom, scattered over that region, there is an abundance of tares. They admonish us that fanaticism is there, in its common, and also in new sed peculiar forms; that infidelity has chosen that field to try again its old experiment of making the soul happy without religion, and having a world without a God. They tell us how false doctrines strike their roots deep in that fertile yet.



**QH** 

Soptamber.

soil. They complain to us, that Romanism confronts them wherever they tarn; forestalls the possession of the land by deep laid plans; buys up their embarrassed churches; plants her schools; rears imposing structures for religion and learning, and sustains them by foreign funds, and surrounds them by large masses of devoted people; and that she allies herself with political demagages, and thus wields an extensive influence over the civil welfare of the West.

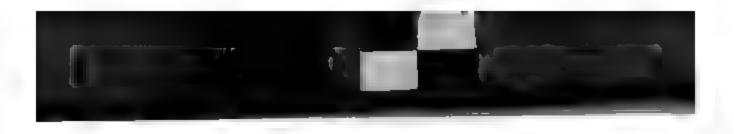
This testimony has been coming up for years, and with every year, it has become louder and more decided. Whatever changes have taken place in public opinions on other subjects, there has been no change in reference to the peril of the moral interests of the West, except the progress from one degree of conviction to another. From a thousand anxious hearts, but with only one voice, the cry is, "Men and brethren, help-or we perish, and you perish with us. Now is the time when the West can be sated; soon it will be too late!"

### Providential reasons for a present appreciacut.

The Executive Committee of the American Home Missionary Society last this appeal with a deep and solemn conviction that this is, indeed, the day of their country's salvation. The West can be sared; the dangers that threaten it can be averted. To consecrate its vast territory, its resources and its population, need no longer be regarded as the fond, unattainable wish of philanthrops; the thing is practicable. It is a tangible good, within the reach of a willing Already the results of Home Missions are of incoworking church. timable value, far transcending the expectation of the earlier friends of the case. Great success attends the recent missionary efforts in that region. The Spire of the Lord is moving on the face of that great deep, and a new creation is begun. On the other hand, also be is moving on the hearts of the ministry, awakening unusual colicitude for the West. A missionary spirit-a spirit of enterprise and self-denial-a willingness to encounter privation and toil, is posted upon our young men in the Theological Seminaries, and they come in unpretedented numbers, and with a noble devetedness, and solicit the privilege of going forth in the van of Immanuel's army. And never before, we are persuade was there so much prayer for our country. The public attention is around to her prospects; and the East as well as the West, expects this Society to arise and meet the emergency, by serding torth these willing, walting servant of Christi to the field to which their Master calls them.

# What the Society undertaken.

In these facts, the Executive Court tree recognize the voice of God's Problemes and Spirit calling upon them to engage NOW, with greater earnests than even, in the prosecution of the work. Accordingly, since the last amount of the propertience with a large unumber of ministers and theological stations desired to be seen into the mass charp field. After in the day as to the form factors in a fathering to the station of the properties—a part only of those who applicable date been apply to be proposed to the West. This important step has been taken without her taken on. As the Society had no present resources to meet so stope an increase of responsibility, the Committee assumed it only the machine have all deliberation and in obediences as it stemed to them, to the machine indications of the No.



It now remains to be seen, whether the churches will ratify those engagementswhether the friends of Christ will, individually, assume their respective portions of the obligation, as a sacred pledge made in their behalf, and for the promotion

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of that cause which is dearer to them than all others—the salvation of souls and the boner of their Lord?

The missionaries above referred to are principally from the late senior classes. in six different Theological Seminaries. In one case, eleven classmates—and in another, six—have devoted themselves to this work. Some of those appointed have already entered on their musions; and with the leave of Providence, the rest will have done so by the 1st of October.

#### Shall we go eaf

Thus far the Committee have gone, relying, under God, on the general interest expressed in this work. But must they stop here? Other approved candidates stand ready-negotiations for employing many more are in progress-and all that is now requisite, is the probability of an adequate income. YONDER IS THE WORE, and HERE ARE THE MEN; shall they be kept back from the fields where they are so much wanted, and to which they are so ready to go? Is it not the same Holy Spirit which moves the needy to cry, " Come over and help us," that also moves his servants to respond, "here are we, send us?" If the Committee stop where they are, and make no further appointments, shall they not be disobedient to the will of Heaven? But stop they must, unless prompt, generous, continued contributions are made to this object. Must they pause, or shall they go on?

Friends of our Country—followers of the Saviour—redeemed by his blood, and **bound** by covenant to his service—surely the TIME HAS COME—the cloud is taken up from over the tabernacle, and the camp of Israel must go forward to possess the land. The time has come when the evangelical churches must occupy the West, or the enemy will. At the best, the contest will be severe, and delay is but another name for defeat. The time has come when more encouragements combine to urge us on than ever before. The way is open-society in the West is in a plastic state, worldly enterprise is held in check, the people are ready to receive the Gospel, the Holy Ghost is given with the Word, the mission ary spirit is roused in the hearts of the ministry. The time has come when all the surplus laborers at the East, and all that can be raised up, whose qualifications and circumstances do not forbid, may be transferred to that wide, that needy field, if the church will only furnish the means to send and sustain them for a little time, until the West can take them off her hands. The time has come, when all other impediments being removed, the question is reduced to this simpla point-whether there be piety and patriotism enough to furnish the means.

And can it be, that an issue of such incalculable moment, when made to turn a point so completely within the control of God's people, will remain doubt-(4) When the present generation of American Christians have it in their power, intramentally, to determine not only their own destiny and that of their children, but also to direct the future course of their country's history, and her influence on all mankind, they must not be—we hope they will not be—false to

their treat t

# Correspondence of the A. H. M. S.

### MINSOURI.

. Messumery in the S. Western mer of the state.

We hold an prayer meetings at Efferent places in the bounds of the searc of our church members.

we are too weak to be divided.

year the money is great's needed for other uses.

poster's support.

to be my guide, we took a path which i sated!

soon conducted us into a deep forest. The scenery through which we passed, partook more of the sublime than is usual in this region of country. Now we were winding around on the verge of a deep, serpentine ravine, then laboring up and down swell after swell of minia-Two are weekly, one every ture mountains, which had the appearance of being run in the mould of some we mouthly prayer meetings are vast waves of the retiring flood. Again 20 - 20 elders and others, at a distance | our path led along a narrow ridge from 10 miles from their homes, where which we could look down a hundred we are few or no members who will feet, of almost perpendicular rock, the make it public; and where I have been a base of which is washed by the waters neaching part of my time. I have thus | of Salt River, as they flow on to be for-Non trying to make missionaries of gotten in the presence of the Aristocrat of our church members.

Our dispersed situation is one of of several miles, we found the object of sticulty. If all could meet together our search, a cabin containing four at the same place as often as the Sab- members of our church. And truly Dat a comes, the impression made on one may it be said, our visit carried joy to Saboath would not be lost before the that house; they began to fear they ec. It is a hindrance also about were never more to have one of their but ding a house of worship. No choice, to break unto them the bread were would be suitable for all. And of life. While there, mention was made of another family that lived near by-I My horse, my only dependance for immediately resolved to visit them also. to my appointments, and visiting. We were soon at their cabin, and as we are taking my family to meeting, has contered, I was introduced as a minister We were soon at their cabin, and as we I do not see how I shall be able of the Gospel. Never shall I forget the to get another without assistance from , delight expressed by the mother as she welcomed us to her frugal home. The tear would obb and flow, while at inter-There are many places, in this ex-1 vals, smiles of happiness would play over newed field, where missionaries are ther features. In former years she had But people, unable to do been a member of the church—but long each for their support, are backward, since had removed from its bounds, and about asking them to come. And they been deprived of the sweet privileges are man alling (thinking it looks unman- of the sanctuary. I was the first min-4 to ask the aid of the Home Mission- 1 ister who for years had darkened her 418 850 cty, although perhaps they could door. We departed, but soon to meet we are impropriety in the rich and poor again: for through many difficulties sh en or og equally the privileges of the made her way to our meeting, and there G. . . n the same church, one giving 'entered again publicly into coverant \$100, and the other but \$1, for the with her dear Savior. Then again did she thank us, with streaming eyes, for finding our way to her house; for now she had a home among God's children and a pastor to feed her hungry soul tooing to the mountains after the lost | O could the patrons of your Society but look upon such a scene, as it is seen 💆 us, they would feel that all the expense Having called for one of my elders, and labour was more than compet-



t a Missionary in Ray Co., Mo.

rly days of Christian English, tions in a county.

save organized a Sabbath school scholars and have the promise ): probably there will be 40 in e bave a small library, as yet, 55 volumes. A prayer meeting stained weekly, and has been the last 5 months. A family been erected within about 5 , by every husband and father in irch-except one; and he has mined to commence family wor-

becription was taken up for the M. S., (after a sermon adapted bject,) some weeks since; and ount was eight dallars for the four dollars payable July 1, and er four, January 1. 1844. The yment has not yet been made, o the backwardness of the seaich prevented them from fort their hemp to market. They to consign some hemp to a mer-1 St. Louis. Our congregations mbered (when the weather was from 75 to 150 persons.

# & Church of Germans.

in the last three months I have ro Sabbaths in Carroll Co., and ranized a church. It is called, Wyacondah Church," from a ring creek; and is composed of Germans, who have been in ! ntry ten or twelve years. They asiderable intelligence on relibjects, and are remarkable for r of character and generosity g. Some others, it is believed, brace the first opportunity to [ The flag of Romanism may: hoisted by the side of that, by German Catholics in the ttlowent.

abors have been arduous; and have suffered much from expothe weather, and from fatigue, en months.

g\*

#### IOWA.

Of the missionaries recently appointed to the great Western field, thirteen, in complience with their own desire, have been designated to Iowa. One of these has already entered the territory, and commenced his labors. Our confident expectation is, that soon after these lines shall meet the eyes of our readers, the remaining twelve will be on their journey, to make that portion of the West their home for life, and the scene of their efforts to save the souls of men.

The appointment of this interesting group of laborers, when taken in connexion with the generous offer of one thousand dollars by " a Friend of Missions," to sustain them, (see Home Miss. for July, p. 49,) is a most encouraging circumstance. It will cheer the hearts of the few brethren already on the ground, who have labored, smid many embarrasements, to lay the foundations of christian institutions. It will be tidings of great joy to the people of God dispersed through those groves and prairies, and, we trust, will incite the eastern churches to replenish the missionary treasury, when they see their sons thus going forth in make an early and determined effort for the propagation of evangelical religion in that comparatively unoccupied community. We know not what even a day may bring forth, but so far as we can now judge, nothing but the desciency of funds can prevent the realization of our hopes in regard to this enterprise. That such an obstacle shall be allowed to hinder the accomplishment of all this expected good, we will not believe, until compelled by painful experience.

From Rev. O. Emerson, De Witt, lowa.

# Want of S. S. Books.

The spring is the portion of the year to labor in the organization of Sabbath schools; but I regret to say that the impossibility of receiving suitable books has prevented the realization of my I has also suffered for want of hopes to establish a school in most of time and opportunities for the settlements in my field of labor. I have ridden on horse-back to But something has been done. There ant of 1700 miles, during the are schools in successful operation in three or four neighborhoods. Not less

i 'he organization was of the year is www.sauce movements, we been most happy was appritual point of a e, and comfort has ware of families, and . . . . . have been 😪 beepest degradaancerbeed about 20 e necessar revival of careves, which num-Converts, and is are vito temperance is past Winter.

### MIZMOUNEIN.

#### amer Missionary.

as ag the employ of the er on service where aid the allowing feelimony yer seems in that Territory.

Two or your Society I wish .... A ANY serve of gratitude were and to God, for the . ... was a sooragement which I hands since I a managery of the A. H. To all the lever have anccar was our your Society or de en weed to pray for her assessed a see to do what I can to proof the attracts of the Ameri-, members—they urged me to preach to

- suple, I regard it as second to no wer. it is the hope of our country, and i 'me church of God. What could we an the West without this noble Institution? Were it not for this Bociety, who would gather these scattered sheep cuting into the fold of Christ? Who would , plant seminaries? Who would found churches, and who point these wandering souls to "the Lamb of God who 'taketh away the sin of the world"? as travelling It is my sincere belief, that we could ---- In a tour better dispense with the operations of this, it is absolutely essential to our to the pledge. spiritual existence; and I desire to at several desti- | commend it to the patronage and prayers of all who have compassion upon and a secremental the multitudes scattered abroad over there vast plains, as sheep having no shepherd.

# Effects of the Grapel in a mining

Though there is nothing of special interest to communicate about F., we can truly say that the place is in a process of being revolution, zed. The congregations on the Sabbath are larger than they have ever been, and much improved in appearance. Our Subbath school is more prosperous than it has been; the Bible class numbers about twenty-all young men. When the Gospel was first introduced here, the Sabbath was a day for drunking, rolling balls, and carousing; but now it is as still, and as orderly on that day, as in any village in this country. The temperance society has taken five-sixths of our communuy.

# Churches formed-Ministers wanted.

#### From Rev. A. M. Dixon.

Since my last report, I have formed totale. If there is a church at New Degrings, spoken of in them regularly, but I could not promise. I vest, but O! where are the laborers! They are asking the bread of life at My beart almost wept when I looked your hands—what can you do for them ! | on this beautiful, though wild country, I preach to them occasionally as I pase | through the country. This is an interesting field for some missionary they can do something for his support.

ey can do something for his support.

I have also organized a little church at Lancaster, the county seat of Grant [ Co. There are there about 200 inhabitants; it is now in a flourishing state, They also want a minister—they only enjoy what preaching I can do for them. This is the place for the young man of ordinary means is almost incalculable. faith, piety, and education—the young

man, " good for a long heat." I have just returned from setour forty miles up the Mississippi. I visited Muskalonge, a mining region—found many miners there, ready and anxious to hear the Gospel. In Bee Town Last winter was a very severe one and Nip-and-tuck, there are two or for new settlers. They have their three hundred miners. They told me that they had no preaching. They had houses, &c., to build, yet they need the formerly had Methodist preaching, but Gospel, and feel that they must have they had turned their meeting-house to it; but they are not able to sustain it. a grocery, and since then they had had ! It does seem to me, that if our eastern no preaching. Brother Street, of Case. brethren could just spend a year or two ville, will preach to them occasionally, in this country, and realize its destitutill I can get round again. These Dig-Cassville. There places are becoming get to the place of meeting on the Babthey will, according to their own ac-, garden. count, be left destitute.

On Grant River, seven miles from Caseville, I found a little group of Presbyterians. They have meetings on the Sabbath, sing, pray, and study the Bible in a Bible class. They are hoping to have the preached word some day. 12 miles from Prairie du Chien, there ence of Sabbath breakers from the East. is a large and floorishing settlement, I wish you would sublish it through and some three or four Presbyterian the East that we have a Subbath in Wisly, and some one to look after them, there could soon. I have no doubt, se a large church established there—in one of the best farming counties in Wis-CODELO.

#### Where are the laborup ?

The fields are all white for the her- lakes, as in the sanctuary.

and saw plainly, without prophetic ken, that errorists would soon begin to sow the ill seed over it. My only hopemy only comfort and consolation, under God, was when I thought that your Society feels the same solicitude, and will bring belp.

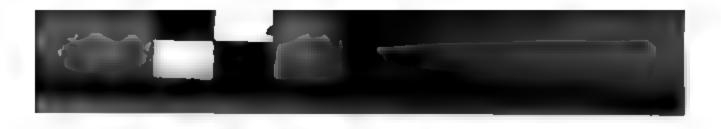
If there were a sufficient number of laborers that could be sustained on this field, the amount of good done with the

#### A word for the cottlers.

Last winter was a very severe one lands to clear and fence, and their tion, and witness the sacrifices that are rings lie within 3, 5, and 10 miles of often made to sustain the Gospel, or to quite noted for mineral, and the miners bath, there would be a deeper interest are flocking in from all parts, and if manifested in behalf of this western you do not furnish them the Gospel, wilderness-or rather, thus western

The people manifest some interest in Brother Street has preached to them meetings. But here is one evil to two or three times. On the Wisconsin, which we are subject v.z.: The influfamilies. If they had preaching stated- compin; for it seems that this fact is not yet understood.

> I would auggest also, to churches, that when they have attern of recommendation, they there a clause, remindng the bearers of such letters, that the fourth commandment is just as bading at the West as at the East-on a journey as at home—on the casals and



September,

# Appeal for Wisconsin.

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This appeal comes from a missionary stationed at Prairie du Sac, in Crawford Co., on the north side of the Wieconsin River.

I preached a sermon in January last, at Decorra, 20 miles north on this river, all the people in the place attending, about 40 in number. It was the first sermon ever preached at that place, and the first religious meeting ever attended in Decorra. This place is laid down on the old maps as Kentucky City. The next time I visited them, a man told me he had written a letter home; but he had not dared to do it until he had attended one meeting since parting with his friends; and one year had nearly passed without his writing. We !' need another missionery in this part of Wisconsin, and if you will send us one this fall, I will give him my place, if desired, (a man in this place is needed) all the time, ) and I will go out and gather other churches, in places within 50 miles of us. At Decorra, as above named, is an opening for the word of the Lord, and how I can supply them 1 know not; and there are other places as important around us. Now, dear brethren, look on the map of Wisconsin, and compare the following statements. At Green Bay, we have Br. Porter; at Prairie du Sac, and here I find myself he was ripe for glory; and then the not able to do half the work that is re- | Master sent and took him. While we quired. From this point look 25 miles as a church are in this way admonished, to Madison and there is no one; then we are constrained to exclaim, "happy take another view south-west, and it is are they who have thus finished their 55 miles to Mineral Point, where is Br. | warfare!" Cook.

And now I have named all the ministers of our denomination in all this wast extent of country except in the S. E. and S. W. portions; and those of pouring of the Spirit at the present We are too far apart, and if one of us possible, in many cases, to have a min-fater of our own denomination to attend revival in this place, in the winter, we the funeral.

Five or six of the missionaries poing to the West this fall, under the patronage of the A. H.M. S., are expected to be stationed in Wisconsin. We fear, however, that another scence ment pers before one can be sent to the region specified above.

#### ILLINOIS.

From Rev. R. N. Wright, Belvidere.

#### Proclem deaths.

Two of the brethren bave been called away, one of whom was a beloved elder in the church. His illness was short and severe, but, through divine grace, he was prepared to meet it. To him the Savior was most precious. A little before his death, a cloud which had for a time obscured his spiritual vision was removed, and his resignation became perfect. His views, at lucid intervals, were almost extatic. The sting of death had been removed, and the gate of heaven was in sight. Instead of dread and fearful apprehension, his exit was more like the triumphing of a martyr. He sleeps in Jesus, and therefore we cannot wish his return. The other brother who was called hence, died of a lingering consumption. His Stockbridge, 40 inites south, Br. Marsh, end also was peace. Some months among the Indians; 20 miles south, before his departure, he seemed to exat Fond-du-lac, none; 50 miles south- perionce, as it were, a re-conversion to west, at Fort Winnebago, Br. Clark is God, and thenceforward, as his outer the chaplain; 30 miles south-west, man perished, the inward man was redown the river Wisconsin, we come to newed day by day, till it was evident

#### Healthful progress.

Although we enjoy no special outother names are at the most but few. time, nevertheless we believe that God's Spirit attends his word and ordinances, should die, I know not as it would be, to the confirmation and progressive bave received to the church twenty, and are encouraged to hope that none of every seat is occupied, every nook and them will turn back.

Our Sabbath school is in operation, but not so efficiently as could be de- | there a tall, lank, listless looking figure, disappointed in not obtaining our expected supply of books.

#### Prespects.

We hope soon to see our house of worship completed. This was to have been done last year, but the unparalleled " hard times" delayed the work. The struggle to erect the house without any foreign aid, has been a severe one, but the Lord has thus far blessed the effort, and we trust will crown it with success. and make it prove the means of bringing bome many sons and daughters to Mount Zion. The tone of morals is now better in this place than ever before, and through the influence of revivals of religion, society is improving in all this western region.

But Christians may by no means flatter themselves that the conquest is already achieved. Error is as prevalent as the weeds on our fruitful lands, and grows as rapidly; and spreads far and wide, as **the** wind that sweeps over our plains bears abroad every where the seeds of moxious plants, that are suffered to come to maturity on our soil.

#### Cable meetings.

I wish to say to my dear brethren in the Eastern seminaries—come to the West, fearless of difficulties. It is not absolutely necessary to the preaching of the Gospel, that your sormone be gilt-edged, or that they repose on a damask cushion. Come to the West, with of useful knowledge, especially Bible knowledge; and with the love of Christ constraining you to preach the everlasting Gospel. Come, and you shall every now and then find yourselves in

corner is crowded; and around the windowless walls, you will see here and sired, owing, it is presumed, to our being [leaning carelessly against the logs of the cabin, with head stooping under the beams of the loft, with cap in hand, and beedlessly folding his hunting frock around his loins. But for all his augburnt visage and careless indifference of manner, you will occasionally meet a most scrutinizing gaze, as if the look were designed to penetrate the secrets of the soul. And as you give out your text, every eye will be turned to you, and at length riveted upon you. as you tell of God—of immortality of the soul-of heaven and hell, there will be the breathless silence of the grave, and a deep carnesiness marked on every countenance as if the sentencan you utter were the messengers of life or death. You will now feel your spirit stirred within you as by the breath of inepiration; waking up every energy, and moving the fountains of love, of sympathy and deep solicitude for their salvation; and in spite of yourselves, the most earnest and affectionate appeals will flow from your lips, beseeching them by the worth of their neverdying souls to escape to the refuge in Christ, before the tempest of God's wrath beats upon their defenceless If a scene like this do not make you forget your gilt-edged sermons and damask cushions, I greatly mistake the operation of cause and effect. Then don't be afraid of the West, dear brothren, but come over the mountains into the great valley and help us. The promise saith, " Lo! I am with you always, even unto the end."

your minds well stored with all kinds From Rev. S. G. Wright, Stark Co.,

# Hefreshing from on high.

The Lord, we trust, has not wholly a log cabin, where there is not even a formaken us. We have enjoyed, in some three legged stool to lay your sermons measure, what I have so long confi-on. But don't be alarmed, brethren, dently expected. It has been a still, Paul said, "through Christ strengthen- | but I trust, a genuine work of grace. ing me, I can do all things." Look! We failed of having a protracted meetyour cabin begins to fill up; and now, ling on account of high water. Our

We received into the church to go astray! six of the dear youth for whom we had so long prayed ; and also four persons by | There are a few other cases of hopeful conversion; some, if not all, of whom, will probably unite with us. The Sabbath school is to us a fair bud of promise; and often has the silent tear coursed its way, while our brethren have been pleading for God's blessing upon it. It numbers now about 60 different scholars, and there is a very good degree of punctuality in the at**te**ndance.

Our congregation also is much increased, so that our rough log schoolhouse, though fitted with puncheon seats, without backs, will hardly contain them. The hue and cry of opposition, no longer determ people from attending on the preached word.

### "Brethren, withhold not your aidwithhold not your prayers?"

I have said, once and again, that this is a hard field. We have just had a most solemn illustration of the pitiable condition of many families in the surrounding community—families who stand entirely aloof from the sanctuary, and lightly esteem the holy Sabbath. The father and husband in one of these families was found, a few days since, on his hands and knees, with his neck lying across a bag, the ends of which were fastened to a pole over his head. and quite dead; but with his hat on, and not the least appearance of struggling. Hence, as the sons have frequantly wished him dead, and as there was little if any more cordiality between the husband and wife, the neighbors were in doubt, whether the death were the result of suicide or parricide. Had I not voluntarily attended the meeting of neighbors to inter the dead, no religious exercise would probably have been called for by the family. O let brethren at the East see from this and similar instances, how people would live and die here, if the withholding of

sacramental meeting, was, however, all who profess to be disciples of Christ greatly blessed; it was good to be scrupulously check the first propensity That miserable man was a professor of religion at the East. His son was implicated as an incendiary, and is now a fugitive from justice; and this, and other untold evils, and the death of the father, are the result of his apostasy. O, brethren, brethren, withhold not your aid, withhold not your prayers!

#### Importunate appeal for Inhorace.

Let not the friends of Home Missions grow weary of this cry for ministers. The time, we fear, is far distant, when it can be enffered to die away. The very loudness of the call for laborers, is a proof that those who have already gone, have not gone in vain. Before missionaries penetrated the West, there was no such cry. The East knew not the condition of the new settlements, and consequently, no deep anxiety on their behalf agitated the public mind. But now, just enough has been done to show how much more is required; enough to prove that the West can be pervaded with the Gospel, and brought under its power. Let the success of the last twelve years—the churches planted, the souls gathered, the impulse given to education—be regarded as the pledge of what may be done, if Christians, and especially the ministry will but listen to the voice of God's providence and Spirit, and " go in and possess the land."

O how the harvest presses-presses upon the few feeble laborers, and will soon be lost, if not gathered immediately. Pray for us, pray sincerelyremembering that sincerity is evinced by your not counting your possessions dear to you, that you may save these deathless spirits! Brethren in the ministry, come over and help. My feeble voice is the only one of our order, from the mouth of Rock River, along up the eastern side-I know not how farthat is raised for Christ. Although [ am somewhat familiar with the field for nearly one hundred miles, I know not foreign aid should call away the mis- my pearest neighbor up the river, on sionaries from these dark fields! Let the east side. There are immortal



atch for them!

enother in the same part of the State.

re is an interesting field of effort missionary in the north part of unty. Four large neighborhoods, ning a good number of Presbytemilies, with but little evangelical sing of any kind, are waiting to ne a minuster. Can you not send of the right stamp, the present Errorists are active in this and the people will hear them there is no other preaching. county contains about 5,000, and idly filling up, and is doubtless ed to be very populous and .y. It is out of the question for supply the whole. To divide my so much, would destroy my effiin every place I should attempt ply.

#### indiana.

Rev. Theron C. De Pew, Elkhart Co., Ind.

#### The Held too large.

field is wide, and the Macedomy comes up from almost every ir, "come over and help us." missionary goes till he can go no -such is the labor and extent of Yet the lines have failen to erform all the duties of a minister Gospel to every family. Could a er be all the while within one manacted themselves with other or Sabbath school.

ull along the way; but also, who | denominations, for the sake of a home and the benefits of christian ordinances.

There is scarcely a family which has been visited by your missionary, where the Holy Spirit was not present, preparing the way for a welcome reception. In several instances where we anticipated opposition, the subject of religion has been made welcome, and we have much evidence of the influence of the Holy Spirit for months past. We have found no difficulty in approaching characters and classes of every description, when we have gone in the spirit of the Gospel. We perceive, every step we take, the utility of personal Sabbath conversation, catechetical, school, and Bible class instruction.

#### Means of instruction.

We have a very interesting Sabbath school in one congregation; and the way is preparing for others on its bor-ders. There are two Sabbath schools and Bible classes kept up in another church, which are in a very interesting and flourishing condition. In one part, I have a Bible class composed of old and young, which I attend once in three weeks, connected with a lecture. The youth of our own neighborhood meet at our own house, when we are not absent from home to attend meetings, under the care of Mrs. De P., assisted by her neighbors. There are also other efforts to meet the wants of the rising generation in every way we possibly can, hoping thereby to do them good, and build up the cause of the Redeemer's kingdom in their own hearts, and through their instrumentality in the hearts of others.

pleasant places, and it is a goodly The prospects of our common schools go. The field is too extensive for are more encouraging than formerly; The prospects of our common schools in to cover the whole ground, but it is truly lamentable to go from house to house, and in some instances find a large family where the mother is unable to read a word, and the father egation, that congregation would | necessarily absent, so that many of the iate his labors in proportion. He youth are without scarcely any means many who have been brought up of instruction, and in some places they the influence of our own denomi- | have not sufficient means to make them , and in some instances such have | comfortable at home, as it regards clothcen members of the church; but ing. Hence it is not reasonable to exnging their place of residence, pect them to get out either to common

From Rev. James Thomson, Wabash, heo much and been so deeply impressed Ind.

#### Additions to the Church.

Since my last quarterly report I have been greatly encouraged in my labora here. The result of the outpouring of the Spirit of God upon us about the first of April, was, that the few sickly, halfstarved lambs of the flock, that had lingered here for years, were very much quickened; whilst their number was strengthened by an addition of thirty- Our Sabbath school was never in four members. Ten of this number had so promising and flattering a conbeen members elsewhere, and had cortificates varying in date from one to eight years back, they having been that long without church connection. the remaining 24, there were 12 that are heads of families, some of them the most respectable families of the townand but one of the whole company was under 16 years of age. I never saw a more interesting company, in that respect, stand up together to take upon them the vows of the Lord and Savier. | be faithful soldiers of the cross.

We have just closed another interesting communion season, at which we have received four more on certificate, and one very promising youth on profession of faith, who I hope may make a mininter of Christ, to stand in my place when I am worn out in the service. There are others in an inquiring state, and the prospects are fair for building up a church here, which will, in a short time, be able to bear its own burdens.

I preach one fourth of my time at Lagro, in this county, and another fourth in Huntington.

I expect to visit Marion this week. It is a county seat 20 miles south of this. It is an older town, and it is said a much larger one than this, and ought if to have a church in it.

#### michigan.

#### Stendy advancement.

so deeply interested in the preaching of Slethodist family whom they could trust, the Gospel. Never have they thought who was a line Christian, and not a

with the desirableness of a permanent ministry. The people flock in crowds to hear the Gospel, and our place of worship is becoming too strait for us. I hope another season will find us able, and at least willing to tax our ability to the utmost, for the erection of a more commodious edifice in which to worship the God of our fathers.

#### Temperance and independence.

dition. The 4th of July was a triumphant day for this institution in this county. Arrangements were seasonsbly made for a Sabbath school celebration in this place. Infidelity and topers took exceptions to this mode of celebrating the day, and got up what they called a national celebration, purposely to break us down. We pursued our ends steadily and perseveringly, and early in the day we had on the ground a host of 1000 young immortals i Thus far they bid fair, all of them, to lit was the confusion of infidelity; and on the following morning, like the enemies of Jorusalem, they were very much cast down in their own eyes. God send us a deliverance speedily from infidel and drinking national festivities (

# Ministers ealled for.

The various fields around are sending for help constantly. "Do come and stay one Sabbath with us if no more," is their constant cry. I am pressed with labors at home and abroad. May the Lord enable you soon to send us some help!

#### Lights and shadows.

Two have united with this church by profession, and three with the church in A., one by letter, and his wife by pro-fession. The wife alluded to, was converted from the ranks of Universalism. and had been considered a "tried one," and one from whom they little This people, during my stay among expected infidelity to their cause. them, have never been so generally and They had boasted of having one from a



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it of their dream." God's truth, the operations of the Holy Spier faith in Universalism, was an use. That chapter had been her hold, but now she acknowledged er house, she acknowledged her f salvation, and soon was ref salvation, and soon was rein the Lord. To God be all the

bave had some things to try us: of our best members have left a removed to other places. these, is one of our elders, and them, but Providence has otherrdered it for the present. Upon ile I feel encouraged to "go for-

# • of "periodical religion."

rious engagedness in this couna peculiar diathesis, or tendency eriodical. Perhaps it is someo in the East, but it is peculiarly able to be winter-killed or smut- | spre.

Hat." But "a change came over ity. Thus, you see, that from June to September, it is one continual "drive." Add to this, that "the drive," as it is dits way to her heart, and she felt stechnically called, is the sickly seawas in the "gall of bitterness son. During the rest of the year, busiin the hands of the Holy Spirit, have leisure to think; but during the summer it is almost impossible to keep on of the 15th chapter of 1st | the minds of the community upon ofians, which I gave her at her forts for the promotion of religion. The most we can do is, sailor-like, to " hold on tight," until the blow is over, and take with respect to it, and this then to right the ship, and hoist the er confidence in the whole sys- [sails, and go on. I have endeavored, nd soon after, in a prayer meet- | meanwhile, to deepen the knowledge of God by improving the understanding. We have taken good care of the Sabbath school, and I have preached a aeries of sermons upon the existence and attributes of the Deity, the reasonableness of his government, the duty and interest of all to submit to that government, and the duty of acquiring retime we expected to lose two ligious information. I have hoped by these means to keep the church and such others as attend with us in a state of readiness for a vigorous fall and winter campaign against the kingdom of darkness. It appears to me that a missionary to be useful in this land, must study the people as well as the books--adapt his efforts to the changing aspect of things.

# Suggestions concerning Economism.

We have no particular Roman influ-The great theme is ence in this village, but this western not only on the farms but in the land is full of it, and I doubt whether Many residents own wheat any man can have a just conception of and others in other business desiefly upon the prosperity of the source until he has been on the ground. growers. In June, the soil is Paper descriptions do not and cannot sd, which occupies all the time exhibit the facts. Indeed it requires heat barvest. Most men have some political tact to discover all their cultivable land than time to machinations, and I believe most of our the very day of harvest. Then, in their knowledge of politics to disco-sen have more to harvest than aget secured in proper time— in the West. I am, I confess, alarmed it almost uniformly being iny late harvesting. Then comes
string in," or the sowing time—
of August being generally the
ad time—the late sown wheat is
up and casts down nations at his plea-

#### Finding out the destitute.

A missionary in a new section of the state, who has the last year laboriously explored the wilderness around him, organized 2 churches and gathered into them 53 members, and addressed the Gospel-message to his follow men more than 250 times, speaks thus of the field in : which he is placed:

It is determined that I shall labor! through the county for another year, as I have done for the past. I did hope I should be able to cut down my field one half. I might do it, and with your aseletance get a support, by laboring all the time in the eastern half of the county; but it seems indespensable to do otherwise, or half undo what has been accomplished in the western part. I am now endeavoring to buckle on the . harness for another year. I have lately found a settlement of Presbyterians just on the edge of an adjacent county. They are entirely destitute, and very anxious to have the Gospel. They sustain meetings on the Sabbath and a S. school; and it does one's soul good, to go among them. I visited them about three weeks ago, and preached on Monday evening. There was a good and attentive congregation, and, as an indication of the feeling, the next morning, i as I was about getting on my horse to: return, a man came up and privately slipped a piece of money into my hand.

Within his sphere of labor, this missionary has found a settlement of German Catholics, who appear to be unusually accessible for persons of that class.

#### Influence of a Merival.

A very great improvement has taken

slowly and funds are difficult to raise. I hope next year will enable us to "go alone" with God's help.

# A variety of costs.

This is rather a singular place, we have a few Mormons, a small society of Swedenborgians, a Universalist church, an Epiecopal, Methodist, a Baptist and a Free-will Baptist churches, all within the bounds of our society.

Where such a subdivision of religious ustachments exists, it is not strange that the churches need aid. But the smallness of the number attached to any one denomination is not the only result of this variety. They are often still more weakened by mutual jealousy and counteraction. There is no practicable remedy for such a state of things, but for the friends of evengelical truth, to plant and statein a vigorous and enlightened ministry in those infant communities; and this course, if seasonably adopted, will generally give the leading influence to those who make the attempt.

From Rev. L. Mills, Coldwater, Mich.

# Season of refreshing.

The Lord has poured out his Spirit upon us, and we have enjoyed a blesred season of refreshing from his presence. "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." About the unddle of February last. I commenced a protracted meeting. The Lord opened windows in heaven, and poured down a blessing, and a season of refreshing truly we have had. The result has been, thus far, that the church has been revived; some fifty or more souls hopefully converted; much preplace in consequence of the revival, even judice removed, and a goodly number among those who have not become hope- added to the church. Since my lastfully pious. I hope God will cause that report 29 have been added to the improvement, through further means of . church, 2 only by letter, the rest by prograce, to bring them forward yet into fession. They united on the first Sab-the full blessedness of faith in Christ, bath of April. A number more are and resignation to his will. The church expected to unite soon. The converts is in a prosperous state, and from time are mostly young people, and among to time additions are made; the present the first in point of intellect and chanumber of communicants exceeds one racter in the place. By these achundred. The meeting house advances cessions the church has been very



of our congregation before; their influence, doubtless l be induced to lend their Some have united with other ions.

# . 8. Newbury, Allegan, Mich.

#### Revival.

the past winter, it has pleased sit this congregation with a evival of religion. Its influicen most happy in many ret healing divisions and doing osities which existed in the n greatly increasing the spiof the church; and in the of sinners to God. I know act number, but I hope some or thirty are made subjects; ng grace.

reached here three fourths of the other fourth at Otsego, There, also, God distant, sated his saving mercy. Six the fruit of that revival, with the church for which In Allegan, there have been wenty and thirty added to our ome eight or ten by letter, the on profession of their faith.

#### 1. R. B. Bement, Battle Creek. Mich

go the church in this place is in a revival state, it is, on , interesting. We received ommunion, in May last, 25 and in July, 17-making 42. quarter commenced. Most of the fruits of the revival in bough some were received by Il were persons of respectad many of them among the Rigent and influential in the y. We are called, however,

ngthened as to moral power | ceived by me. The work on our meetice, though but little in pering-house is steadily advancing, and it silty, for they mostly were will probably be dedicated in September.

# First labors in a new county.

I am on the frontiers, preaching to two little Congregational churches, surrounded by a sparse population, with perhaps a hundred families in each town. These churches I formed last winter; they consist of 15 members each, respectable in talent and pious in disposition. In each church I formed a Sabbath school of about 40 scholars, with cheering prospects. The teachers and children take a deep interest in the lessons. Nothing but a want of good libraries—which they do not possess will prevent their prosperity. We are endeavoring to supply this deficiency for the present, with a few books and a good supply of approved tracts.

# Befining influence of the Geopel.

In the town where one of these churches is established, I have been interested to remark the reform which has been silently effected in the manners of the people. Formerly, no regard was paid by the inhabitants in general to public worship, and almost as little to what would elsewhere be considered good breeding. When I commenced my labors, there was much disorder in the public assembly, such as whispering and smiling; and not unfrequently, when persons came into our meeting, they stood about the stove with their hats on; and when they walked through the house, or closed the door, it was with no little noise and consequent disturbance. But I am happy to eay, that these defects have given place to perfect order and propriety of deportment. Members of different denominations, also, who had " slumbered and slept," have become wakeful and devout. Family duties, public worship, and the Sabbath school have become their delight. Infidelity, which before the stated means of grace were used here was rife, is now on the wane; and inful duty of disciplining one; instead of prompting to the disturbance. received—the first that has of public worship, (as it actually did, ared of one examined and re- in several instances,) retires from the formed. The young, who were so giddy and volatile, now seem inclined to reflect; and a few bave expressed a hope of salvation. Temperance, which was far in the back-ground, commands a respectful hearing, and finds a few volunteers to abstain from all that intoxicates. The Society numbers about thirty.

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#### The standard rising.

We see less of Sabbath breaking, much instruction, are wearing it away.

#### Young ministers for the West,

ledge of the ground.

your Society. It is a favorable indication for our country. I rejoice to hear a young man to consult—we have associations, Presbyteries and Synods.

face of truth, abached though not re- | beloved and proved, breaking from the attractions of an eastern congregation, for the labora and triels and difficulties of the West. My mind may be different from many others; but I have reasons why I prefer that at least a large proportion who are sent West, should be young men recently from the seminaries. One is, their own health and that of their families. It is a much easier thing for a young man with a small family, to get acclimated, than for an elderly man with a large family. Too much should not, however, be made of The feelings of union between the this, for it is a much easier thing to bebrethren in the church are stronger. come acclimated now, than it was some Our congregations on the Sabbath are, years ago; as the country is more unenlarging and becoming more permander cultivation, and the management of nent. Our Sabbath school is larger and prevailing diseases here is so much betder cultivation, and the management of more interesting than it has been. In the understood. Another reason is, many respects there is an advance. A that it is more difficult for an alderly stronger tide is evidently setting, in minister to leave eastern babits and this community, against the open vices, adopt western than for a young one. The We see less of Sabbath breaking, much success of a minister hero depends very less of intemperance, yet far too much much on his being able to adapt himself of both. We discover among many of to the state of his people. In our older the young an elevation of feeling-a and abler congregations, a man of castmore decided disapprobation of things ern customs and habits will succeed, that are low and improper. Dancing is becoming more uncommon. I disco-ver a manifest improvement among Your missionaries go mainly to a different class of people. Generally, they family government and the succeed. family government; but great room for must collect their congregations, and further improvement. This is one hold them together. This cannot be point which will call for the careful at. done without some good degree of adaptention of a western pastor. Many of tation to the state of their minds. the youth here seem to be without Now, a young man, recently from the much parental restraint. We all un- seminary may fail the first year, and derstand what influence such have over perhaps the second, and be compelled others; but that kind of influence to change his congregation, and yet by seems diminishing. I think that the the third or fourth year succeed adpreaching, and the Bible class, and other mirably. But these three or four years use up an older man. Generally, a young man will learn this adaptedness quicker than an older one. He comes here, perhaps, with little experience, but We think that the following positions, mak-, is determined, by the help of God, to de ing due allowance for the qualifications sug- good—he lays himself out—he studies gested, are worthy the attention of clergy- the people—he is in a school, at once—men proposing to go to the West. The wri-, he has a disciplined mind, and makes ter has hed some six years' personal know-k rapid improvement. That will be the man to make the kingdom of darkness at the West tremble. But "we want I rejoice to see the public interest old men for counsel" it is said, and increasing so much in the operations of very true; and we are now beginning to

1563.

# THE HOME MINNIONARY

Nevertheless send as many judi- shility, receive missionary aid, and yet de nions and tried pastors as you can, nothing in return, for the Society that The West wants them. But make it supplies them with the breed of life. your great object to send well disciplin-

#### OHIO.

id young men from the Seminaries.

### Bovival in a Wolch church,

# From Rev. S. Howell, Columbus, O.

I am happy to inform you that we still zjoy seasons of refreshing from the resence of the Lord. There is a great egree of seriousness upon the minds f the hearers, and a desire to come to be knowledge of the truth. Since my sport of March last, several cases of opeful conversions have occurred; and i**fteen have united with our church,** and seven more intend to unite with us, tour next communion. Of these, the **sout are heads** of families. How bless**d** is the scene presented by them, com- ; **ere**d with what it was one year ago!: 'hey were then grovelling in intempernce and other bad habits: they are ow sober men, live in peace, are well; sd and well clad; the family altar has h sen erected in their houses, and the ! oice of prayer can be beard from differnt quarters, at the dawn of the day.

We are this summer in the practice : f bolding prayer meetings every Sab- [ ath morning, at 4 o'clock; and O what njoyment we derive from rising early !

• worship our God!

ace been paid to me, amounting to ercises. 🛪 dollars.

at facile flock, it may put to the blush are pained by witnessing manual labor may congregations who, with manufold more on that day. Such things have been 100

# From Rev. A. D. Chapman, Kingston, Delaware County, O.

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During the months of July and August, it is not so favorable for meetings during the week; hence it becomes necessary to diffuse the labors of the Sabbath. Preaching is well attended, and the attention is generally interesting very few cases of alumbering among the hard laboring class of hearers. Our new meeting house is in a prospering It is situated on the most condition. elevated spot in the town, and has an excellent frame. The prospect is that it will be completely finished this The influence of our church is evidently gaining ground. The building of the new house seems, to some extent, to be a common cause in the surrounding community. As soon as it is done, many will attend preaching, who now have but little interest in any thing but improvements and speculation.

### From Rev. Jonathan Cochran, Charleston, O.

# Berjew of the past year.

During some part of the year, there Last Sabbath I had the pleasure of I has been more than the ordinary degree recenting to the church and congrega. | of attention to the great subjects of reon under my care, the happy results ligion. As the results of our extra at are derived from the A. H. M. S., | meetings, last winter and spring, quite seir duty to pray for the missionary, a number-some 25 or 30-gave evied do all in their power to aid in his idence of having been born of the Spirit. apport. They seemed to feel that if it Though few have united with us, our whole burden here themselves; but the weekly meetings better attended my are poor and feeble, and in a strange than last year. The Sabbath school ad. After sermon a collection was and Bible class are well attended and a ken up for the A. H. M. S. and has good degree of interest taken in the ex-

The Sabbath is better observed, at least in appearance than heretofore. 🔼 Humble as is this contribution to the tree- is seldem that we are now interrupted sy of Home Missions, yet coming from in our worship by the firing of gues, or common among us. On the whole I still | Lord is blanking my feeble a feel encouraged to persevere in my feeble effects to build up Zien, in this piace.

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Our church has been deeply afflicted, by the recent death of one of its most substantial, efficient and devoted membors. Mrs. M---, whose life had been protracted to more than "three score years and ten," was truly a "Mother in larsel." She became hopefully pious in her youthful days; and a subsequent life of almost 60 years—30 of which were epent at the West-bore ample testimony to the reality of the work of grace in her heart. Peasessed of more then ordinary intelligence, which had been acquired by a long course of attentive reading, of the most substantial religious authors, she was prepared to exert an extensive and salutary influence wherever her lot might be cast; and her industry and activity ever prompted her to use it upon all appropriate occasions. She was never idle. Much of her time was devoted to reading, though not to the neglect of the duties of her household, or the calls upon her sympathies, from the poor, the sick, or the afflicted. Her modesty equalled her intelligence. Having enlarged views of the sphere of influence designed by our Creator for her eex, she yet shrank with instinctive delicacy from any public exhibition, which might abridge her influence within her appropriate sphere. She bore the privations of the new settlements with christian fortitude and resignation, always manifesting by her deportment, that the good of her fellow beings and the cause of the Redeemer, were esteemed objects of more importance than her own case or personal gratification. She retained her faculties remarkably to the last, and died peaceful and happy. Though her body was racked with pain during the most of ber last sickness, her mind was calm and tranquil.

From Rev. G. G. Pouge, Cherokes, Logue Co., O.

the advancement of his teases of congregations are increasing and some are added to the eltime to time.

At the Ridge there has been iome weeks p st, was rect rette the preached Gospel. Prayer men are also better attended than form Baveral, appear to be enzionaly e cerned about their souls' salvation trust the seed which has been a about to spring up and produce fruit to the glory of God.

#### A viet piet

On the 11th of June, we organism ... Presbyterian church, of nineteen mas bers, at Richland, embracing the ville lages of Richland and Cherokee. Set ral others expect to unite with us a our next communion. We had a very pleasant and interesting series of mostings, although disappointed in our expectation of assistance. We have not here, as in many places, half a dozen ministers in as many miles. The nearest minister of our denomination is forty miles distant. Except brother R. who assisted me at a communion in February, I have not seen the face of a brother in the ministry, of our denomination, since my return from the meeting of our synod in October lest.

# NEW-YORK,

Merivol,

From Rev J. S. Lord, Borodine, H. Y.

We have had a most precious a son since I wrote to you last. The displays of God's mercy have been richly manifested. Cases of conversi have been quite numerous, 43 persons indulging the hope that they have been renewed unto eternal life. Some few of these are heads of families, but they are nearly all youth, some two or three as young as 10 or 12 years of age. Quite a number are young men between the ages of 18 and 30, who premise to exert a great influence in the community. The revival has taken two I am not without evidence that the that were intemperate, some three er

four that were profane and Sabbath | bath mornings are now. It was not so breakers. We had no excitement, no noise, but very deep feeling. It was my object to present to the sinner's mind, the law of God, depravity, the wrath of God towards ein, the Savior, and man's ascountability. These subjects the Spirit carried to the conscience with effect. At our last communion 11 united with the church, all young men and young females but one. It was a very solemn and interesting day.

#### Beenite.

In a letter of a later date, Mr. L. remarks---

The work has wrought quite a change in our village, more particularly among the youth. But a very few of the older class of the community were benefitted. Yet the revival has made quite a change. The Sabbath seems to be much better | ber, and some will go to other churches. observed than formerly. It is really i pleasant, to behold how quiet our Sab- revival seems to be in the church now.

formerly. Our little church is very well filled, unless the weather is unfavorable. Some I now see there, who, six months ago, would be seen at the tavern, or in the streets, trading horses or some other property, rather than in the sanctuary. Now, every Sabbath, they are found sitting in the temple of God, clothed in their right mind. The profane, the intemperate, the open Sabbath-breaker, and the nothingarian, were hopeful subjects; and now they are, from Sabbath to Sabbath, engaged in the worship of God.

Since my last report, there have been some six or eight hopeful conversions, making in the whole about fifty, as we Since that time, we have had 21 trust. additions to the church, three of which were by letter, making in the whole, 32. Some others will join in Septem-Our meetings are still interesting. The

# Miscellaneous.

#### OUR COUNTRY.

The things that are before us as a naden, are becoming the subjects of solicitude so all whose public spirit leads them to look beyond their own immediate concerns, and to care for their children, and their countrymen of other generations. Articles like the following are becoming comparatively frequent an the secular papers—showing that even politicians begin to apprehend the approach of a state of things, for which politics can pre**ecribe no sufficient antidote.** 

How impressively do the conclusions involved in the following articles, teach us, that now in the time to stamp upon our COUNTRY the image of a pure Christianity! How can any thinking man behold the haste with which our nation is reahing to her destimy, without having his soul stirred to its intreet depths, and without straining every nerve to direct her from the rocks on which she ie in danger of being wrecked!

#### Growth of our population according to a fixed ratio,

(From the Cincinnati Chronisie.)

" Many tabular views of the growth and ratios of the population of the United States, based on the successive censuses taken by the Government decennially, from 1790 to 1840 inclusive, have been made, and the Statistical Laws on this point fully established; but we have seen none going back beyond 1790. It is a curious fact, however, that the ratio of growth which now prevails in the United States, is the same which has prevailed for one hundred and fifty years, which shows that it is a fixed Natural Law of increase and will remain the same, while there are unoccupied lands, and no great epidemic pestilence.

In looking over some old annals, we are able to make up a census of the colonial population tolerably accurate, at three different periods.—By applying the ratio which has prevailed since 1790, it will be seen that the actual results are very nearly what that ratio would give, if applied to the population a hundred years since.

In "Holmes' American Annals," the census for 1701, is given on the authority of De Humphreys, who was Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts.

In 1732 the population of six colonies is given in Holmes, on the authority of various writers, and materials given for a tolerable estimate of the others.

In 1763, also, the entire population of Mew-England is given, and the white population of the Southern States, with which, and other materials, the then number of inhabitants in the colonies is very nearly obtained. It stands thus:

	1701.	1732.	1763.
Massachusetts,	70,000	125,000	240,000
Virginia,	40,000	90 000	200,000
Connecticut,	30,000	50,000	145,000
New-York,	30,000	70,000	165,000
Maryland,	25,000	90,000	160,000
Penosylvania,	20,000	32,000	280,000
New-Jersey	15,000	47,269	60.000
Rhode Island,	10,000	17,935	35,939
New-Hampshir	re,10,000	15,000	34,000
8. Carolina,	7,000	40,000	130,000
N. Carolina,	5,000	10,000	105,000
	962,000	567,204	,554,939

In the above table it will be seen that Pennsylvania and South Carolina increased very rapidly from 1733 to 1763. The course of emigration shows how this happened. In 1737, a large body of Irish laborers and husbandmon went to South Carolina, and settled on the Sautes river. In 1753, sixteen hundred foreign Protestants settled in that State; at the same time large quantities of negro slaves were continually imported from Africa, and the West Indies.

Pennsylvania was settled later than the Morthern Colonies; but, after it was cotablished, had received great accessions by life. We are discarding in policy and ad-

emigration. For example, in the year 1750, Pennsylvania received 4,317 Germana, and 1,000 English and Iriah. During this period, also, the commerce of the Colonies very greatly increased. Since 1790, the regular growth of the United States has been just about 335 percent, each ten years, rates which doubles the population in 225 years.

The parallel between the Colonial and the National growthmay be easily seen by taking the actual growth of the Colonies, and comparing it with that which the present ratio would give on the basis of the Colonial census, thus:

		Actual results.	Lessite by the ratio.
Population	1701	262,000	262,000
86	1733	587,203	691,036
tf	1763	1,554,939	1,591,066
ē6	1790	3 949 396	3.379.569

The results are very nearly the same, except that the actual growth from 1763 to 1790 went much beyond the present ratio, and reached the enormous amount of 40 per cent. In 10 years.—This is most probably the consequence of the very great emigration, and confidence produced by the catablushment of American Independence.

The fact established in the successive censuses of the United States and the Colonies, during near 50 years, of a great nation growing at a fixed rate of 33 per cent. each ten years, and doubling every 24 years, is one of the most remarkable facts recorded in the history of man. It shows us that numbers, and physical growth in all respects, is a fixed quantity.

But, what neutrmoral condition? Have we grown at the same rate in the cultivation of virtue, and that self-devotion, loyality, and love of whatever is good and honorable? Alan! The same recordsmake it certain that we have not. If we are not absolutely worse than our forefathers, it is certain that we have no higher ideas of goodness, of patriotism, of honor, or self-sacr fice than they had. To what end is this great nation tending? We confess it appears to us a fearful era in our national

ministration, all the great and preservative number, there will be left 260,000,000 for elements of government; and we are adopting in their stead mean standards of national greatness. We profess great benevolence and some religion; but, we practise on the most licentious principles. word, we are very deficient in a high, manly, honorable tone of moral sentiment. How shall we improve it? What means can we take to restore public virtue? It is worth our while to think upon it, before it is too late."

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT VALLEY—A late number of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, has an interesting article on the Internal Trade of this country, which contains some curious but ingenious calculations in regard to the future progress of the nation, in wealth and population. We give below the writer's estimate of the increase of population for the periods of 50 and 100 years:

"In 1840, the United States had a population of 17,068,666. Allowing its future increase to be at the rate of 33 1-3 per cent. for each succeeding period of ten years, we shall number, in 1940, 303,101,641. Past experience warrants us to expect this great 1790, our number increase. In **3,927,827.** Supposing it to have increased each decade, in the ratio of 33 1-3 per cent. it would, in 1840, have amounted to 16,560,256; being more than half a million less than our actual number, as shown by the census. With 300,000,000 we should have less than 150 to the square mile for our whole territory, and but 220 to the square mile for our organized states and territories. England has 300 to the square mile. It does not, then, seem probable that our progressive increase will be materially checked within the one hundred years under consideration. At the end of that period Canada will probably number at least 20,000,000. If we suppose the portion of bur country, east and south of the Appelachian chain of mountains, known as the Atlantic slope, to possess at that time 40,000,000, or near five times its present

the great central region between the Appalachian and Rocky mountains, and between the Gulf of Mexico and Canada, and for the country west of the Rocky mountains. Allowing the Oregon territory 10,000,000, there will be left 250,000,000, for that portion of the American states lying in the basins of the Mobile, Mississipi, and St. Lawrence. If to these, we add 20,000,000 for Canada, we have 270,000,000 as the probable number that will inhabit the North American valley at the end of the one hundred years, commencing in 1840. If we suppose one-third, or 90,000,000 of this number to reside in the country as cultivators and artisans, there will be 180,000-000 left for the towns—enough to people 360, each containing half a million. This does not seem so incredible as that the valley of the Nile, scarcely 12 miles broad, should have once, as historians tell us, contained 20,000 cities.

"But, lest one hundred years seem too long to be relied on, in a calculation having so many elements, let us see how matters will stand fifty years from 1840, or fortyseven years from this time. The ratio of increase we have adopted, cannot be objected to as extravagant for this period. In 1890, according to that ratio, our number will be 72,000,000. Of these, 22,000,000 will he a fair allowance for the Atlantic slope. Of the remaining 50,000,000, 2,000,000 may reside west of the Rocky Mountains, leaving 48,000,000 for the great valley within the states. If to these we add 5,000,000 as the population of Canada, we have an aggregate of 53,000,000, for the North American valley. One-third, or say 18,000 000, being set down as farming laborers and rural artisans, there will remain 35,000,000 for the towns, might be seventy in number, having each half a million of souls. It can scarcely be doubted that, within the forty-seven years, our agriculture will be so improved, as to require less than one-third to furnish food and raw materials for manufacture for the whole population. Good judges have said that we are not now more than 20 or 39

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#### HOTICE.

(For the Home Mesonary .

# FASBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES FOR THE WEST.

Mesors, Editors-The February No. of the Home Measurery is will be remembered. contained a proposal of the Mass. S. S. Soenery to formula libraries, as far as they could obtain the means, for destitute Subbath sensythent the West. In March we began to receive they cut, and for such and they have continued to be received ever since, till the whole number of libraries applied for amounts, at the present time, to 211. The Boriety is sandly dependent for means with which to meet these applications, on the contributions of our churches and Sabbath echools. Little has thus far been done to obthin contributions, except among the schools; and yet we have furnished, in answer to these calls, nearly six libraries, of from \$5 to \$25 worth of books each, amounting in all to about \$1,050. There still remain unanswored, applications for one hundred and fifteen librarige.

In view of the number and urgency of those calls, and the extensive destitutions at .

the West, the Beard have you jumped a Catculant to the chareless, presenting there doterments, and effecting their more possess and manufacte co-operation in mostling them. This appeal of the Board, and the effects they are intending to make to obtain commission, not only from the echnols, but from the chareless is a hoped, will epoble un ore long to formals all our prethrem at the West the salfor water they apply.

The above statement seems proper as an explanation of our cellsy, to these whose requests move not yet been answered. When our churches and schools have become fairly exhibited in this enterprise, we shall hope to answer more promptly all such applications as our committee for dishuring the charities of the Church shall recommend.

It would greatly facilitate the labors of this committee, would the applicants for actionate be more minute in their descriptions of the schools needing aid. The committee would be place where the school is located to relate a to at an promitent places, the number of anhabitants—state of society—interespects of the place as to growth and importance—number of churches—number of members in the church applying for aid-number of schools, might be enrolled, dre.

It is believed that the schools at the West would feel a deeper interest in their books, should they be induced—where it is practicable—to contribute something, though it be but little, towards their purchase.

A. BULLARD.

Sec'y Mass. S. S. Society.

Boston, Aug. 8, 1843.

Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S. from July 1st to Aug. 1st, 1843.

Not in commission last year. Roy. Charles Lord, to go to Missouri. Rev. - - Roeve, do. Rev. Thomas N Vail, do. Rev. Ephram Adams, to go to Iowa. Hey Elegezer Alden, do. do. Rev. W. B. Hattimond, do. dn. da, dn, Ray J. J. Mill, Rev. Dagiel Lane, de. 40, Res Ablen B Robbins, Res Wm. Halter, Rev. Halvin B. Turner, dn. Rev. Horace Hutchinson, do. Rev. Harrey Adeque, do. Rev. Wm. A. Thompson, do.

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Rev. C. S. Minor to go to Wisconsin. -
Rev. S. R. Scoffeld,
                               do.
                                          do. -
                                          44. -
                                do.
Rev. Charles R. Prench,
                                 dn.
                                          de.
Rav. John Lowis,
Rev E. D. Saward,
                                 do.
                                          do.
Rev. Lewis Benedict, to go to Illinois.
Rev. C. S. Adams,
                                 do
Ray, Darius Gore,
                                do.
Rev. A. H. Gaston, to go to Michigan. *
Rev. Winthrop W. Wheeler, do. da. *
Rev. P. H. Surghardt, do. do. 4
Rev. P. H. Burghardt,
Rev. Asson Smyth,
Rev. John S. Kidder.
                                       da de "
Rev. A. Muzzy, Bristol, O.
Rev. John Williams, Charlestown, O.
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#### 1848.

# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

119

#### Re appointed

Rev. Jenathun Cochrec. Charleston, C. Bev. F. A. Deming, Reme, C. Rev. C. Osborn, Farmington Contro, C. Rev. E. Buckinghun, Cochocton, C. Rav. T. Bird, Thorntown, Ind. Bev. M. M. Post, Logensport, Ind. Rev. Jairus Wilcox, Genesso, Ill. Rev. E. G. Howe, Hebron and Hartland, Ill. Rev. Jerumah Porter, Green Bay, Win. Rev. M. W. Heederson, Livingston and Davis Counties, Mo.

Rev. Harvay Hyde, Saginaw, Mich.
Rev. Gao. Hall, Sidney Plaine, N. Y.
Rev. W. E. Holmes, Columbus, N. Y.
Rev. E. B. Faucher, McGrawville, N. Y.
Rev. M. Harrington, Morrisville, N. Y.
Rev. T. J. Hanwell, Choeter, N. Y.
Rev. A. Van Wormer, Panama, N. Y.
Rev. A. Van Wormer, Panama, N. Y.
Rev. E. Coleman, Sherman, N. Y.
Rev. E. Coleman, Sherman, N. Y.
Rev. C. M. Seatos, Mooara, N. Y.

# The Transver of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from July 1st to August 1st, 1848.

3			A serve will work	
MAINE-			New-Haven, CL, West Consoc., by A.	
North Bridgewater, Cong. 1 h., \$4; Seb.		ľ	Townsend, Treas., viz:	
Sch., \$1 50: hy E. F. Dures,	5.5	to I	Middlehury,	3 25
NEW HAMPSHIRE-		~	New-Haven, a Lady,	2 00
Darry, First Cong. Ch., by Rev. H.		ľ	Naugatue, of which \$30 is to coust.	- 00
Little,	94.4	m j	Rev. M. S. Eumes a L. M.,	49 61
Jaffrey, Fem. Cent Soc., by J. M. Mel-		~;	Woodbridge,	25 09
ville.	35 1	a l	New-Haven, Church-St. Ch., for freight,	_
Troy. Rev. Ezekiel Rich, by Rev. B. P.		٦,	\$14; Seb. School, by Ellen M. Smith,	
Stone.	6.0	m Ì	<b>0</b> 10,	24 00
VERNONT-	•	~	Mrs. Abby Salisbury, by S. E. Morse,	180 00
Dornet, Suenunah C. Jackson, 85; Huldah		. !	New-London, First Cong. Ch. Sew. Bot.,	100 50
Martindale, \$5; by Rev. J. D. Wick-			by Mose Fanny Ledyard, Treas.,	50 00
ham.	10 (	n i	North Greenwich, by Rev. C. Wilcon,	30 40
Royalton, John Francis, to const. himself		~	Norwalk, 2d Cong. Soc., to const. Rev.	90 TO
and Mrs. Rebecca Francis, Life Mem-			Francis C. Woodworth a L. M.,	30 00
bers,	80 0	m	Norwich Town, Mrs. Hannah Lathrop,	44 44
Windham, by Rev. S. R. Arms,	200 (		L. M., \$30; Hon. Henry Strong, \$30;	
Priced,	20 (		Mrs. Henry Thomas, \$10; others,	
MASSACHUSETTS-	20 (	~	\$31 36; by Rev. H. P. Arms,	91 36
Missionary Society, by B. Perkins,			Plainfield, First Cong. Soc., to coust. Rev.	*1 00
Trees.	800 6	m 1	Andrew Dunning a L. M., by H. Sabin,	40 90
Amberet College, Officers and students,	ODG (	~	Plymouth, Cong. Ch. and Soc., by Rav.	40 40
by Mr. Joy,	95 7	re		60 00
Chickopee, for freight,	4 (	. =		40.04
Cone ay, Ch. and Cong., by Otia Child,		~ ,	1 Depart mediatown, comp. Co., per 32 (	
	68 6	M.	Ladies' Benev. Soc., \$17 56, G. S.	48 88
Hampebire, Miss. Soc., E. Williams,	90 4	וייי		10 00
Trees, (of which, a friend, Northamp-		ij	Vernon, N. O. Rellogg, \$30; Allyn Kel-	45 00
ton, \$100; "E," of Northampton, \$50;		1	logg, \$15, NEW-YORK—	10 00
Ladies of South Farms, by Mrs. Lucy		1	Brooktyn, First Prosb. Ch., A Fisher, \$5;	
Lyman, \$14,)	400 (	w i	H. C. Bowen, to const. Mrs. Edward E.	
North Brookdeld, Ledies' Sew, Boc., in	499 (	~.		
part to coust. Rev. Thomas Spell, and			Bowen, of Woodstock, Ct., a L. M.,	35 00
Mrs. Tursab S. Snell, Life Members, by			South Presb. Ch., Mon. Con. coll. by L.	00 00
Lucretia C. P. Snell, Treas.	54 (	m !		15 57
Shrewsbury, Joseph Nourse, to const.	971	A20	Busti, Cong. Ch. by Rev. L. S. Morgan,	5 00
Rov. James Averill a L. M.,	30 (	MA.	Canterbury, friend, by Dr. Armstrong,	5 00
South Hudley, Ladies' Benev. Soc., First	90	90	Jamestown, Cong. \$10 53; Rev. E.	
Parish, by Rav. J. D. Condit, for freight,	19	nn l		20 53
CONNECTICUT-	24	~	Lumberland, Fom. Miss. Soc., by Rav.	
Branford, Mrs. Sally Glifett, by Rev. Mr.				2 62
Gillett.	15 (	nn .	P. Kyte, New-York city, vix:	
Chaples, Ch. and Cong., by Walter	30	•••	Central Ch., P. Bull, 3 reams paper,	
Goodell,	26 (	m	valued at \$10; Mrs. S. A. Haley, \$1;	
Danbury, Ch. and Cong., of which \$5 is	-		Mrs. Dr. J B. Smith, 62.	13 00
in part to coust. Deac. Oliver Stone a			Bahbath Behoot No. 34, by Mr. Lester,	\$ 03
L. M., by Rev. R. S. Stone,	77 (	u l	Widow's offering, \$6 , Ephraim Kings-	
Bertford, in part of legacy of the late	***	•	bury, \$1, friend of Missious, \$2; U.	
Normand Smith, by P. Parsonn, Egir.,	1000 (	no İ	L. Robbins, \$5,	14 60
Mrs. Emily Webster Elleworth, L. M.,	TAGO .		Patchogue, L. J., Cong. Ch., by Rev. H.	
by O. R. Wood, \$30; a friend, to		İ	tlearmance,	8 89
coust. Miss Laura Elisworth a L. M.,			Peakskill, Payson Presb. Ch., \$10; a	
<b>830.</b>	60 (	10	Lady, \$5, by Rev. Mr. Brown,	15 40
Lebason, Ct., Bouth Soc., of which \$30	40.1	-	Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor,	16 47
is to coust. Hubbard Dutton a L. M., by			Shoridan, N. Y., 3d Cong. Cb., and their	
Ber. J. C. Nichols,	69 1	9.0	minister, by Rev. E. Raymond,	8 80
Gosben, Sou, by Rev. H. P. Arms,	21		Sherman, Cong. Ch., by Rev. E. Cole-	
Meriden, Ct., Cong. Soc., by Rev. G. W.	,22 1		man,	4 60
Parkins,	60 (	30	Sidney Plains, Cong. Ch., by Rev.	
	-	-	George Hall,	95.90
			- and the second	



#### THE HOME MISSIONARY. 120 September, 1843. The Philodelphia Home Missionary Society oc-inoulodges the receipt of the following some during the menths of May and June, 1963. Hen. E. R. Fairchild, Secretary. Eth Proch. Ch., Philodelphia, E. Brown, \$3; Sinclaseville, by Rev. E. Taylor, West Sonsers, Fem. Senev, Soc., by Rev. 100 8 15 90 Mr. Brown, Yorktown, Ch. and Cong., by Rov. S. J. NEW-JERSEY-12 60 Mrs. J. R. Southerland, \$10; James &t Mrs. J. H. Southerland, \$10; James At-wood, \$10; Thomas Earp, \$10; Erwin Safford, \$10; Miss M. Baldin, \$1, 34 Presb. Ch., Philadelphin, A. Whildin, \$25; J. C. Farr, \$10; C. Robb, \$10; T. Sparks, \$10; Mrs. Carewell, \$10; Wm., Taylor, \$5; Wm. Worvell, \$5; F. A. Raybold, Esq., \$5; S. Toby, \$5; F. J. Dreer, \$3; Elizabeth Shaw, \$3; R. W. Davenport, \$5; Mr. Baxter, and Mr. Co-Bloomfield, Mrs. Pitt, to coust. Jesse B. Pitt, a L. M., in fall, East Bloomfeld, Mrs. Caroline Steele, 21 80 to caust, her mace, Miss Cornelia Ely, of New-York a L. M., by E. H. Ely. 39 **8**0 Elizabethport Cong. Ch., by Rov. O. S. 2 00 Br. John, Elizabethtown, S. P Britton, Freehold, legacy of the late Dr. James English, by Rev. D. V. McLeen, and 5 80 Davenport, \$5; Mr. Baxter, and Mr. Co-burn, \$6 ; G. L. Ashmead, \$6 ; S. Hent, huro, \$6; G. L. Ashmead, \$6; S. Heut, \$2; Mrs. Lamile, \$2.50; James Robb, \$2; Mrs. — Pearson, \$1.50; L. Eldridge, \$2; Mr. — Pearson, \$1.50; L. Eldridge, \$2; others, by Mr. J. C. Parv, \$43.60; A Member of the Church, by Mr. Whildin, \$5.50; Young Men's Missionary Association, by Mr. Queen, \$3; Mrs. E. Grable, \$2; Edward King, \$5.95, 1st Presb. Ch., Philadelphin, A Lady, (at Mon. Con...) by Mr. Pasentt \$5; J. Wright, \$3; Cash, by Rev. Mr. Coeveran, \$10; W. Raignel, \$10; B. Lacolay, \$3.100; D. P. Dr. D. Polhemus, Exr's. Newark, 3d Presb. Ch., \$10 ; Mrs. Phobs 968 39 Gobie, by Rev. Dr. Brimmade, \$14, PENNSYLVANIA— 20 00 Montrose, from the estate of Hose Abiguil Fracter, by J. Lyone, DISTRICT COLUMBIA— 17 00 Washing ton City, 4th Presb. Ch., by Rev. 66 75 J. C. Smith, ARKANSAS-Raignel, \$10; B. Lapeley, \$100; D. P. Fort Towson, Soldsers U. S. Army, 87; Alden, \$5, Clinton-Street Press, Ch., Philadelphia, R. W. Tangley, \$30; J. M. Keenady, \$10; Mrs. G. C. Gooding, 65, 12 00 135 🙀 OHIO Binomisid, by Rev. R. Y. Messenger, 5 (0 E. Dunbar, \$5; L. \$1; Man Mary A. Singer, \$10; N. B. Thompson, \$10; G. F. Dule, \$5; Edward Miller, \$5; Missee Hebron, by Rav. C. N. Ransom, Orwell, by Rov. B. Y. Memonger, 5 00 13 04 #ION11.tt 71 👯 Gill, \$5. (se far as collected.) Madison Presh, Ch., N. J., W. Mayle, \$1; Jack-onville, Mrs. Surab Welcott, by Rev. R. P. Stone, 5 00 coll. in ch., (in part,) \$23 66. Memitiam, N. J., Presb. Ch., bal. of coll., by Mr. E. Fairchild, Bhuron, Presh. Ch., by Rev. D. Rock-10 25 5 60 MICHIGAN-Rocksway, N. J., Presb. Ch., bal. of coll., Green Oak, Prest. Ch., by Rev. C. G. 2 25 by Rev. A. D. Eddy, Reading, Presh. Ch., Pa., Mon. Con. coll., 650-10; E. Dockert, Esq., \$10, 7 **#** Clurk. Northville and Nankin, Presb. Chis., by **m** 10 Rev. A. S. Wells. 5 00 Webster, Presb. Ch., by Rev. C. G. 1st Presb. Ch., Washington, D. C., Jovanila Mass. Suc., by Rev. Mr. Rich, 8 20 Northumberland Presb. Ch., Pa., coll. in part, by Mr. Vankirk, Norriatown Presb. Ch., Pa., D. Getty, \$3; G. R. Fox, Esq., \$5; Mary Duger, \$2; J. K. Freedly, \$2; Susau Jacoby, \$2; Mrs. Streeper, \$3, Mrs. Cook, \$2; J. Teany, \$1; T. Bell, \$1; Mrs. McForland, \$1; E. McElroy, \$1; Rev. M. Gould, \$1, B. Powell, \$1; others, \$22 37, Elkton, Md., Friaby Henderson, Esq., by Rov. J. McIntyre. Ypsilanti, by Rev. J. Marab, le 75 Northumberland Presb. Ch., Pa., coll. in LI W \$4,262 61 J. CORNING, Treasurer. Receipts of Central Agency, from June 1st to July 5th, 1843. Colchester, Miss Sarah Downs, to coust. 装币 Mrs. Jane C. Downs L. N., 30 00 Coventry, 1 00 Coventry ville, to const. Rev. Crispus Wright Rov. J. Mclatyre. 33 00 , 3 75 L. M., Great Bond, Pa , coll. in ch., (in part,) 24 75 Fayetic ville, New-Rerise, Pa., Mrs. Townsend's School Hamilton, by J. Foote, Esq., Homer, Sisters' Soc., bal., \$6 90; Amos 20 00 by J. A. Cummings, Miss Catherine Hilt, by Mr. H. Perkins, Alexandria, N. J., Presb. ch., coll. in ch., (in purt.) by Rev. A. Converse, Pairfield, N. J., Rev. Ethan Oxborne. Rice, to const. his son, Wm. Wirt Rice L. M., \$30, Dr. G. W. Bradford, in part 10 00 116 # to cupst. Mrs. Mary Ann Bradford L. M., Wilmington, Del., Hanover-Street ch., Pe-in-le H. M. Soc., by Mrs. Hall, \$14 11; \$15, bal. of coll., \$18 54; per Dr. Beadford, 70 74 A Friend, in part, to const. Rev. Wm. Hogarth a L. M., \$20; Mrs. Boulden, La Fayette, 27 42 Madmon, by Rev. M. Platt. 22 03 \$15, (for the West.) Mrs. Porter \$50; Mrs. S. E. Munros, \$2; Mrs. McIntyre, Manhoe, coll., 665 77; Fem. H. M. Soc., to court. Mrs. Sophia M. Cushman L. M., by A. Smith, \$30, 95 77 ( \$2; Mrs. McCorkle, \$1; Mr. Kosn, \$10; Meredith, in full to const. Mrs. Lydia Ann Mrs. Simpson, \$25, others, \$7 \$2; Mater-nal Society, \$5; Mon. Con coll., \$53 36; 10 00 Ellis 1.. M., Otlaco, coll., by J. C. Hitchcock, \$34 95; Fem. H. M. Suc., to const. Mrs. Margaret coll. in ch., \$29 65 ; African Sab. School, 167 🛎 87, 67 68 Johnson L. M., \$32-73, Denion and Greensborough, Md., coll., by 15 🙀 18 73 BL Lawrence Co., D. M. S., Rev. G. J. Moore, 12 77 Syracuse, Cong. Ch., Utten, Welch Cong. Ch., to const. Rev. James Griffith L. M., 4th Presh. Ch., Washington, D. C., by Rev. J. C. Smith, 30 00 East Whiteland, Pa., coll. in ch., by Rev. Walton, Wm. Townsend. 2 00 A. Converse, Int Presb. Ch. N. L., Philadelphie, (in part,)

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Vol. XVI.

OCTOBER, 1843.

No. 6

# Aid for the American Home Missionary Society.

It is generally known to the Christian public, that the demand for ministers of the Gospel in our new settlements has of late greatly increased. The steady progress of immigration, the opening of large tracts of territory hitherto unoccupied, and, especially, the general outpouring of the Spirit of God, during the year past, have caused the cry of the destitute to come up, as it never has come before, asking for the bread of life.

At the same time, a corresponding degree of missionary enterprise has been imparted to the ministry. Men of God—trained to his work and filled with his Spirit—come in unwonted numbers, and pray the Executive Committee, with much entreaty, that they may have the privilege of preaching Christ to those who are ready to perish. Of these, a large proportion are young men—the recent graduates of our principal theological seminaries—concerning whose piety, talents and general promise of usefulness, their teachers and others bear ample testimony. Not a few Pastors, also, approved by the churches and by their brethren in the sacred office, have volunteered to engage in this work.

Regarding these facts as indicating the divine will; and believing also that the public sentiment of the churches requires immediate and vigorous efforts in accordance with these providential indications, the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S. have made arrangements to send out a liberal reinforcement of laborers the ensuing Autumn. A much larger number have presented themselves, than the Committee feel warranted to employ, without laying the case before the public. Nevertheless, relying under God, on the general interest expressed in the Home Missionary cause, they have appointed thirty-eight ministers of the Gospel, never before employed in this service, to proceed to destitute portions of the West. Some of these are already on the ground, and all, it is expected, will their on their work early in October, provided the means of transferring them to the field shall be reasonably furnished. At present, the funds necessary even for the expenses of outfit for these laborers, are not at the Society's commissed; while the payment of drafts for its ordinary operations is in danger of leing postponed for the same reason.

POL X 17.

But this is not all. Numerous applications from other laborers, really to enter theer fields which sold to their services, are before the Committee; but \$57 , some respecte in had from the opurches, they cannot be granted. It is onesedingly coursele that a decision be had in these cases without delay, so that the manaters concerned may make their arrangements for the coming winter. bia.. they is kept back? Must the Committee repress their promptitude and quench their real! What trend of Carist or of our country is willing to bear the responsibility of hispening, by with to one his aid, a movement in which the Lager of God as so manifest." A general des re seems to be felt, that the Soelety go on to must ply its appointments a but hew tar shall it go? Hew many more massoner es shall be sert out tre present season? Shall twenty? or thirty? or fifty? Shall the Committee take the position, that we minister of the Gospel, applying for employment, and approved in all respects, shall fail to reach the West for want of the patronage of the Society? This is obviously the result to which the necessation of the country, and the int matiens of Providence would lead, but who will furnish the means? Will the public authorize the Society to assume this ground?

The Committee submit these statements and inquiries to the churches, to be answered in the only manner which can afford safe ground for action. Mere expresents of good feeling, however animating, with not warrant the Society in making aperific prountary placees. It must have, and that we lett sellog, liberal assistance, to be followed by a generous and stercy recime. Without such escouragement, the Committee will be greatly embarrassed in carrying out their present undertakings, and, they fear, entirely precluded for the present yestfrom making further appointments for the great western field. Such a result they greatly deprecate, masmuch as they have a most solemn conviction, that the time has come, when the great work of the American churches -to pervale their country with the Grapel-must be taken up with a deliberate, but deep and earnest determination, that, with the bleesing of God, it shall be done.

By order of the Executive Committee.

MILTON BADGER, CHARLES HALL Becretaries for Corressondent

# Auxiliary Societics.

Ma'ne Missionary Society.

Thirty six years have rolled away since the organization of this Society. It has been the means of incalculable good to the people of Maine, and they are not insensible of the benotite it has conferred. "It is," says the last Moport, "the pet child of the churches. And For how this can be, and it still be laft to special the Gospel over such an extended is of primary importance in its relations to our

waste, with the restricted income of \$7005, making brick without straw.) is a problem difficult and intricate."

The anniversity this year was held at Botgor on the 23th June, and is believed to have deepened the impression of the truth expressed in one of the resolutions possed at the mest-In J. viz.

" Resolved, that the course of Home Missions

eem Commonwealth, our Country, and the 2 is from the Abyseinian church in Port-World"

The Secretary, Rev. Dr. Gillett, presented the report, which was read by one of the Trantees.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT.

It is just eight years since this Society held its last anniversary, in this city." How have times changed! and how have men changed with them! Then, **so** abundant was the currency, one hard- : ly knew what to do with his money; now, it is so scarce, he hardly knows **bow to get money to do with.** Then, he ] reckoned by thousands; mow, by hundreds. At that time, we resolved to raise a thousand dollars for the Parent Institation now, it would be a great relief, if by resolving, we could raise enough to meet our own habilities. Thes, men gave liberally, as it involved no self-demial or eacrifice; now, to all who come up to the help of the Lord, it costs an affort.

Sixty-eight missionaries have been in the employment of the Society during the year now closing some for a longer, others for a shorter period of time; the aggregate of whose labors amounts to 20 years. These labors have been furnished to every section of the state, from the extreme South West to the extreme North East not indeed in such abundance as benevolence might wish, but in accordance with means possessed. These labure have not been in vain in the Lord. About half of the missionsries report revivals of religion, increor ions extensive, among the people to whom they have ministered. In the 36 years of the Society's operations there has been no season, when it was oo manifestthat the "Guenel was preachwith the Holy Ghost een down from beaven." This appears not from the or an nowonted outflow of liberality, on number of hopeful converts, nor from the present occasion. the extenuce and general nature of this tees, in all good fidelity, and according saving influence There have been re- to their best discretion; and so far as sorted, about 400 hopefu conversions, means are realized, so far the cause can among those adhering to Congregations (go forward, and no farther. The time establishments; and 217 have been has gone by, as all experience shows.

land, and that is only 50. But it must be remembered, that almost all these churches that are aided, are not only feeble in resources, but also few in numbers ; and that the accession of only 15 or 20, in many cases constitutes more than half the body. We have said that the outpouring of the Spiri has been general. It has been emmently so. In most places where there has not been an ingathering of converts into the fold of Christ, the goings of God have been seen in the waking up of the churches to more singleness of purpose and loftier aims; producing a health er state of feeling and more unity of action in the brotherhood. So that they who have labored amid straits and difficulties, to build up these wastes, and they who have contributed of their substance to carry forward the work, may rejuice together, and " thank God and take courage."

# State of the Treasury.

The expenditures of the Society, for the year past, have been a fraction short of 7000 dollars; and the receipts ato the Treasury, after meeting the claims of the missionaries at the last anniversary, have amounted, during the same time, to about \$1,500 (this may not be perfectly exact, but approximating so near it, as to answer all general purposes;) leaving \$2,500 to be received at this meeting, to remunerate the laborers who have reaped down your fields, and are now present, awaiting their pecuniary reward. This \$2,500 is an amount, ust about equal to what is usually received, on occasions like this. And, therefore, if the debt of the Society. (still \$1900.) is to be cancelled. it must be effected by an extra effort,

additions to the churches; (both these . Whatever the friends of the cause furhave sometimes been more;) but from | nich, will be appropriated by the Trueadded to the feeble churches. The for evangelizing the world, or any secure transfer reported in any place tion of it, by leans.—The Trustees as having peaced from death unto life, might indeed, by sustaining an active and efficient agency, all over the State, § 25,000 square miles; as large, (even during the year, have added to their income \$5000; but it would have cost them \$1000; and the churches are not rich enough yet, to pay 30 per cont. in these " hard times" for the collection of their charities.

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We are not entirely sure of the escadors of this last remark. No one who notes the progress of our country can doubt, that a given sum laid out in moulding it now, in worth twice as much so if given ton years later. " Hard" us the " times" are, it may be better to pay even 20 per cent. (if less will not enswer,) for the enfloction of that 5000 dollars, then to do withgut it. While money is saved by the delay, souls may be last, and adventages which are involuable may pass away ferever. The last year was a year of morey; wherever the Gospel was preached, it seems to have had free course. But the went of this very \$5000, which could have been raised, immense moral wester lay unblessed by that moral husbandry, and that dow of grace, which spread verdure over so many fields of Maine. After paying the agent, and paying the discouraging debt that hange like a millstone on the Bociety, there still would have been enough to secure 30 years of missionary labor. And when could that labor be an uneful as now? Granting that the collection of \$5000 additional will cost 90 per cent.; would ant even that rate be more economical, than to let the work remain undone till the desoletions become still more desolate? churches may feel too poor to pay for the necommry agency ; but are they not, on the other hand, too poor to dispense with it?

An agency for Home Missions is, in many respects, a different work from that of any other Society. It is not right to feel that the chief use of such an agency is to collect money. It does good in many ways. By vis- | Gospel, like the trumpet at Mount Street, and thus some, it may be, as much as it col. I people and nation, and tongue, and leslects. The agents for this cause, do as much a guage of the world. ministerial labor as many of their brothren. These collateral objects should be taken into the account in estimating the value of an agunt's labor.

Field to be Cultivated.

I is long and broad: containing for this Section, were bold to the Parket

after what, for peace sake, has been a coded to the Queen's majesty,) as all New-England besides. And the whole length and broadth, in every section of it. is dotted over with more! waster, or embraeing feeble christian establishments. In the newer parts, beginnings to be made; in the older, "desolations of many gen rations" to be built up. Look only to this county, stretching out some if miles to the North and to the East; and after 20 miles all a moral waste. The are indeed a few churches beyond that limit; but comparatively no means to enstain, unaided, the ordinances of christian worship. There is a call upon cherity, to cause the means of religion to keep page with the rapidity of por tion. Every villege and hamlet e have spread over it the shade of christian influence; and in all the breaking in upon the forest, they should hear the sound of gospel salvation.

But it should be remembered that this is only a branch of the National Society, which has the supervision of the whole home department. It is called to follow with the gospel of the grace of God; the unmense tide of population, that is pressing on to Wisconsin, to Iowa, to the Rocky Mountains, and to the mouth of the Oregon; a territory embracing as almost illimitable extent.

We have been speeking of Hours Mussions. Foreign Musions is only as extended view of the same subject. Then, "the field is the world." these home operations are auxiliary in its universal cultivation. The light that has broken forth from the throne of grace. shall thus be caused to diffuse its beams farther and farther, and wider and wider, until every dark corner of the earth is illuminated. And the trumpet of the iting the feeble churches, it encourages and in- | shall wax louder, and still louder, till it structs them to develope their own resources, | shall cause steelf to be heard by every

The public exercises of the Assayra

Church, in Boston, on the 30th of May. The , \$28,669 17, being an excess of \$6,142 60 Report was read by the Secretary, REV. J. S. Jover that of the preceding year; and CLARK, and the following Resolutions were then adopted by the meeting, viz:-

- 1. Resolved, That the Report, an abstract of which has now been read, be accepted." by this Society, and printed under the direction of the Executive Committee. Moved by Rov. CHARLES PACKARD, of Lanconter. Seconded by Rev. Jacos Inz., D. D., of Medway.
- Resolved, That changes are taking place in the responsibilities of this country for the honor of the Gospel, which demand incressed exertions in behalf of flowe Missions. Moved by Rev. Austin Philips, of Boston. Seconded by Rev. Joux J. CARRUTHERS, of Montreal, Canada,
- 3. Resolved, That the extent and moral condition of the broad valo of the West call for the united prayers and efforts of American Christians for its salvation. Moved by Rev. HERRY LITTLE, of Cincinnati, O. 86conded by Rev. SAMUEL M. WORCESTER, of

Earnest and deeply interesting addresses. were made by Mesars. Packard, Phelps, Carrethers and Little, which, with appropriate | singing, held the attention of a crowded sudi-, eare till half past 9 o'clock, when the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Carrathers, of Montreal.

We take the following items from the An-MUAL REPORT.

# The Treasury.

The receipts for the year have been \$15,962 73, which with a balance on the labors of the Massachusetts Mishand of \$1,854 49 when the year com- sionary Society been accompanied by menced, amounts to \$17,740 54. Of stronger demonstrations of the Spirit's this sum, \$3,409 03 have been expend- power. A season of special religious ed on the needy in this State, and interest has been enjoyed in twenty-five \$6,004.75 have gone to replenish the of the congregations, and about 500, it Treasury of the American Home Mis- is thought, have passed "from death unto sionary Society. In addition to this last life." An unusually large number were maned sum, \$12,783 12, in the form of taken from the most hopeless classes. collections, donations and legacies, "Wives of profane, ungodly husbands, (chiefly the latter,) have been forward- who have met with every discourage-ed to that Society from various parts of ment in seeking salvation," writes one the State.

the sum that has gone to supply the destitute beyond the limits of the State, is \$18,787 b7; which is **\$4,841 05** more than the sum appropriated for that object last year. This increase of missionary funds, small as it is, would be matter of unmingled satisfaction, if we could forget that missionary fields, suffering for lack of culture, have increased in a much grater ratio.

# Churches aided.

Seventy-one churches in Massechusetts have received assistance from the Society's funds the past year. Of this number only 56 are now recipients. The remaining 15 have sustained the ministry by their own efforts since the balance of the previous year's appropriation was expended. of these are still feeble, and may be compelled, bereafter, in a change of circumstances, to renew their application for aid. But most of these 15, it is believed, have risen, under the patronage of the Society and by the favor of God, to a condition of permanent self-support—a fact extremely cheering to the Committee, as furnishing the best proof of real and efficient progress in the work of Home Missions. Of the 56 laborers now under commission, all but 14 are in the pastoral office—a larger proportion than the Committee have been able to report for many years past.

# Revicals.

At no time for the last ten years have e State.

The whole amount furnished to the ed as brands from the burning, and past year, from Massachusetts, is formed inchriates," writes another, "axuamong the subjects of greet, and have I year out done by these who are on united with the aburch."—" The work I ing abroad the cools of error and in this village," writes another, " has been one of great power, searching out and aubduing old and hardened offenders. One man, about 40 years of age, new the necrement administered for the first time in his life when he was admatted to the church." In another place the missionary reports among the hopeful subjects of grace, "a young Insbman of promising talents, and considerable acquaintance with the Latin and Greek, who was educated in Ireland for a Cs- ] thelic priest. It is hoped," adds the missionary, "that he will now prepare himself to become a prescher among his countrymen." Such are specimens of reports from various parts of the field, [ recounting what God hath wrought by the hands of your missionaries. And when it is considered that these results [ have come to pear in the most neglected and forsaken portions of our Zion, they are "marvellous in our eyes." They are a commentary on the Paalmist's words: "When the Lord shall duild up Zion, he shall oppoor in his giory."

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There have been received during the year on profession of faith, 542; by letters from other churches, 199; in all, 741—which is 252 more than the additions of the previous year. The preeant number of communicants is 4,587.

## The present juncture.

In the work of evangelizing our western settlements in particular—and this is now the *great* work of American Home : Missions-unquestionably there are peace, they have often attempted, by more facilities and fewer obstacles at the present moment than will ever again be and inflame the Protestantism of Am found. " Five or six good, active, holy ; ca, to disappoint the apostles of darkministers of the gospel," writes an in- ness of their wished-for prey. telligent paster in Missouri, "will do shall we ever catch the views that visit more now, to secure this State, in all its their minds? When shall we discover opening wealth and influence, to the the importance of this field of Christian. cause of enlightened, liberal Christian : enterprise as it rises before them! ity, than fifty can do some ten years. When shall we who dwell in the midst hence." Similar testimony is constant. of these exciting scenes—whose chilly coming from other parts of the field, , dren are to have their inheritance in a

ing abroad the cools of error and d sion. Not only was the enemy allowe to sow tures while we alopt, but ever when both have been in the field togother, the tares have been seat ab with a more bountiful hand then "t good need of the kingdom." By a c paraon of the doings of the two Seelsties for the year embraced in their last published Reports, it appears that the Bociety for the Propagation of the (Catholic) Faith" expended on the fait of our home missions, \$45,000 ms than the American Home Missign Bociety expended! Yes, while we, a the many thousands who are asse with us in the affect, were affects \$92,000 to maintain the faith that m our fathers free—to rekindle the tar of truth in temples where its light has gone out, and to shed its radiance over milhous of our countrymen wis sit in darkness, a foreign Roman Catholic association were disbursing on the same field \$138,170 to destroy that faith—to extinguish that light. has this been! Is there—or was there eter one assignable reason for the extraordinary neaf of European Catholics is this matter, which does not address is salf to us with ten fold greater fosce?

The exceedingly low standard of our efforts, compared with the mighty mos ments of the enemy to occupy this field, has made a deep impression on the minds of Christians in our father-had --- an impression bordering almost on despair. Under the intensity of the conviction that we do not, in this our day, know the things that belong to our their impassioned appeals, to "rou And how has this exigency been met! land where the destines of a world. It is a humiliating fact, that in dissemi- are shaping—O when shall we rightly nating the elements of truth and right- | appreciate the aituation in which we

mness over this land, we are every jure placed?

# Correspondence of the A. H. M. S.

# IOWA.

#### Elegiquaries to Fown.

On Sabbath evening, Sept. 3d, the followag members of the Senior class of the Anaver Theological Seminary, received their astructions as missionaries of the American Some Missionary Society to Iowa, vix:

Horace Hutchimon,
James J. Hill,
Alden B. Rodding,
Wh. B. Hammond,
Edweier Alden, Jr.,
Edweier Adams,
William Salver,
Daniel Lane,
Rowin B. Turner,
Rarvey Adams, and
R. A. Spaulding.

One individual was present from another reminery, who has also been commissioned for lows.

The meeting was held in the large meeting house of the South Parish, which was filled in every part. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Woons, and Rev. Dr. Pizzcz, President of the Western Reserve College. An appropriate address, by Rev. LEGHARD Bacon, D. D., was heard with deep attention. The instructions of the Executive Committee were then delivered to the missionsries by Rev. MILTON BADGER, one of the Secretaries of the Society. The meeting was one of: value to the musionary couse, and the impresalon was such as to assure the young isborem going forth, and those already in the **field, that they and their work have a deep** all permanent interest in the hearts of the Christians of the East.

#### Mente Missions no cotimated in the West.

We ecarcely need say that there is no estimating the importance of evangelizing our country, by comparing it with any other on the globe. Our position is perfectly unique. More is de-

pending on giving the Gospel to the present generation of our countrymen in the West, than on evangelizing an equal population in any age or country since the world began. The statements of the "Home Missionary" on this subject have not been exaggerated. Nothing is more certain than that the West will in a few years give character to the nation. Nothing is more certain than that the hopes of the world are intimately connected with the perpetuity of our free institutions. All this has been said a thousand times and in a thousand forms. And it must be said a thousand times more, exaggeration on this subject is hardly possible. We need not fear to be too strong in our belief, or too positive in our assertions. Again, the people of the West need the Gospel and are prepared to receive There are thousands of Christians who prize the ordinances of religion, as they never did or could value them, until taught their value by deprivation. Thousands of impenitent men, who never valued religion, or any thing else, but in reference to their own interests, feel its importance more deeply than they ever did, until placed in circumstances where the Gospel cannot be obtained. Thousands are willing to give more than they ever did at the East to support religion, provided a ministry as intelligent and devoted as they have been accustomed to, could be secured.

This is done chiefly from a conviction of the indispensable importance of religion to the well being of society.

#### The people wish the Gorpel.

I will mention a circumstance illustrating the tenacity with which impenitent men often cling to the religious habits in which they have been educated. Most persons know that in this country families often reside 15 or 20 miles from any minister of the Gospel. Of course, they often bury their dead without improving the occasion by any religious exercises. The Gospel minister, whose services in the bouse of mourning are so eagerly sought and so

highly valued, cannot be obtained. As I pel, and is enjoying the stated me a substitute for religious services at of Grace. It has a fluurishing fi the burial, the family go into mourning [ bath school and Bible class. Its as and wait until a minister comes, and then request him to improve the occa- with interest. The temperance seci sion. Thus a funeral sermon is often [embraces almost the whole come preached 3, 6, or even 12 months after [ In different revivals which have the death occurs. On a bitter cold day last winter, I was passing through a small settlement on the banks of the Mississippi—I was informed that a child was shortly to be buried about f half a mile distant. I rode to the house not knowing but a door of usefulness might be opened; and arrived a few moments before the child was to be carried out. It was an irreligious family, with which I was entirely unacquainted. But I was no scoper introduced, than it was inquired if I could remain long enough to preach a sermon. Of course, I rejoiced in the opportunity. It was then inquired whether I could wait an hour while notice was sent to the neighbors. I consented. Immediately one messenger was despatched in one direction, and another in another, and in less than an hour the house was crowded with an intelligent and attentive audience. It was interesting under such circumstances, to preach Christ to the bereaved and the destitute.

Surely, there is abundant encouragement to seek the spiritual welface of people, among whom the early associations in favor of religion remain so strong. And what a pity it is, that advantage is not taken of such preperation for sowing the good seed? Why will not the Eastern churches make it their anmediate object to occupy all such fields with an evengelical ministry, before these traces of good things shall be obliterated from the minds of thes e alto dela bode dell'illom tiple land of churches to the waste places of the West?

## Verfulness of Blome Blindons in the

I am acquainted, is a church of eighty who were entertaining a gleam of heps. members, now able to support the Gos- and others solemnly impressed with a

weekly prayer meeting is sental enjoyed, about 50 conversions l taken place, and most of the youth, members of the church. Now the trast between this and the great m ty of western settlements in ins None but those who have resided he are prepared to appreciate it. disclosures of eternity alone, can tel the difference between that come as it is, and that commonky as it i have been, but for your Mociety. To create that church—to work that tranformation—a Missionary of your Seci ty has spent six years, while he les exerted an important influence is all the autrounding country. The Society has spent there night hundred dollars. But for this paltry sum, the work mat have remained undone. This, at the East, supports a pastor about two years And we do believe that hundreds of pious and devoted ministers spends lifetime in New-England without ding se much as has been done here in 🕮 short years. I am not aware that this is an extraordinary case. I mentios & only because it has come under my OWD observation.

#### MISSOURI.

Seal to make presslytus.

We had an interesting protracted meeting at -----, commencing on Thursday, the 1st day of June, and continued five days. About 20 person professed to be anxious for salvation, and something like half of them expressed a hope before the meeting closel. One individual was added to the church on this occasion by letter.

Our - brethren held a mosting the Saturday and Sabbath following our meeting, and we being invited, concluded to dispense with our mesting, and all unite together on that occa-At a point in Rock River, with which sion. And as there were a number



ains, we suggested the have been increased. d say nothing at this time [ or members to either of the But this proposition ith the utmost contempt or in charge of the meethe had come with the ex**pe**ning the door of his I occasion called for it, , and he would have his : off before he would disich a right. And he did a carry it into effect; for [ door of his church three; his meeting, and stated he congregation that he notly understood, that he der regeneration (or to a necessary qualification mbership, but if they only to search for it, "then s hand, and go along with Il teach you the way to With all his ined 13 members to his ot more than one-third of entertained any hope for The manuer in which, was conducted, struck a | good work so happily i have exerted themselves they have succeeded in i of them over to their;

bellites also have had a near us of late, and a joined them. Two of of our church have been them also; so that four rs bave gone out from us ecause they were not of i 🐞 🛍 few more in our con- 🖟 in doctrine, and if they

Our Sabbath taking a united effort to evening prayer meetings are truly animating, and indeed, all our meetings bear marks of an increased solemnity and attention to Divine things. While some are hoping in the mercy of God, there are others who are still inquiring what they must do to be saved?

#### arkansas.

From Rev. C. Washburn, Bentonville, Ark.

On the first, third and fourth Sabbaths in each month, I preach alternately at Bentonville and at the "Osage Academy"—the school-house near my residence. On the second Subbath I preach at Fayetteville in Washington county. When there are five Sabbaths in the month, I preach at Anderson's Mill on White River, in this county. At Osage Academy I have a Sabbath school and Bible class. These are both interesting and promise to be useful. The Sabbath school is exerting a very happy influence upon the blacks. Nearly all the blacks in the neighborhood, with the cheerful consent of their owners, attend the school, and most of them have learned to read the Bible intelligently. Threeor four of them, within the last three months, have become hopefully pious.

#### An interesting Bible class.

At Payetteville, my Bible class has become as interesting as any one I have ever known. Until within the last few months, it has consisted only of the young have some apprehension, | ladies in the Fomale Seminary, but it is now attended by persons of both sexe would probably be as well and of promucuous ages. Ministers, maore consistent for them- trons, lawyers, doctors, merchants, he whole, we do believe mechanics, farmers and students, now has been among us, for attend as members of the class. Sevesuld bless his holy name. rai come a distance of from three to igo has evidently taken six miles, and a very deep interest is sighborhood, and especial- | felt by them all. My hopes are greatly ne individuals, greatly for | raised in regard to the usefulness of this Jur little church has been Bible class. Indeed, my prospects of uses, but she is not discouragifulness, if I do not misjudge, are becomidently been revived, and ing much more encouraging, and my field on to hope that her graces of labor is continually enlarging.

have constant and pressing invitations ] than a year. It is interesting to notice from every part of this and from many what God has done for us in strength-of the adjoining counties to preach, address temperance societies, lecture on enlarging and beautifying Zion. Though the subject of education, &c. I com- we cannot speak of powerful revivals ply with as many of these invitations of religion, enjoyed among us as some as I can.

#### wiegonsin.

#### Lights and shades.

A Roman Catholic chapel is creating unmediately at my door, and within a few yards of our place of worship. A chapel for the Primitive Mathodists is to be built in this village this season. I find the life of a missionary in this region, . made up of lights and shades. prospect will one day brighten, and the and plain (40 feet by 26) but in gentnext it may be louring and clad in dark. rally well filled on the Sabbath. All the ness. This people as a community are exceelingly fickle. One Saouatn, the population will, as it were in a boly, flow to our place of worship; the next they will flow in another direction, and a third, in another direction still. have a few that are always in their places, and but a few. A part of our church, small as it is, partakes of the fickleness and fluctuation of character : "to nothing fixed but love of change." This makes it very discouraging to those that are firm and decided, and to your messonary. But, I trust, there is some tendency to a more settled and uniform course. We need your prayers as well as your pecuniary aid, and those of the church at large.

From Rev. F. H. Case, White-Water, Wis.

#### Church built—progress.

The church at White-Water cele- and spring. brated the Lord's Supper, last Sabbath, expressed hope in Christ, and have for the first tene in our new meeting- united some with one church, and some house. The occasion was an interest- with another. We have a good Subbath ing one; 4 persons were then added to 'School and Bible class, though not large; the church : making the whole number | and have received of late a handsome of additions, since the date of my com- addition to our library from benevoless mission, 23. The present number of friends, through the Mass. S. Society. members in the church is 46, one half to whom we feel ourselves, greatly in-✓ whom have joined in a little more debted.

of our brethren are permitted to de yet we can sing of mercies notwithstanding. Fourteen months ago, this church had no meeting-house, or even a convenient private room for preaching. Its appointments were inble to be, and often were, interfered with by the appointments of other denomintions. But few attended preaching in comparison with the number that see attend. So inconvenient were the places of meeting as to furnish in the estimation of many, a good excuse for not sttending. Our meeting-house is mil foreign assistance which we have received is \$15. The prospect now is, that the church and society will be able to defray the expense incurred by erecting the house without serious difficulty-

#### Why aid is needfal.

The wants of a new country, settled by persons of different religious opinions, or of no established opinings whatever. are not, I fear, duly appreciated by our more favored brethren at the East. scarcity of money, and the necessity of supporting their families by industry and tool, in a region where every thing is new, imposes upon the people a heavy burden. The last winter was The present severe and expensive. Wheat crop is good; but the prospect now is, that the price of wheat will be so very low, that those who have some to part with, will realize but little from

We had a short season of religious revival in the latter part of the winter An interesting number

#### ILLIKCIS.

#### Sabbuth Brhooks cotablished,

I have, for some time past, been dowhat I rould in the Subbath school Mae. I have preached on this subject i every neighborhood where I have rought echnols could be organized, and m bappy in stating that I have witnessi much more interest on the subject un I had anticipated. Five new shoole, averaging about 40 scholars ach, have been organized, and two est were in operation last year, greatly screased in interest and numbers. larly in the season I received a box of noke from the A. S. S. U., valued at 128; these were soon distributed, hen wrote to Boston, and got a donaon of four libraries, one of which I ivided; these were all apoken for some reeks before they arrived. And had the means, I could put in operation everal other schools where they are } reatly needed. I preached a few Subathe since in a neighborhood where hay have never had, and many of the eople hardly ever heard of, a Sabbath shool. They are about to organize a chool there, but they have no library. promised to endeavor to get them some coke, and shall do so the first opportusty. In some places where I have eganized schools, I have not asked hem even to pay for the transportation f the books, for if I did so, they would t coce cry out, "a money-making maaine," even if they got ten dollars worth of books for a single dollar. Yet heir children are precious, and by promer training may be taught to feel and et very differently from their parents.

From a desponding Missionary.

#### "Who bath believed our report?"

attendance on the public Porship of God, 18, on the whole, as and as might be expected under all be circumstances. We always have a nd solemn. Perhaps no people yield u are more ready to support it accord- ∦pulse to the school.

ing to their limited means. have, as formerly, to mourn over a general incensibility—as it regards the pungent, convicting and practical effects of the Gospel. Much labor has been spent in the cultivation of this Truth has been poured without cessation, upon the mind and heart. All the means of Grace have been etendily in operation for years. Yet, with all this labor, faithfulness and prayer, the results lave not been such os my heart has sought with deep and earnest desires; or such, jerhals, as the just and reasonable expectations of the littine Ministoliary Society demands.

" Think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange thing happened unto you."

#### Something has been done.

In my former reports I have stated the difficulties which have met me in my field of labor; difficulties to those who are thoroughly acquainted with them, know to be of no ordinary magnitude. Yet good has been done-and great good. There has been a great reformation in the observance of the Sabbath. The worship of God is attended more generally, and more from principle; the Gospel is better supported. Evangelical truth, which formerly was not received very cordially by the formalist or the moralist, has a deeper hold on all hearts. Christian institutions are better appreciated, and the people now will contribute according to their means These have for benevolent objects. been the general results of the Gospel in this corner of the vineyard of our Master; where, through the aid of your Society, I have been permitted to labor. Along with there, we have good ressons for hope, that the angels have had joy in heaven, over some sinners who have repented. A few, we believe, have been converted.

Our Sabbath echool is now in a flourishing condition. We have recentnutty full house-respectful, attentive by received a very good library from come benevolent individuals in Massao the Gospel greater outward respect, chusette. This has given a new in-

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One fact of interest ought not to be omitted in this report. There was in this village, a mass celebration of the Fourth of July. In western phrase it was called a Barbacue. There were present on that occasion, about two thousand individuals of all classes and from all regions. The celebration was conducted on strictly temperance principles. Without any argument or effort, it was agreed by a general and unanimous feeling, that the day should be celebrated with spirit and honor, but without spirits of alcohol. And so it was. Not a drop was brought on the The result was, that 2000 ground. persons assembled to pay appropriate respect to the Anniversary of our Nation's birth, and from the beginning to the end, all was order, peace and the most perfect propriety. I acted as chaplain of the day, and mingled with the vast concourse, and never have I seen a more delightful scene—of a similar nature. Scarcely did I hear a word that would offend the ear of virtue or piety.

#### From a Missionary near the Mormons.

Mormonism is exerting a very great! and permitious influence over this coun-Here is the rest of the Beast and the faire Prophet. Here are 15,000 souls deluded, and under the absolute; dominion of Joe Smith. He literally and arduous labors of a Gospel Minister. leads them whitherecever he will. They have unlimited belief in his prophecies; and no wickedness, however vile-no and ever perplexed with debt which he swindling, however great—no black- has no means to cancel? These new guardism, however low—no hypocrisy, however errant, and no prophesy, however aboutd and preposterous, can break the force of their belief in him, or dissipate the dreadful delusion that covers their minds. I recently heard with my own ears, these heartless leaders tell the Mormons that they had a revelation from the Lord to tell them how they should all tote. They one and all believed it, and voted in obedience to the pretended revelation. They now have f "I the officee, and the entire governet of the county in their own bands.

The old citizens are under great ancitement in consequence of the dence, lawlessness and wichodness of the Moresone and their leaders. We are on the eve of an outbreak, and I should not be surprised to see w econ the acenes of Misseuri c anew.

It is a great calemity festened and county and state. They have use every thing; keep the county in on stant excitement, and exert a m withering influence on metals and re-ligion. What is to be the finals of this chief of all modern humbage, I know not. One thing is certain, th are generally destitute of all christi character, and werse than all that in ever been said about them. The halfhardly has been told. They are a gre hindrance to the Gaspel in this regi

#### Aid acorptable.

Your last containing a draft for 🕬 we regard as coming from the good hand of God, through your henevolest Society. It is a great relief to a missionary in the "far West," located in a new settlement, where but a mere piltance of money is at the command of the inhabitants, to receive aid. Not a few of this community have been about Sabbath after Sabbath, for want # means to obtain suitable clothing. A mind embarraseed with pecuniary outcerns is poorly prepared for the constant What can a man do-harassed with wants which he is unable to supply. settlements must be left to be -overgrown with the poisonous and deadly weeds of infidelity, unless the herald of life and salvation is sustained. The H. M. Society meets the exigency of the the case. It comes to his relief. He is encouraged-and with a heart overflowing with gratitude, he consecrated himself anew to God, and engages afresh in his labors of love.

Rever too busy to pray.

The photomon promise of beginner

made it difficult to keep up the number | and valuable library. The youth and of meetings so much needed at such a Our weekly prayer meeting has been kept up, however, and has usually ! The thought been very interesting. was suggested, a short time since, that possibly it might be wise to adjourn our weekly prayer meeting during having and harvest. I feel happy in being able to say, that the suggestion met an [ itumediate and decided repulse. The very thought was exceedingly distress. ing to some—particularly to some of the sisters, especially one, who attends constantly, though she lives a mile and ) a half from the place of meeting, and always walks. How much convolution and encouragement this affords your missionary, you can better judge than he can describe. These life-diffusing spirits in the church, are like wells of water in a thirsty land.

Our Sabbath school numbers between 30 and 40 children and youth, and is in an interesting and prosperous state. Last sesson only about ten attended. The Bible class also is very well at-

tended.

#### From Rev. H. Bergen, Kane Co., Ill.

The Gospel is evidently making steady progress among the people with whom I am called to labor. The attendance on public worship is good in the places where I preach. Indeed, sometimes more come to hear, than can be accomedated with any kind of seats. Although at our place, there is almost entirely a farming community; yet even in the midst of harvest, when some were duposed to excuse themselves from attendance, because of the fatiguing labors of the week, on the Sabbath many were obliged to remain outside for want of room in the place of worship.

#### Good effects of a 4. S. Library.

Our Sabbath school at Sugar Grove, Which was before quite interesting, has been more than usually so of late. This increased interest is, for the wost part, the fruit of the benevolence of triends to who sent us as a donation, a handsome | compelled to a general reduction in cases of VOL. IVI.

children are much taken up with reading the books, and great good will no doubt be the result. Our prayer is, that the Lord may abundantly reward the Sunday schools and friends in your city, for conferring on us such a bless-We feel grateful to them and to ing. the Giver of all good. Had it not been for their benevolence, our school would still be destitute of books, for our society is too poor at present to purchase

#### From a Pastor whose Appropriation has been reduced.

Although it would have been truly encouraging to us in our present embarrassed and trying circumstances, to have the amount of our application granted by your Society, yet, the ressome you assign for reducing it are weighty. We feel that your Society has, by its long continued fostering care, laid us under the greatest obligation to the churches—the almoners of whose bounty you are, and still more to the great Head of the church whose is all the silver and gold, and cattle upon a thousand hills. Previous to receiving your letter, my people, in view of their pressing calls the present year, and the entire failure of their wheat crop, which is almost their only resource, waited upon me, through their trustees, to see if I would not relinquish a part of the annual subscription for the present year; to which I replied, in view of racts, that I would, to the amount of onethird of the sum to be raised by them. This I did by no means feel able to do, with my large family, yet I felt it a privilege to share with them their burdens, and to trust to Ham who provides for the young ravens when they cry. Hence this reduction, the present year, will be sensibly felt by me; yet I do cheerfully acquierce, believing that others need it more, or the Lord would not have so ordered it.

Unless the receipts of the Society shall be the Sabbath school cause at New-York, | more liberal, the Executive Committee will be renewed appropriations. We hope the churches From Rev. G. Gemmel, Buffalo Grove, applying for aid, will beer in mind, to ask for the lowest possible amount.

From Rev. J. Wilcox, Geneseo, Ill.

We have no revival of religion to report this quarter, yet we trust the Lord with us, and building us up. The Babbath is a day of rest to our souls as well as to our bodies. Our congregations are full and deeply attentive to the preached word. Our Sabbath school and Bible classes are prospering. The temperance cause has received a new impulse in our county during this quartor, by the return of our annual meeting on the day of our national annivereary. The day was delightful; and the long processions winding their way over our widely extended prairies, decked with flowers, with their banners waving in the breeze, accompanied with the purit-sturing notes of music, was truly imposing. Nor was it without its effect in calling many a laborer to leave his plough in the field, and to follow on in the train, and participale—contrary to his expectation in the morning-in the events of the day. The beautiful grove selected for the place of meeting, was made vocal with the praises of God, and cheered by hundreds of happy countenances, embracing every age and class in society, partaking freely of the !. frugal tare and flowing stream, and listening with interest to the eloquent addresses on temperance, in connexion with the exhibition of Dr. Sewall's. plates illustrating the effects of intoxicating drinks on the human stomach. Thus the day passed away with feelings worthy of it. With no place to make or vend the poison in our new and rising county-embracing a population of some 1500 or more, from almost every country and cl me-and with very few that use it, and a constant accession yearly to the ranks of total abstinence, the demon of intemperance can, with the blessmy of God, be kept

The last quarter has been to me one severe labor. I have preached during the quarter, in 10 or 12 different places besides supplying my own regular spointments, and I hope some good ha been done.

The state of morals is much change here, and at Grand Detour, within a fer months. I hope ere long the people will be able to sustain a minister each place. They will make the effect at Grand Detour this fall.

From Rev. L. Farnam, Batavia, III.

My congregations on the Sabbath have been larger, and less variable for the last three mouths, than they have generally been since I came here, and the interest manifested in the truth, has The Sabbath schools been greater. and Bible classes, in both congregations, have been reorganized, and are i successful operation, though we are in need of a new supply of books for them.

We have some afflictions to fill us with "the spirit of beaviness." little church of Big Woods have been called to part with one of their number by death. Sister M-, the wife of the first and for a long time the only dead con in that church, has, I trust, gone home to glory. For some time she bad been in a declining state of health, and appeared to be ripening for a better world. She seemed to have a renewal of her faith and love during the revival last winter, and entered with deep, and lervent interest into the work of the Lord, nor did she again lose that interest while she lived. In a state of most heavenly calmness and peace, she fell asleep in Jesus. An intant a few days old, died the day before, and was placed in the same coffin with her-both sleep sweetly together beyond the reach of this world's storms.

From a re-appointed Missionary.

Lines phases infoliating has of the

received a few days ago. It would be a suppression of the truth not to say it has relived my mind of much anxiety. My constant prayer has been, that whatever might be the result, God would sanctify it to me, both as a Christian and as a minister of the Gospel. considered this as one among the "all things that would work together for good to them who love God, who are the called, according to his purpose." During this suspense, I had requests from two different churches in this vicinity to labor among them, each of which is able to support a minister without foreign aid. I replied, that nothing but necessity would compel me to leave the present field of labor. The churches were both of them desirous that I should remain; they were doing all for my support that could reasonably be asked in their present poverty. I had no evidence that I could be any more useful in those other places than I have been here, where there is at present no other minister in the county of our denomina-And then, that most precious promise, which is comforting indeed to the missionary, viz.: "Trust in the Lord and do good, and verily thou shall be fed."

All these circumstances together silenced my fears, and led me to labor on in hope.

### A changed Neighborhood.

Some time in February, a work of divine grace commenced in L---- of a very interesting character, and has, I am happy to say, produced a marked change in the aspect of that community. It was the first general awakening that was ever experienced in that neighbor- | tone of moral feeling and sentiment, as I hood. It had a reputation for almost itrust, has thereby been advanced. It every kind of wickedness that could be | may not be improper to state also, that named. Can any good become out of at the last meeting of the Fox River L--- ? has been often asked. The Union, the three churches were duly people in the immediate neighborhood represented and received into that body.

appointment for the present year, was were generally indifferent to the Sabbath; some lounging at the taverns, some trading, some spent the Sabbath in visiting, while but few regularly at-I had endeavored to resign the whole | tended the meeting. It is true, our somatter to the Lord, hoping and praying ciety have for two years held its meetthat the Committee might be led to such ings there, as being the centre of influa conclusion as would be most pleasing tence for those who resided 3 or 4 miles A Baptist brother preached there once in four weeks. The Methodists had made appointments a year or two since, but had left the ground as too unpromising for effort; but at last God's Besides those who mercy appeared. have united with other denominations, the Lord disposed the hearts of some 10 or 12 to come to us, who have appeared well, and perhaps will compare with any of the converts in stedfastness. We did not labor in vain.

> From Rev. E. E. Wells, Missionary to destitute places in the vicinity of Chicago

#### Beview of a year's labors.

Since my last, I have organized a church at Flag Creek—of 18 members —as the result of my meeting at that place. An interesting Sabbath school has been formed there, which is now in a flourishing condition. An accession of 7 members has also been made to the church on the Ridge.

In taking a retrospective view of the whole year, I have to report the organization of three churches at important points in the vicinity of Chicago the gathering in of 61 members—26 by letter, and 35 on profession of their faith in the Redeemer, besides 12 which I admitted into the church at Plainfield -making in all, 73 members. Three Sabbath schools have also been established, which I have been enabled to furnish with libraries, through the liberality of eastern friends. The cause of temperance, and other good causes, have been advocated, and a healthful

a sense of the importance of my field, [ coived a new impulse in the temperance and of well directed missionary efforts in other destitute settlements in this western country.

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#### declayary Acid.

I have just returned from a abort tour to the Mississippi, through the mineral region. The whole country, from Lake Michigan to Iowa, and beyond, presents, so far as our views of truth and order are concerned, a vast missionary field, with little churches here and there, like cases in the desert, to relieve the eye, and refresh the soul of the christian pilgrim. These little churches, with their ministers, under the fostering care of your Society, exerts a healthful tnoral influence on the surrounding country; but they cannot supply the destitution of the West. New laborage are needed; men of at least fair talents, and of the true missionary spirit. Such men will do good, and be respected; and, in due time, sustained without foreign aid. No good man, of respectable talents and standing, need be afraid of not being appreciated, after showing himself worthy.

Here is matter, both for excentragement and stanouregement. Great good has been done, and therefore our labor has not been in vain. But the demand for laborers and churches, is still so far beyond the means of planting and switzining them, that our hearts almost faint within us. We will not, however, despeir of yet seeing the christian community awaking to the extent of the field, and the relative value of immediate efforts to cultivate it es it should be.

#### 了三州对海绵67里。

From Rev. G. A. Mathes, Rogersville and vicinity, Tenn.

One of the chief encouragements which have cheered me this quarter, is the gradual giving place of prejudice and exclusiveness to more liberal and to five times weekly. Besides this, I

I am, more than ever, impressed with | ferent churches here. We have recause. The old society has been reorganized, and more than thirty new signers have taken the new pledge in this place and vicinity during the last Our temperance meetings querter. are kept up with interest, and as yet, we are sanguine in the hope that we shall soon eccomplish much for this cause in these hills and vales.

Since my last report, a Sabbath school bas been organized in my church at this place, well furnished with teachers. and numbering about eighty scholars. with a prospect of still more. We are reatly encouraged in this work; it is delightful to all concerned. The teachers are the praying members of my church, and manifest much punctually and fidelity in their work. You do not need to be told that where this is the case, the pupils also will be interested. It has been judged expedient, that my Bible class should be merged in the Sabbath school, and that I should meet the teachers at their weekly meeting. This I find to be a very edifying and interesting exercise, and though an indirect, yet avery efficient way of diffusing religious instruction.

#### indiana.

The Christian reader will not fail to find it the following missionary report, illustrations of the following truths; viz :--

- The barvest is plenteous and the laberers are few.
- The Home missionery needs a high degree of every christian and ministerial grace, to state in him in the trials and emergender of his work.
- 3. These faithful servents of the Lord of frontier have a just cloim on the sympathy, the prayers and the patropage of their brothest in Christ.

From a Missionary in Randolph Co., Ind.

### In Johers phundaut.

I have preached generally from forg charitable sentiments, between the dil-I have three interesting Bible classes

the labor that I can perform, I find I cannot meet the pressing wants of this people, and the almost daily calls for the preached Gospel. The barvest is truly already white for the sickle—() that the Lord would thrust more laborare into H is vineyard; " for the harvest is truly pleateous, but the laborers are few." We greatly need more laborers in this destitute region. The field that are endeavoring to occupy, as too extensive for one missionary. Besides, there are new fields of inbor constantly opening up, in which Presbyterian or Congregational churches might be immediately organized, and which, with the blessing of God, under the stated preaching of the Gospel and other means of grace, would soon become large and flourshing churches. I am ! kequently called upon, yes, pressingly salled upon, to preach in destitute portions out of this county, and at places where I have had every encouragement | to continue my labora with the hope of success; but where I have been obliged aither to discontinue my appointments, on account of the preseing calls for my time and labor, at the various places at which I proach in this county; or, if I to permitted to visit the destitute portions in the neighboring counties again, the intervals between the times of preaching are so long, that much of the good impressions which are made at one menting, are lost before another appointmant comes round.

#### Our care out of many.

Mat part of this county, near the edge [ment in her heart and conscience, as to in which I had never been before. The tale her from retiring without aid to her house in which our meeting was, was a lown house. ing achool-bouse, which are the usual. places in which I preach. It was zowded to overflowing. Numbers who sould not get in, stood at the door and f whose head was white as snow, aged for the same year, one was organized in years, walked three miles to hear me with six members. We now have up-130

which I attend weekly. I not unfre- | first Presbyterian minister he had beard quently ride 32 miles and preach in 20 years. This man was a member twice on the same day. But with all | of no church, had a hope in the Savier, and would gladly unite bimself to a Presbyterian church if one were organszed near him. There are multitudes of such cases, where all that is wanting, as for some devoted ministers to come and look up these lost sheep.

At all the appointments at which I preach, there is a numerousatiendance, a good degree of seriousness and solemnity, and, not unfrequently, weeping. During the quarter that has just come to a close, God has been pleased to bless my labors. There have been several conversions to God during this time, some of whom we expect to units with us at our communion season.

There is one individual whom we expact to unite with us at that time, whose case may not be uninteresting to you. At a meeting at one of my regular places of preaching on the Sabbath, I preached from Luke 19: 41, 42. In that congregation assembled on that day, was a temale of about 40 years of age, who had lived all her tormer life thoughtless and indifferent about her duty to God, and the salvation of her soul. She became so affected under the word, that she thought she would arise and go out of the congregation, in order to shake off the solemn impressions that weighed on her conscience; but when she arose from her seat, with the intention of getting out of the way of the truth, she could neither stand or move one step from her place, and was thus obliged, against her own will, to remain in deep distress of soul until the exercises were over. The truth, through the mighty operation of God's Iprocehed last Saturday in the North- Holy Spirit, had made such a lodgof Jay county. It was in a neighborhood jaffect, her, whole system, and incapaci-

#### A year's program,

You are aware, by tny annual report windows and lutened with deep attention and seriousness for an hour and a here in 1842, there was no Prosbyterian self. One old man at that meeting, church in this county; and that in June

gular standing, and who give apticipe- | resumpitation from the pa tary avidence of their attachment to the blewed Redeemer, and their determi- the last few years. The town must h astion, through divine grace, to live for Him. The people who compose the church of P----, have erected a very pleasant the soil of the country asset house of worship. It is so near being there is water power on he completed, that we expect to administer the recrement in it on the first Sebbath in September. A year ago, there was no Presbyterion church there, and now the church numbers 80 communicants, who are the devoted followers of the Lord Jesus. They instituted a weekby prayer mosting soon after their organization. This they keep up every febbath that I san not with them. This prayer meeting has never been emitted; no exense has been permitted to conterprine of the county. Re keep them from accombling together.

I conclude this report by requesting your preyers. If any one individual needs the prayers of God's people, it is the missionary of the West. No one amount for exportation, greater the can tell their trials but those who have I in any former year. About saventy-fire gone through the same scenes. I frequently travel to my appointments when Tolodo to Lafayette. it is with extreme suffering that I can ! ride. But my desire to preach Christ ! to this people, and the many pressing calls for the presched word, tage me forward. I feel it to be a good cause to

Weer out in.

From Rev. M. M. Post, Logansport, Ind.

Prespects of the pines.

I am the pastor, are willing at least to | years. These two little churches were make any ordinary effort to sustain their | lormed and nurtured for two or three minister, but really have little pecuni- years by Brother Johnson of Peruabunty, being with small capital, or those who have among them, till I was here last fall for suffered and are still suffering from the | three months, and brother Radd a few embarrasements of the last few years, months last winter. I arrived here Our resources out of the church are from Lane Seminary the 15th of May. small. Eight or ten different denomina- A week or two after I arrived, erveral tions of Christians are striving to ac- of the members of the church in Pleaquire influence in the village, and none | sant Township met, with their area of of us with very greet success. Somethers shoulders, and in an hour they de-times hope deferred makes our hearts cided where they would have a house of sick; yet we still hope, still we are worship. They west right to work, "for up the eve of semething better. I do they had a mind to work," and on the must it is go now. There is a little I third day they raised the former of high

) has hald the husiness of the pl one of importance, at no very o day. Every budy estemic the town and from the canal, w hereby be limited, abundance herely be lim ne for hailding, go timber. There is se iren ezieta in abaud Our greet need is mon who will a these resources; and it can b doubted that we shall have th The completion of the Walsoh and i Cami, through to the Lake, al operatos en a poventel etimacos is afferici to emigration. S East. An immouse quantity of p in now finding its way to New-Ye The wheat harvest is good, and t boats are running on the causal, from

Prom Res. A. Lemon, Nicouse, Inc.

First Report from a now i

I send you a report of my q وينازاكا labor as missionary for the Pleases. Township church, in Wahash Ca, me the Franklin church in Koseiusko Ca. and the adjacent neighborhoods.

The oldest settlers of this county The members of the church of which have not been here over six or seven enter young men | They never bad any minist

32 feet by 26. This is small, but large | being not less than 40 miles, and oft-

enough for the present.

Between that time and harvest, they made the shingles, and then immediately after harvest they put them on, and had the house ready to be occupied at our protracted meeting which closed this week. Brother Carnahan of Dayton, and brother Thomson of Wabsah town, assisted at our meeting. We had very good congregations for this country. Our little church was nearly filled every day, and on the Sabbath could st accommodate near all. Much good The church I think has been done. members seemed to be revived and many careless awakened. During the meeting, about thirty desired an interest in our prayers: of this number many are indalging a hope in Jesus Christ.

We have interesting Sabbath schools at both our churches. They received each tan dollars worth of books last spring, from the American Sunday School Union, as a donation. Subbath ashool and Bible class instruction is greatly needed here. In the neighbor-hood of Pleasant Township church, there never was any Sabbath school till last! spring. This school has in attendance; about fifty scholars, and the other? achool at Franklin about thirty.

Throughout this country there are many persons who were church memhers in other states, before they removed to this new country. Many of these are living as the world lives. Not having the means of grace for years! after their arrival, they have lost their: saxisty for it, and attend the means! of grace but seldom. These persons need to be aroused. I have, bowever, before me an encouraging field of ( labor.

#### OEDO.

From Rev. M. Thompson, Mount Gi. lead. Merion Co., O.

I have to labor here under some discouragements arosing from the influences that surround me; and from the fact. that I am the only minister of our order! the Fourth of July; about ten new mem-

times over roads almost impassable. Owing to the scattered condition of the congregation, and the state of the roads in spring and autumn, our friends find it difficult to get to church. Notwithstanding, we have sometimes a apiritual rejoicing. We have our regular prayer meetings and monthly concert; and those meetings are often attended with great interest. Our Sabbath school and temperance societies are institutions of respectability and usefulness. After I entered upon my labors in this region, I commenced family visits and religious instruction. In some cases I found it very difficult to induce some members of the church to converse on a religious subject ; this produced a desire to seek out the cause, and I became satusfied that it proceeded from a want of religious training. I immediately introduced church conferences, and have thus far found the experiment quite successful, in relation to those for whose particular benefit it was introduced.

#### From a Missionary in N. W. Okio,

There is a little village in the vicinity of my place of preaching, where Providence seems to be opening a door of usefulness. The past history of some of the people is any thing but religious. About a year ago, they threatened to shoot the first minister who came among them. But God is able to change the tiger into the lamb. A few weeks since I received an invitation to preach and establish a Sabbath school. I have preached three sermons in this place since the request. There seems to be an interest manifested by the audience. which affords me encouragement to hope for some great good. What will be the final result is very uncertain. I trust there will be a rich display of Gud's love and mercy in renewing and sanctifying this people and in raising them up to the glory of his name.

There was a temperance address on in Marion and Crawford counties; and | bers joined. The society has been in from the distance that I have to travel, | operation not far from two years. There

are about a hundred worthy members. I bringing the millions of our land units Some are much opposed to temperance the influence of Gospel truth. The A. pledges. There are those whose names H. M. S. is to be a grand instrument, are on the list who are of this class, under God, of making this Was The Sabbath school continues.

#### michigan.

From Rev. L. Shew, Algorec, Mich.

#### nih School savjvej.

We forwarded \$10 to the American Sunday School Union, earnestly requesting the Committee to forward us \$20 worth of their publications. They complied with the request, and the books have arrived. As soon as the intelligence was received and circulated, there was mutual rejoicing among young and old. New energy is imparted to the school, and increased interest excited among teachers and pupils.

Sabbath schools at the West must be to the progress of Papacy, as well as; every other error.

But what would become of Sabbath schools and churches even, were it not? for your Society? Noores of ministers who are now engaged in expounding the way of salvation from Sabbath to Sabbath, and who are exerting a noiseless " yet powerful influence for good in Sabbath schools and Bible classes, on children and youth, and from the pulpit on those of riper years, were it not for aid received from the A. H. M. S., must alandon fields already white to the harvest. And what would be the result? Error and vice would fill this western a moral desolation. The house in land and ruin thousands, if not re-act which we now worship God, has been upon the East and overturn our free in- | for about ten years destitute of any restitutions and every vestige of our holy ! gular preaching. Indeed so far has it religion !

#### Let the Church awake-

see, to urge on the glorious work of old church, resided within the limits of

" wilderness bud and blossom as the rose." Already has the good work best begun, and may it go forward with it creased energy ! To this end may the Divine Spirit excite every friend of Zin to contribute his share to advance the good cause; to this end may the las dreds of missionaries whom your Seci aids be holy, active and wise, to wing to Christ; and to this end, may the f Me charehes assisted by your man cence, engage sealously and untirin in doing all they can, by their secrifi their prayers and exertions, to secure ti blessing of the Highest on the and the surrounding population! **it** i to be feared, that professing Christian at the West do not all regime their respousibility in this matter as they should If any in our country are placed in circometances of deep and solemn intere they are the Christians on these outposts. O! that every professor who has left the scenes of his earlier attachment, regarded as of vast upportance. If the left the scenes of his earlier attachment, millions of the rising generation were and come to these wilds, might feel his brought under thorough Bible instruc- individual responsibility, and might is tion, it would oppose a mighty barrier led in view of it, honestly to inquite, "Lord what wilt though have me to do !"

#### NEW-YORK

From Rev. O. B. Benham, Maruk N. Y.

#### A ruin restored.

This field has been long l been neglected, that it has often been entered and used by domestic animals as a piece of repose. It is now cleansed and in some respects repaired, so that it is inviting as a house of sacred wor-It becomes every Christian to arouse whip. The flock was scattered and reffert, and by prayers and contribution. Pealed. Twenty-one members of the me deacon is yet living, though under me weight of more than four score years. he church went down under almost very possible discouragement. And see have operated to chain them in a andition of utter neglect, of every effort [ respectate. Subbath breaking, promesoes, gambling and almost every pecies of vice, have occupied the round directly around the old house of ] urabip as their strong hold.

As a result of action, I have said almady that our bunne of worship is placed ! s a comfortable state. We have regived seven members by examination [ an semmunion. The Lord has been urking almost constantly for about me months, in delivering would from seth. It has been the result of effort! t the different school districts.

At our pext cummunion cateon, we [ inii probably receive as many more in i egition. For about three months i ave lectured almost every night during to week, in some of the neighborhoods found me. I am now laboring in a j sighborhood every other night, where men is a glorious work. Brethren of m Baptist and Methodist churches tuge in and labor as though we were

We had a singing school during the finter, whose effect has been feverable. We now have very acceptable music. in interesting Bible class was continued [ bough the winter, and now exists, emtheing a good abare of the congrega-its. The neighborhood in the region (the meeting-house, is now, we think, **Varior to few in point of morality. The** suge is often remarked by wicked A female prayer meeting and weekly prayer meeting of both sexes, ! Wanstaland with interest in this neightrbood.

There are, however, very many things ning isotores, but I am credibly informatich are discouraging. There are few od his congregations have fallen off subrem of our own order to stand considerably. tound me; and the community bave; salt to fix the habit of attendance. shipeth.

se society when I commenced labor, | From Rev. W. L. Wilson, Namport, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

#### s of a protented mosting,

The converts are mostly from among the youth, though there are several interesting cases of heads of families. At no time during the meeting, was there a deeper interest or a fairer prospect of a wide-spread work of grace, then when we closed.

The influence of the meeting appears to have been salutary and precious in every respect. Our little church has been refreshed and strengthened, united in labor, and comented in love, as it had never been before. A strong blow has been given to Universalism and other forms of infidelity which prevail around us. The meeting was distinguiebed throughout by great stillness and solemnity, and was so conducted that the most captious could scarcely find any fault. It has evidently left a strong religious impression upon the community. From this revival there will probly be something of an accession to our little Zion. There will not be much increase of pecuniary strength, but what is of more value, an addition of such as shall be willing to labor and pray for the upbuilding of the Redeemer's kingdom. Several of the converts belong to Methodist and Baptist families, and will undoubtedly unite with those churches. The principle opposition. directed against us, arises from the Universalists. They have erected a meeting-house during the year, have sustained a regular service, and nearly all the infidelity in the region ranges under that banner. Their minister has been endeavoring to counteract the influence of our meeting by an unusual amount of Babbath labor and by eve-

The cause of temperance is making Hong been babituated to diaregard the steady progress among us. When I suce of God, that we find it very dil- came here (a little before the date of my communion) the use of integreating he impenitent are far more ready to drinks prevailed to an alarming extent, me out at our neighborhood meetings, I and the place was noted for its intemon to come to the house of God on the perance. Not one hundred persons had ever pledged themselves to total abstinence, and the only society of that

hind which had ever been formed here, the came of trath and righterman tures, then called to aid from abroad here, that the prayer has been among and commenced a protracted temperance | rd. | For their congregation has b sion the cause has made constant ad- son of the principal man in their see vance, and our society now numbers and he, who, by this man, was tal more than 1000 members, residing in ; from the plough and put into the pu the village and adjacent country.

or seven of our most inveterate drunk. | certain, and it furnishes encourages ards who resisted our first efforts, and, to faith and perseverance. concerning whose reformation we had nearly despaired, have absudoned their with considerable interest during the cups and are regularly seen in the house i of God.

When we look back to the beginning i of the year and trace events along to our present position, we are cheered by the changes which have taken place we bless God and take courage. The improvement in the moral aspect of the community and the increase of religious; influence, is a common topic of remark among all classes. Encouragements for labor in this wide and important field, were never before so great as they are now.

### Wrip in God alone.

At the commencement of the present year the Universalists, as they supposed, gained a triumph over us in the bouse by obtaining an equal share with us; and then they hired a preacher for every third Sabbath, so se to occupy the house. It seemed to be impressed on the minds of most of the praying members of the church, that their help was alone in the Lord, and that prayer was the only appointed way to obtain that help. I believe, the prayer has been frequently and fervently offered up, that

was well nigh extinct. I gave two lec- might be established. And I also bemeeting, which was continued every broken up-divided, as a house against evening for a fortnight. In those meet- itself. Their preacher, in voting for a ings more than 800 persons took the captain of a military company, had the pledge. Since the date of my commis- impudence, foresorth, to vote against the was at once deposed and bidden to pa-We have became a very temperate turn to his farm again. That this is Within a few weeks six ordered by an overruling Previdence is

Our Bible close has been attended winter past. Most of the church have attended it. We have been studying the epistle to the Romans. And as a general thing. I think this church is well rooted and grounded in the faith-"not easily toesed to and fro and carried about by every wind of doctrine, and by the slight of men and cunning craftiness, whereby they lie in wait to deceive."

The interest of the church in the cause of missions is evidently increasing. The appeals which we have in the Home Musionary to the churches, are not beard with indifference.

But a small portion of the members of the church have been accustomed to attend the monthly concert, and contribute to the mesionary fund, have circulated a subscription for the missionary fund, to take the place of contribution, and have obtained more than 30 subscribers, varying from one penny a month to one shilling. In this way we hope to increase our contributions to the cause of missions, and the interest of the church in the monthly concert. The aid which I have received from your Society has been very timely, and a great relief.

Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S. from Aug. 1st to Sept. 1st, 1949.

Not in commission fast year. Ber. E. Besch. Homer and Burlington, Q. Ber. A. C. McReynelds, to go to Okio. Bov. M. M. Jones, Radner, O.

Rev. David Davis, Weish Ch., Rehebeth, G. Rev. J. P. Hille, Mt. Leigh and Winshester, Rev. C. A. Heyt, Buthet and Wilmington, G. Rev. Francis L. Fuler, to go to Minington.

Rev. Norman Tucker, to go to Michigan. Rev. Sumuel A. Benton, do. do. Rev. J. L. Tominson, Palmy ra and Bissfield, Mich. Rev. Enoch W. Hewit, to go to Wiscomin. Rev. B. A. Spaniding, to go to lows. Rev. — Andrews. Washington, Illinois. Rev. C. A. Williams. Hudley, Ill. Rev. R. K. McCoy, Clayton, Ill. Rev. H. S. Colton, Bloomingdate, Ill. Rev. M. Hicks, Northern Liliuois. Rev. Ruel M. Peurson, to go to Illinois. Rev. Dewey Whitney, Spring Cr. and Mechanicburg. Ill. **Rev.** D<sup>\*</sup>R. Williams, Hillegrove, Ill. Rev. E. B. Sherwood, Middleport, N. Y. Rov. Ethau Pratt, Chemung, N. Y. Rev. James Ballentine, Gates, N. Y. Rev. Renjamin Foltz, Devercaux, N. Y. Rev. G. N. Todd, Phoenix, N. Y. Rev. J. A. Cunfield, Dexter and Chaumont, N. Y. Rev. Hiram Har-is, Scott, A. Y.
Rev. L. Bull, Angelica, N. Y.
Rev. L. A. Skinner, East Aurora, N. Y. Rev. W. P. Jackson, Clarence Hollow, N. Y. Re-appointed. Bev. George Spaulding, Varna, N. Y.

Rev. T. P. ntryker, Reading, Jedemon, N. Y.

Rev. Samuel Scott, Newark (2d Ch.,) N. Y.

Rev. A. Lully, Bothel, N. Y.

Rev. B. A. Pratt, Painted Post and Erwin Centre. N. Y. Rev. R. Dunning, Adams' Resin, N. Y. Rev Horace Frazer, Branchport, N. Y. Rev. H. Gregg, Bath, N Y. Rev. J. G. L. Haskins, Howard, N Y. Rev. Daniel Johnson, Parma Center, N. Y. Rev. A. C. Duhois, Ossian and South Dansville, N.Y. Rrv. N. S. Smith, Sheridan, N. Y. Kov. F. Harrington. Ouronta, N. Y. Rev. P. Montague, W. Stockholm, N. Y. Rev. A. C. Tuite, Liverpool, N. Y. Rev. S. Cook, Peru, N. Y. Kev. S. Ellis, Meredith, N. Y. Rev. H. M. 1:00, Georgetown, N. Y. Rev. J. Harriron, Providence Chapel, N. Y. Key. Culvin Butler, Boonville and Vic., Indiana. Kev. J. G. Brien, Kandolph Co., Ind. Rev James McCoy, Pisgali and Indian Cr., Ind. Rev. A. Houtelle, Alexandria, O. Rev. L. Guriand, Walnut Cr., and New Baltimore, O. Rev. Naham Gould, Troy Grave and Big Indian, Ill. Kev. D. Rockwell. Sharon, Ill. Kov. J. H. Preutiss, Napierville, Ill. kev. J. W. Emith, Enton Kapida, Mich. Rry. H. Root, Raisin and Dover, Mich. Rry, David Weir, Morgan Co., Mo. Rev. J. E. Hentou, Mt. Zion, Wis. Rev. D. A. Sherman, Pike Grove and Mt. Pleasant. Wis.

# The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from Aug. 1st to Sept. 1st, 1843.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—		
Ackworth, Miss Hannah Ware, by A.		
Kingsbury,	5	50
Center Hurbor, legacy of the late Mrs.	•	•
Center trainer, regard or can sale between	200	200
Juliet Beamen,	100	_
Derry, Pr. Ch.,	100	w
Denburton, Cong. Ch., to const. Rev.	-	~
ramout K. guest of Delphi, lud., a L. M.,	30	
Hancock, J. Davis,	×	OU
Murravalle, Friend,		50
Juffrey, Coll., \$3 51; J. M. Melville,		
\$16 49,	20	ן טמי
Leune, Mrs. Mary Perkins, \$10; Mary	-	
Towne, \$10,	20	_
Manchester, 1st Cong. Ch.,		CU
Rushua, lot Cong. Ch.,		W
Senburnios, Mon. Con. Coll.,		U9
Swanzey, E. Knckwood,	10	<b>OU</b> ]
MARBACII UBETTS—		
Busionary Society, by B. Perkins,		
Trees.,	1000	00
Amberet College, Prof. W. S. Tyler, one-		1
third of a premium,	16	67
Conway, Cong. Ch., in addition, by O.		
Cuilde	5	00
Cummington, Miss Clarison Briggs,	10	W
N. of W., to reast. Deac. J. mes Smed-		ı
ley of Williamstown, a L. M.,	30	00
Stockbridge, a Lindy, for the West, by		1
Rev. T & Clarke,	1	00
CONNECTICUT—		
Chrahire, Ch. and Cong., by Wm. Law,	17	00
Chester, Young Ladie: Benev. Sew. Soc.,	20	00 l
Greenwich. Ct., West Cong. Ch., of		
which \$30 is from Mrs. Haunah Moad,		ļ
L. M.	155	61
Friend,	60	
Boldum, East Dist., Higganaum, by		
Rav. Dr. Field,	11	00
Lebuson, South Society, balance,		UU
Medison, T. Hotelikies,		50
My-tie Bridge, Fem. Miss. Soc., of which		
23 In in full to const. Mrs. Elizabeth		
Mallory a L. M., and \$10 is in part to		- 1
waterly a to and and dream half to		1

ary Society acknowledges the receipt of the control of the Sept. 1st, 1843.	<b>e</b> f	the
const. Ass F. Tift, of Key West, Florals, a L. M.,	14	5 00
New-Canaan, Cong. Ch. and Soc., by		_
Rev. T. r mith., New-Haven, let Cong. Ch., in part of sub.	60	27
of which \$100 is to coust. Rev. Leonard		
Racou, D. D., a Life Director, by J. Douaghe, \$1e9 75; Henry Trowbridge,		
\$30; T. Dwight, \$10; J. Winship, \$10; Francia Bradley, \$4; N. P.		
\$10; Francis Bradley, \$4; N. P. Thompson. \$3; E. H. Hubi ard, \$3,	045	
Home St. Ch., coll in part., by Rev. A.	X4Y	75
C. Baidwin,	10	90
Ladies' Durand Soc., in full to const.  Rev. Hiram Bingham a L. M.,	10	00
New-Milford, Ladice Mate Soc., per Miss		
G. A. Merwin, North Greenwich, a friend, to const.	20	00
Seinh Savage L. D.,	100	00
North Woodstock, Muddy Brook, by		
Rev. T. Boutelle, Sharon per D. Gould, Ann M. Heath,	40	00
50 cts.; Cash. \$10; Mrs. Deac. Smith,		
\$1; Caroine Smith. \$1; B. Seare. \$3; Cynthia Sears. \$1 50; A. Holand, \$5;		
Cash, \$1; Col. King, \$1; Betsey P.		
Chuse, \$1; Mrs. Lowiy, 50 cts.; Electa Paidee, 50 cts.; Mrs. Piatt, 25 cts.;		
B. Hamlin, 50 cts.; E. Hamlin, \$2;		
Betteny Reed, 50 cts.; Haunuh Good-		
win, \$1; L. H. Morchant. \$2, C. Saara, \$5; S. F. 25 cta; R. Boland, \$1; Mrs.		
C. Ptudley, 75 cts.; Desc. Reed, \$2;		
Mr. Lewis, 42; —— Becchor, 50 cts.; F. Pareons, 25 cts.; L. Atten, 37 cts.;		
D Gould, \$15; B. H. Gould, \$40; W.		
M. Gould, 25 cts.; Rev. Mr. Lrownell,	01	-
Southbury, lat Cong. Ch. and Soc., by	AI	
Rev. W. H. Whittemore,	50	00
Wallingford, Cong. Ch. and Soc., by Kev. E. R. Gilbert.	40	25
Westellustra Cone Ch hu A P Em	74	

Westchester, Coug. Ch., by A. E. Em-

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Worthold, bequest of the late Him Sully	
Boardman, to count, her see Wm. P. Boardman at, M., NEW-YORK	800 CB
Saliston, Kay, T. S. Wickes, Bredghampiec, L. I., Marcil, N. Tepping,	36 00 3 00
Catekell, Henry Whittheory, by Box. Dr Parter,	15 %
Little Valley Hov. R. Willoughby, New Hartford, 1800 founder, by Rev. M. C. Searle,	2 90
New York city, via Mercer St. Ch., non. con. coll., by T.	
S. Nobon, Providence Chapel, by Esr. J. Burti-	W 17
Spring St. Ch., by Mr. Stilles, West Press. Ch., Sub. School, by J. J.	2 21
Gradin, Sabbath School No. 34, by Mr. Laster,	4 2
E. H. Smockerholf, MEW-JERSEY Caldwell, by J. Provest,	47
Washington Velies, See, floa, by Mar. H. Whitehead, Tr.,	==
Alexandria, Mrs. M. Haryer,	
VIRGINIA- Broper's Valley, little Ellenhoth M. Wil- coz, by Rev. G. Feinter,	5 00
OHK)— Freeport, Rev. N. T. Pay, L. M., in part, Pine Grove, by Rev. H. R. Rows,	10 00
ENDIANA	7 60
Auroville, by Rev. H. G. Warner, But Indian, by Hev. N. Gould,	10 1 25
Homer, do. do. Kintawatkas, by Rev. H. G. Warnen,	1 15
Lock port, by Rev. J. S. Poster, WINCONSIN— Groom Bay, by B. Colbouran,	4 50 8 60
C., for manious in luws, Freed,	20 00 1 20
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J. CORNING, Trees	
Bestipte of the Central Agency, Ution, N. J. July 5th to August 20th, 1942. Rev. A. Becretary.	Crune,

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7	Receipts of the Mostern Agrange at Good from June 22rd to Sept het, 1968. A	<b>-12</b>
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<b>1</b>	Corning, for freight, Dryden A. L. Bashuell, by Rev. Mr. Cloth	. 55
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4	Miller, \$10, Mrs. C. Herrick, \$10;	
	Chester Smith, \$5. B. L. Johnson, \$5; H. S. Waltheiden, \$5; J. Esty, \$5; J. E.	
	Shiw, \$5; F. M. Camp, \$5; Mr. Prace.	•
	\$5; T. S. Williams, quarterly donation \$55; W. P. I. uce, thu; C. L. Hardy, 60;	
Ü	John Marsh, \$3; others, \$25 50, Ludbowells, by Rev. Mr. Griswold,	72
- 1	M. ravis, from the estate of Mine Butter	
6	Shouser, by Mr. Rogers, Mecklesburgh, to full to court. Rev. Louis	37 35
0	Crabbe a L. M.; Nagbil,	19 90
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ן מ	L. M., Seneta Falls, E. Partridge, \$10; D. W. Par-	14.4
5	344, \$3 50, Casb. \$12 94.	25 44
6 (I	Skaucateles, by Mr. Ivison, Sodus, Ladger H. M. S.,	1 M
	Ppring ville,	44
ı	Voite Corners, Ladies' E. M. S., by Min Catherine L. Van Hess,	10 =
	Vetter, by Lov. R. E. Willette	4
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Haldwin-ville, Herbers, E. Lockwood, S.; Mrs. M. Lockwood, \$4; Mrs. E. Lockwood, \$3, Camilta, by Rev. J. J. Ward, Champion, by Rev. Mr. Shepard, Champion, by Rev. Mr. Shepard, Champion, by Rev. Mr. P. Adams, Chatos, balance, 4 8 32 00 75 00 3 50 16 00

36 69 Elbridge, by Rev. Wr Hamlin, Payetteville, Fem. H. M. S., Guilford, Ephralm Brooks, Homer, Friend of Musicas, \$1 73 \$ 25 \$ 00 \$ 50 \$ 50 \$ 50 \$ 50 \$ 50 \$ 10 Jordas, Lenox, Marcellus, New-Hartford, Friend, New York Mills,

Pempey,
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Syrne man,
Wampuville,
Window, by M. W. Gibert,



Go, . . . . . . . PREACH the Gospet . . . . . . . Mark xvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be sERT? . . . . . . . Rom. x. 15.

Yei. XVI.

NOVEMBER, 1843.

No. 7.

## America Worth Saving.

By a Professor in a N. E. College.

We must look to the character, institutions and history of the American people, if we would see most clearly their title to the first place in the bemyolent regards of American Christians. The power, the influence, the real, Trifuel value of a people, always depends more on their character and institutions, than on their number and wealth. For there is such a thing as relative whe in the spiritual world, whereby one individual and one nation, may be said to be worth more than another. All souls are of incalculable value. And yet, the conversion of the young, ardent, intrepid and heroic Luther, is worth vastly was to the church and the world, than the conversion of some old, and worn out, singing and plodding slave. We said yet. We should have said, for that very rea-: because he will be the means of enlightening and saving millions of souls, with of which is infinitely precious. Even so, the evangelization of youthful and exterprising America, promises incalculably more for the promulgation of the Gopel and all the great interests of mankind, than the evangelization of superwanted and stereotyped Chins. It would be so, were her wealth and populanever to exceed that of the pettiest state in Europe. Moral power is mighfor then physical. The spirit of enterprise and the institutions of freedom, 🗪 make one a thousand, and two ten thousand. Thus it was, that Athens with ber meagre, barren territory, withstood the countless hosts of glittering Persia, and sent out a light into all the world, which will shine till that of the sun is extisguished. Thus it is, that Great Britain, on her little sea-girt isle, can conquer Asia, and stand up alone against Europe in arms, and sway a moral influence more Potent and extensive than her political power. God has ever selected particular nations, and taken his own time to prepare them, and then used them as instruments in the economy of his providence and grace. The world had to stand writing for the preparation of God's ancient chosen people, during a long, dark, cold night of 2000 years. The Jews must be disciplined in the school of Providence, and a portion of them be taught in the school of Christ, before the TOL. IVI.

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Gospel could be preached by suitable men among the nations. They were, if we may say so, born and brought up and educated for the missionary work. Humanly speaking, such missionaries could be found nowhere but in Judet. They did the work of preaching the Gospel in every part of the world in a single generation. And when the remainder of the Jews, now cast off, shall be gathered into the christian church, their conversion will be not more the appointed signal, than the appropriate means of a universal spiritual resurrection— " life from the dead" to the Gentiles. Now, when we look at the wonderful providence of God towards this nation, and consider what elements of power it has combined and accumulated, and is still combining and accumulating in it, we cannot but think, he has some great design to accomplish for his church through its instrumentality. He built these Islands of the Blest—this more than golden Atlantis of ancient story and song, and reserved it for thousands of years, or rather, for thousands of years was fitting it up, to be the abode of his chosen people. Meanwhile, he was preparing the people themselves, with no less care and pains-taking, to perform their part on so grand a theatre of action. He taught them to endure hardship, to brave danger, to value freedom, to love their women and children, to delight in the simple pleasures of home and fireside, by the discipline of centuries amid the "wilderness" of Germany. He brought them off from the Continent, to save them from absorption in the great monarchies of the middle ages, and gave them the British Isles, at once to reward and to cherish their enterprising, aspiring spirit. There he disciplined them again by the wars of the Saxon Heptarchy, and melted them down into a homogenous mass in the crucible of the Norman Conquest, and purged them still further from the dross of aristocracy in the wars of the "roses," and finally purified them of the last ingredient of servility and superstition by the ever glorious Reformation, and brought them cut soven times refined—the true Nobility of England and the world—English Yeomes and English Puritans. The English nation was born of the best blood in all Europe —the Anglo Saxon; and the best seed in old England was eifted out by persecution and sown in the Western wilderness. The first settlers of our country were the most active, adventurous, independent and unconquerable spirits in the Old World; and all the circumstances of their location and history in the New World, conspired to foster those lofty traits of character. They left behind them the shackles of preecription—for Providence did not suffer them to remain, till they had bowed to wear and hug the fetters of the English Church and State. They brought with them no guide but the Scriptures of unerring truth. They found nothing here to hamper their free spirits. And they established institutions as new, as the world on which they had set foot—as fresh and free, as the atmosphere they breathed as vast and comprehensive, as the continent which was opened to their enterpris The forest wasted away before them like snow before the nummer's sun. Villages and cities rose up, like exhalations from the newly cleared surface of the earth. While yet struggling with nature in her wildest and most gigantic forms. they turned their attention to the cultivation of the arts. While their own great rivers and inland seas were not yet fully explored, they launched into the mighty deep and vied with their mother country in her fisheries and her commerce. While they were colonies, Edinum Burke said of them, in the British Parliament, "No sea, but what is vexed with their fisheries; no climate, that is not wit-



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ses to their toils." "They were still in the gristle, and not yet hardened into anbood," (to use the language of the same eloquent statesman,) when they aght and won the battles of their independence. It was in the cradle of their fancy that this people strangled the hydra of political and spiritual despotism. ad the hot blood of youth still throbe in their veins. Their unfettered limbs still and over field and forest. The depths of the wilderness still ring with their ng, and distant seas and stranger skies, still listen to "their hymns of lofty ser." With unlimited scope for exertion at home, there is not a form of ensprice abroad, in which our country has not rivalled the oldest, richest and most pulous countries of Europe. Her sailors wax every sea and visit every shore. er agriculture, her manufactures and her commerce, bless or curse every quare of the globe. Her merchant vessels go laden with rum and missionaries to a land of the vine and the birth-place of our holy religion. Her enterprise and ill, have sent her cottons to Birmingham and Manchester. They will soon sarry coals to Newcastle." Her republican artisans are known and sought by sperial courts. Her merchants are honored by the proud Mandarins of the steatial Empire. The ailent influence of her example, during little more than If a century, has moved nations to assert their rights, and made kings tremble their thrones throughout Europe. Popes and princes have looked on her d gnashed their teeth. Hierarchy and legitimacy have set themselves in array ainst her for a struggle, in which victory or death is well understood to be the ly alternative. She unites, or soon will unite in herself, all the physical and the moral elements of power and influence—territory, natural advantages, podation, wealth, all on a colorsal scale—youth, enterprise, freedom, each in the gheet perfection; we might add, we ought perhaps to add, what we have not & mentioned and can only mention here, a government admirably adapted to ach the minutest member, and at the same time to command the energies of the bole hody—a common language, copious, affluent, fraught with the wisdom of es, and rapidly diffusing itself over the world—and a social relation, I had nost said, a sympathetic union, to the people of other lands, as the asylum of the or and the oppressed, which binds her to their hearts, and gives her a magic sway er their opinions and conduct.

Now, we ask, if such a country be not worth saving at any expense? At what expense of time and toil, and suffering and blood, have the people been raised, educated, disciplined, for their sphere and work! At what expense has sir territory been reserved and given to them—what expense to the poor Indian, so has been awept away to make room for them, like the Canaanites before al's accient people; what expense to all civilized nations, who were kept in ignance of the fairest portion of the world for 5000 years, that it might be bestowed them! If the people thus raised up and presented with so goodly a heritage, I to fulfil their vocation, and bless mankind with their own inheritance of liberand prosperity, of spiritual truth and eternal him, under what possible or conivable circumstances can any people ever be prepared for that beneficent seion? Remains there another and better continent yet to be discovered? Can separated from tares? If the experiment of free institutions and a spiritual



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worship and pure Gospel, fails here, does it not fail for all time and all the world !

Is not such a country worth saving for its own sage! Think of America, as she was in the days of our Pilgrim Fathers, or for the first half century after her Revolution, in character and condition; but, in extent and population, as she will be a century hence—spreading from the Atlantic to the Pacific, embracing 50 flourishing and independent yet United States, and numbering 200 millions of frugal, contented, enlightened and christian freemen! Nav. conceive of her as the Gospel can make her, purged of error, vice and crime, washed from every stain of copression and pollution-her rulers piety and peace-her people rightousness and benevolence-every acre of her vast territory cultivated and consecrated -every shop and store, and ship and factory, filled and inscribed "holinges to the Lord"-each mind in her immense population educated and sanctified, each person refined and hallowed as " the temple of the Holy Ghost!" What a speciale to men and angels!

Is not such a country worth saving for the same or sen influence on the church and the world? Let her become such as we have imagined, with her untold treasures, all dedicated to the service of God in his Gospel, and har unnumbered sons all rejoicing in the glorious light and liberty of the sons of God; let her even approximate but imperfectly to this picture of loveliness, and she would draw all men unto her by the silent attraction of her moral beauty, while every sailer and merchant and traveller, would become a herald of salvation, and her wealth and enterprise would flow out, like the waves of the sea, freighted with the blessings of the Gospel for a perishing world. I ask again, if such a COUNTRY OUGHT NOT TO BE SAVED, WHATEVER IT MAY COST !

## Reports of Missionaries.

#### MISSOURI.

From Rev. E. A. Carson, Savannah, litigation crowd themselves into the Mo.

#### Berlynin at an ent-pest.

I conducted, the Lord was with us of a This country. truth. Many seemed deeply to feel; many calls and solicitations with which one old soldier of the cross exclaimed. I cannot comply. "Lord I have seen thy salvation." is trust the cause of truth is on the ad- ,

We have two great difficulties to con- From Rev. A. Jones, Deep Water, Rev. tend with here in our efforts to do good. From Rev. A. Jones, Deep Water, Rev. ry Co., Mo. 1st. Campbellism - Strong, industrous and persevering efforts are made, to propagate the doctrine, " No immersion, no " conversion." They do not only annoy us, Sickness has been quite prevalent for but distress us exceedingly. 2d. The some time past, but through the kind-

lands in this country are in market. Much of the spirit of Mammon and of heart. The majority of my people are pressed to get along, and pay for their land and defray domestic expenses. At the two protracted meetings which in the midst of the universal pressure

This country is populous. I have

#### Progress reported.

s of a merciful Providence, it has in- | Baptist brethren present.

ved, 5 by letter and 1 upon profes- i the whole meeting. a; Salem church, 6 upon profession;

Deep-Water, 2 upon profession. lem church will soon be able to suss the ordinances of the Gospel with-: foreign aid. There are now, if I

od standing.

The state of religion throughout the role of my field of labor is quite enaraging. At Osceola, I have held 3 4 meetings, expressly for the benefit They have the colored people. The peculiarly interesting. At my t meeting with them, 10 came forgd and gave very good evidence that ry were seeking the Lord in earnest. iced I have good reason to believe, it the most of them are already "born o the kingdom." At my next visit, I and to form them into a class, with brence to their uniting with the breed. I now look upon the Orceola urch, as being pretty well established d prepared for its onward march.

Ms conquests, and the way for sucesful preaching is now prepared. ader God, all that is necessary is to ! we the Gospel more fully presented, rerder to have Zion arise and her light | chine. There are many issus spread wrthe whole country. The only way in **lich I have treated them, is to set truth More the** minds of the people, without taking any reference to those who are saniously engaged to lead the world har them. But by doing this, I have ; 🖏 nor need I expect, wholly to escape | wa peculiar dogman to Christ and him racified. But the ark of God needed the land, et the aupport of Uzzah, neither does [ ted the assistance of carnal weapons. I have just returned from a protracted | esting, held within the bounds of the the calls from this waiting people.

siom church. The weather was ex-

The temperance cause has made glo-

It was a rupted none of my regular appoint- precious season to Christians. Many of the unconverted seemed to feel deepall the churches statedly supplied by, and there were some hopeful converme, have received more or less to sions. Our congregations on Saturday ir communion since my last report. and Sabbath were quite large. Great the Occools church have been re- etiliness and solemnity prevailed during

#### The policy of protructed meetings.

This is one of the ways of doing good in the West, and one too, which stake not, about 45 members, all in has it is at present undespensable, so it has been greatly blessed. It brings many out to hear the Gospel, who on the ordinary occasions and usual means are unreached.

On other accounts, we esteem these meetings to be favorable to the growth and prosperity of the church. In this way, Christians scattered abroad become acquainted with each other, and their minds are brought more into uniformity, their graces revived, and they become better prepared to exert a good influence at home. This is almost the only way in which ministerial labors can be exchanged. By this means also Christians become acquainted with the state of the different churches, and of course become more deeply interested in their spiritual prosperity. These are a few of the considerations which lead me to think favorably of them. Btill there can be no way so favorable as a sattled and faithful minustry. By this means, a steady ouward course, may, with some degree of certainty, be looked for. But where are the men and means? O may the great Lord of the harvest provide them! The very thought, that so few of the Macedonian cries can be responded to, is almost beart-rending. But even as it is, truth is making progrees, and the Redeemer's kingdom is tongues of those who prefer their enlarged. The church is ansing and her armies are coming up to possess

From this time to the close of my > Gospel of Christ nor his kingdom, imissionary year, if the Lord gives me life and health, I expect to be more pressed than ever, in responding to

Remember me and the dear people of ndingly unfavorable, but there was a my charge in your prayers, that the general attendance of the members, Lord may be with and bless us.

il a good many of our Methodist and

Rev. F. R. Gray. Marion Co., Mo.

#### Blekmen.

I hastily employ an hour this morning, to make my third quarterly report for the present year. I am preseed on every side-around us, all over the There are already two or three organcountry, are the sick and the dyingscarce a day but brings intelligence of some one that has been called to eternity. Yesterday evening we buried the wife of one of the elders of this church. She has left behind four motherless Two young men in the bounds of Newark congregation, died last week. Many more are still sick. For three or four days past we have heard of no new cases of sickness. But the amount of sickness this year has: been upparalieled in this country. Last, week I went to assist a brother at a protracted meeting—and there I found that in almost every house some one was sick, ( and in some cases nearly whole families were down. The pastor was himself in bed-and only able to get to the church twice during the meeting. Several whole families were kept away from church by sickness. Of many others, only one or two were able to get there. The congregations were, therefore, small; and the sickness continuing to increase, we were compelled to close the meeting on Monday after the morning service. There was some interest in the meeting—seven were added to the church—and a few others were brought to feel they needed an interest in the friend of sinners.

# Want of preachers—i

The church in W. are in great need of a pastor-cannot some one be sent . From Rev. Edmund Wright, Weston, out to break to them the bread of life! I am the nearest to them of any in our presbytery, and I am fifty miles from them. There is no Presbyterian min- ; the awakened missionary spirit, to extend in ister in any county on our northern border from the Mississippi River, nearly to the Missouri River, almost three country called the "Platte purchase," lying hundred miles—the country is rapidly filling up with an enterprising popula- the Lutte Platte and the Missouri Rivert. tion. We ought to have at least three, or four men settled in that region ; men !

Houston, ; of fervent piety and a good stock of common sames are the kind needed. The counties of Clark, Scotland, Knox, Shelby, Adair, Macon, &c., are all tirely destitute, so far as Presbyterians are concerned, except that a small part of Newark church is in Scotland county. Shall this destitution be continued! ized churches in these counties, and there are a few Presbyterians scattered all through them—but they greatly need some one to look after them, collect them, and form them into charches. If ministers are not sent into this field soon, error, in some of its multiplied forms, will sweep over it, and leave it vastly more barren and dead to all that is moral and elevating than it now is-and surely it is barren

enough already. I have as many calls from shroad, from destitute places, and from the brethren who are in large destitute regions, to assist them and preach for them, as two such men as I am could Cannot some be sent to our aid! My own field of labor is, in all reason, large enough to require the time of one man altogether. And yet I am obliged to be absent nearly one fourth of my tune, and still have to turn away many pressing calls, that I feel ought to be attended to, and that too, from places where there is a prospect of doing good. could they be attended to. I wish I civild spread out this necessity before the brethren and churches at the East, of we see it and feel it here. Surely some? of your best men would come to our aid!

The Platte Country.

Platte Co., Mo.

The A. H. M. S. is taking advantage of operations in that interesting section of the beyond the old line of Missouri, between

In September, 1842, I left Massacht-



mal sacrifice, to be able to sup-selves without foreign aid. But ciety. snoo of our journey hither, and to make an application to your Decessary.

Presbyterian church was organ-

and 7 females, them for active labors in the various hat time, we have admitted by branches of christian benevolence. It feel encouraged by the recent ar-

anot go amiss in searching for te neighborhoods. One of my mg places, is 12 miles below Here are several Presbyfrom Ireland, of the better class, ly pious. My first visit to them From Rev. J. H. D. Street, Cassville, ithe since, cheered them exceed-They began to despair of ever preaching again. Said they, " It] that God would send us a min-We have waited long indeed for saing-and now it has come, we siee God."

r this frontier part of Missouri. I destitute places?" they inquired. sed a large and very destitute | told them of the A, H. M. S., and enary field. Here we had hoped, couraged them to hope for occasional

The Babbath school cause has been a) family expenses, together | considerably revived in this region durs unexpected pecuniary loss, ing the past summer, still we find it difficult to give permanence toour Sabbath achools in this new country.

We have comparatively few intellico. about a month before our gent and self-denying Christians in our At first it numbered only 10 | shurches, whose early training qualifies

ober, one has died, and six remov- [ rival of Br. Reeve in the "Purchase." He her places, leaving but nineteen has located at Oregon, the county seat our connection. Several will of Holt, about 75 miles above me on the y join us soon. The most of my Missouri river. Br. Lord is on his way are too poor to aid materially in to settle at Parkville, 25 miles below port. It is the day of small things | W. on the river. Br. Careon is at Sabut we hope for future growth vanuab, Andrew Co., 50 miles north of sperity. It shall be my humble me. Two weeks since I went up to a to lay here the foundation of assist him at a communion season. enerations. The only meeting- | Last Sabbath, I held a meeting and ada the place belongs to the Me-) ministered the sacrament 26 miles which we can occupy only once north-east of Weston, and at night a Of course my usefulness here is preached in Sparts, the county seat of bridged for the want of a church. Buchanan. I go again next month, and that I am in a mesionary bope ere long that a church will be organ-und when I have no house in itself there, midway between me and Br. a which to preach the Gospel, I Carson. The population of this region tinto the country. I have a small is quite unsettled, consequently we organized in the country six cannot so safely speak of the results of con Weston, where I preach ouce our labors—but it may be hoped, that 2. Platte City, the county seat, is during the past year much good has a distant. I preach there oc- been effected by these missionary efforts lly, and in various places round) which eternity alone can disclose.

#### winconsin,

Wis.

This church was organized about ur prayer while crossing the the 25th of Sept. 1842, consist-that God would send us a min-ing of 14 members. I have been laboring with them several months previous to March 1st, and at that time I was invited to become their pastor. There d my soul good to witness their have since been 3 added to the church to receive the bread of life. by profession, and 2 by letter. Several you no Museionary Societies in brethron from adjacent churches, sesistmatry, to furnish minuters for ed me in holding a protracted meeting

out what shall we do to be saved. One | Lakes. distant—but the meeting continuing, the next day, while we were in the inquiring meeting, a wagon drove up and in came the farmer and his wife, avowing that though he had gone home he could not compose himself. "But now," said he, "I have given all up, and am come with my wife to make a business of religion." We trust they both found that Jesus had power on earth to forgive sins. Several more were hopefully converted. At our last communion season, the Lord was pleased to visit us with a re-They viving season to the members. were much awakened in spirit.

Two thirds of my labor is at Cassville, the other third at Grant River, 7 miles back in the country. preach, the same days I preach in Cassville, 5 miles in the country to quite a good congregation—average 20—making 3 places of labor. At each place we have Sabbath schools, embracing respectively 25, 16 and 20 scholars, all doing well; but are sadly deficient in suitable books, which we are too poor to obtain. We feel that if hard and old sinners cannot be reached, we must bring the greater influence to bear upon the rising generation.

Having no opportunity of ministerial exchanges as most of my brethren have with those of our own name, I have occupied my own pulpit every Sabbath during the past quarter, and attended all my regular weekly appointments, having not been kept from one of them by either indisposition or the weather. In this enjoyment of health I am highly favored above many of your missionaries.

During this quarter I have preached in behalf of the Seamen's Friend Society, and the Temperance Society. In | into the papal church-yard, by which I

in our village during the Spring. The | the former of these we are considerably Spirit of the Lord was graciously pour- interested, as two families of our church ed out, and there was a general awa- have sons on the ocean, and one of kening all over the town—many cried our members commands a vessel on the And we have much to make man, quite an intelligent and influential 'us feel on the subject of temperance, as farmer, and head of a large family, was 'our hearts are often pained, notwithawakened and felt deeply for several, standing all our efforts, by seeing the days. He finally went home, 7 miles poor, abused, miserable Indians, male and female, reeling and moaning most pitiably through our streets, under the maddening influence of alchohol.

#### Roman Missions to the Indians.

The Menominee Indians, now residing around us, are soon to be removed to their own lands on Wolf River, a tributary of the Fox, which enters it some 60 or 70 miles south-west of this place. These Indians have been brought under no religious influence, except that of the Papal church. And though missionaries of that church have been among them here for about two hundred years, they have been sinking as a tribe, lower and lower in degradation. A majority are initiated into the Catholic church, though to all appearance, they are degraded, drunken Pagans. Some who have intermarried with the French and their half breed children, are strict Papists, and are exceptions to the above description. The priest traverses the Indian country, baptizes all the children of those parents who will allow him to do so, and thus they become Roman Catholics, and grow up as members of that church. And if baptism by one who has received his authority by unbroken succession from Peter, communicates regenerating grace, what more From Rev. J. Porter, Green Bay, Wis. is necessary to fit these sons of the forest for heaven? But if they fall away from this grace and spend life in lewdnoss and drunkenness, what more is necessary in a dying hour, but extreme unction by a true priest, to prepare the soul for heaven? Or if, unfortunately, they have died without that unction, will not a few prayers and master for the dead, raise them from purgativy to paradise?

### Pepish devices-Praying for the ded.

Curiosity led me, a few days sing

times a month as I go to my | 1300 years before his time! It is about two miles The church has attached the rear, a large building, pro-D feet in length and two stories ting with the church a cross. ding was designed for a monasbut for many years, no school laught there. It is said that a o has just arrived, has brought is for the endowment of a ad should it go into operation, dren of nominally Protestant ay seek education there. On ground, back of the church, secrated yard; in the centre of d the graves, is a small builduse of which I did not underd therefore visited it; and on the id of it, I found, to my surprise, inscriptions in English, which ede must have been written for cal benefit of the Protestant poas the Catholics are almost it exception French, Germans or as, very few of whom can read the sh language.

s a specimen of Catholic logic, and religious curiosity, I transcribed a . of the inecriptions; and I send as to you, that your sympathies and .yers may be again awakened for a in the belief that though they die esim, their surviving relatives will pity hom and pray them out of purgatory.

The following is the argument inregised on that house, in favor of praying for the dead, drawn from the Apoc-Typhe, the Bible, and the confession of Calvin!

Sá Maccabece, 12: 43. He sent 12,000 metime of silver to Jerusalem for sacrifice be offered for the sins of the dead, thinkg well and religiously concerning the surrection. For if he had not hoped that ey that were elsin would rice again, it would have seemed superfluous and vain b pray for the dead. And because he cou-diered that they who had fallen asleep in gudliness had great grace laid up for them. It is therefore a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they be loosed from their sins. Math. 12. "Whoseever speaketh eminet the Holy Ghoet, it shall never be for-given him, neither in this world nor in the 30 st."

1 Cor. 2. "If any men's work shell born the shall be saved yet so as by fire.

The libertine, the debauchee and the bren Calvin owns that it was a received cost drunkard, love that dectrine. At the han in the Church, to pray for the dead above | same time the splendor and parada of

And the argument must needs be strong which is taken from the conframon of such an adversary.

"There then must be a third place to cancel our debt. To this third place or middle state of souls, the Church has given the name Purgatory. Very probably the soul of a father, or mother, or brother, or husband, may be suffering great terments there, for sine they committed on your account. This is their cry

to you:

"Have pity upon me, at least you my
Have pity upon fire, at least you my

"And though it should happen that those you pray for are not in want of your praying your charity and tenderness God is equally pleased with."

Such are the arguments in favor of praying for the dead; while reading and transcribing them, I felt much disposed to pity and pray for the living. that God would open their eyes to turn them from these vanities, to serve the living God. Supposing that those who read this most conclusive reasoning would be convinced by it, the following forms of prayer were written beneath

" O God! who hast commanded us to honor our fathers and mothers, have mercy on the souls of my father and mother, and grant that I may see them in the glory of eternity through our Lord Jesus Christ.

"O God! giver of pardon and lover of the salvation of men, we beserch thy elemency in behalf of our brothren, kinsfolke and benefactors, who are departed this life, that by the intercession of the Blossed Virgin Mary, and all the Sainte, thou wouldet receive them into

the joys of thy Eternal Kingdom.
"O God! the Creator and Redeemer of all the Faithful, give to the souls of thy servants departed, the remission of all their sins, that through pious supplication they may obtain the partion which they always desired through our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen."

Considering how admirably adapted this doctrine of purgatory and prayers for the dead is to make men satisfied to continue in sin until the hour of dissolution, and thus accomplish the great purposes of the arch deceiver who hath given his power to the beast, I am no longer surprised, that the labors of the Jesuite here for two hundred years, have produced so little upon which the true Christian can look with pleasure.

to the taste of the ignorant and degraded Indiana

#### A Child's question

In connection with this subject, I will mention a question proposed by a little Catholic girl in a Protestant school a few weeks since. It may impress the Sabbath school children of our land, with their obligation for their religious eduestion, so different from that of this dear

little girl.

She had been accustomed to pay great veneration to relica, bones of saints, &c. One day observing a beautifully prepared skeleton of a small bird hanging in the school room, which had been used! to illustrate some points in natural history, the little girl with great innocence and simplicity, said to one of the scholars: "Are those God's bones!" It was a startling question to those who know that God is a spirit, and that they who worship him, must worship him " in apirit and truth." But what must be the instructions given to children in the Roman Church, that result in such gross ideas of the Creator!

Questions such as these will often be asked through this immense western valley, and the superstition out of which they grow, give character to the people through the united labors of Puseyites and Papiets, unless Protestant Christians come up more heartily to the help of the Lord against these mighty enemies of truth and holiness. They must greatly multiply their Home Missionaries and other means of doing good, sending men ready to " resist unto blood, striving against sin;" sustaining them by their liberal contributions and most fervent prayers; and feeling that no! man should be required to go on this? warfare at his own charges.

#### From Rev. Hiram Foote, Racine.

we had 40 members of the church. We

the Catholic worship is exactly adapted a period of my labors, by letter, 23, on profession 28, one of whom has decesed—Present number seventy-fine. Numbers are coming in this fall from the East who are members of Congregational or Presbyterian or Dutch Reforms churches. We hope they will prove auxiliaries in all the efforts to bring this

population to Christ.

For all these blessings and prospe we thank God and take courage. I feel more than ever my responsibilities, and those of my brethren, here and at the West. In this place I think we are not in so much danger frem Romanists as at Milwaukee, Chicago, Juliet, and several points on the Mississippi. Most of our foreign population in the village and neighborhood are Welch; and a more moral, industrions people, we could hardly wish. They have their mostings, Sabbath schools, &c., and most of them seem a sincerely devoted people. They are Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, Independents, and Baptists. Most of this county is settled by emigrants from New-England and New-There are, however, some settlements of the English-mostly Wesleyan Methodists.

#### Notcolors growth.

The quarter now closing, has not been distinguished by any remarkshie and soul-stirring events; but still we have been "pursuing the even tenor of our way." Three have been added to the church by letter, increasing our number to twenty. Harmony prevails in the church and society. The frame of our meeting-bouse, raised in May, has until recently remained uncovered. The work is now resumed, and the external covering we expect will shortly be completed. Our meetings have been very well attended, and I trust we have those who fear God and work rightdecumess. With respect to the observance of the Sabbath, the means of grace, and the cause of benevolence, this people sustain as favorable a re-When I commenced my labors here, putation as is usually found. Several of the first settlers were of decidedly have given letters of dismission to 15, religious character. We are perhaps nine of whom were dismissed to assist more than ordinarily spared the inflain forming another church 4 miles disin forming another ch degradation.

**"rem Rev A. Gaston, Delatan, Wis.** 

transinges of a permanent ministry.

With regret, that I have not been blessing from above. e to accomplish more for the cause [ mve labored with the strength that a revival of God's work. d has given me, to proclaim his word; At Elkhorn, our county seat, mea-ave sought to metruct and lead for-aures have been taken to organize the ad the church in holy endeavors; few professors there into a church. e effort has not been in valu. The venient room in which to meet for the mobers of the church are walking tother in the harmony of christian af**tion**; and impenitent men luten with **spectiul attention to the preached word.** [

submit to Christ. In this sense, the them to himself.

In view of those, constituting as | permanent ministry possesses a power y do so numerous a class at the of ultimate good, which does not atset. I feel that the caution should tach itself to any itinerant changing mimently be repeated to those whose nistry. There is, on this point, a growing ty has not yet been weighed in such a conviction in our churches, of the imance. If tried perhaps they also portance of the pastoral relation; and ald go away. I have seen those a determination, as soon as consistent, once ministered at the altar, spend- to enjoy it. How soon the church here, their days and their years in the will be able to effect this important obthe of intemperance, profemeness ject, I am unable to say. Their circumstances are peculiar—they are a little band, so much scattered as to be unable to meet often, except on the Sabbath. They are destitute of any place for public worship in the village, which they can control; and are surrounded by a large, popular and influential church of another denomination. look back over the year past, with Still, they are determined to hold on, agled emotions of pleasure and re- to discharge their duty, and wait the

At the other places where I preach, God and the welfare of souls, there is also ground for encourage-ith pleasure, that God has added his ment. A respectful and attentive con-using to my endeavore, and some gregation assemble for divine worship, we been made acquainted with Christ. and the way seems to be preparing for

I have not forgotten the perilous The court-house has been obtained, adition of the impenitent sinner. which affords us a spacious and con-

prevalent, because more intelligent, vailed here this season, and death has I better directed. Nor is this con-ed to our own church. The other since, I was called into an adjoining country to attend a funeral. A large restan principles are made to bear family and impenitent, had been suddensome subjects, and in some relations, ly bereaved of a member. They felt on which they had formerly been ex- | deeply their affliction, but had no comided. A sense of responsibility has forter. I told them of Christ who was and a benevolent hand extended to urged them to formake their size and urged them to formake their sine and ieve.

No transient effort could have effected sought me to pray for him in his afflics. Nothing but the steady, faithful pre- | tion, and that he might be reconciled to station of truth, bearing on the con-sence and heart of man. Nothing but mactical compliance with the Gospel of grace. I prayed for them—spent the in, of "precept upon precept, line night, and in the morning, commending on line, here a little and there a lit- them to God, departed. I cannot but 1st tall the mass of men are brought hope that God is working to bring

#### A CI

In connect mention = 4 Catholic g few weeks Sabbath r. their obl cation, r little g She vener. One pare: the to i tor a.

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e't mes in pape. C 278 Was · to acg had ever ce the setmenced. a, was ned as e sparseare nothing reate in g to my Diete ap-

an aman'ny roada

November.

🔑 🖘 😘 blessed invitations warnings. They have prisonous streams if en 😕 here those who are 🕾 · me mother of harlote, and were to make any sacrifice - . to sustain their Babylon. I med that our school-house is hee cated by a Romieh Priest, metanding nine-tenths of the pro-"s are Protestants. The "beast" 🔩 🖅w ite head wherever an oppor- presents itself, so of course \$ are of the Pope must consecrate a cestant house to his service!

The Mormons have made some prorese in proselyting in a neighborhood west three miles from here, where I reach occasionally. One backsliding wieseor went "down the banks of Jorian to wash away his sine." They have been considerably disturbed lately by my preaching in the neighborhood. They are heard to declare that I do not preach the Gospel, at the same time they feel that their craft is in danger, and eay if I continue to preach there, I shall draw away all their members. Some who were bold to declare their belief in that miserable system a few menths since, are now ashamed to have it said they are Mormons. I understand that all "true believers" are about to remove to the "promised land," which of course must be Nauvoo.

#### ILLINOIS.

#### Hindered but advancing.

From a Missionary report.

Our church are dwelling together in reest in the harmony and love. We feel encourage 😴 🧸 a sense led to go torward as far as 🗈 us les to establish a permanent foundation for am hoping religion and morals in this increasing 🚅 r fluence of from oson ty. The little church of twestycontrase little three members, that I found almost completely disherriesed two years since, now numbers 50 i enders, and seed greatly encouraged, and teel that God with the side, and will continue to it ess us. The enterprise of our place a shope, profit cent bass unabated. More than twenty . nose care are houses and etores are going up here

this season. The Universalists are still; yet a comfortable house. Our cabin is perhaps, the most numerous, though open and without a chamber floor. In their influence has continually lessen- addition to their poverty, the people ed for eighteen months past. Within have been so afflicted, that they have two short years, they boasted that "the been unable to help themselves, much ground was their own;" but God has | less to assist me, except in provisions. showed them that "all such boasting interests. It is rumored that many of spare a little out of his abundance? the Universalists will fall into their ranks. Concerning such a move I am | our condition and prospects. with achool.

Northern county.

I have labored three months among? is people, and thus far find abundant? encouragement, so far as opportunities From Rev. C. A. Williams, Hadley There has been much sickness in this hailes forming the present little phorhood—at one time, 7 of the 4 durch bere, were sick with bilious Avers. The congregations have been | been; but health is again returning to

with health them war, but we have not mentioned place. - VOC. IVL

I have been enabled to sustain a Sabis vain." The two Campbellite preach- bath school and Bible class thus far, but ers in our village continue to labor may be obliged to give them up in the perseveringly. I should judge how- winter. Both children and adults comever, according to the confessions of one | mit a portion of scripture, recite it, and of them, not long since, that "it is an answer questions. I usually accompany up-hill business." And yet they will the exercises with remarks, explanatory succeed in "drawing away disciples and practical; and all seem to be inafter them" unless the truth is con- terested. We have no books except stantly presented, and sent home to the Bibles and testaments, and would herehearts and consciences of the people by by make application for some to the the Spirit of our God. An Episcopal societies in New-York. I do think, Missionary has been sent on to our that a few dollars worth of books would ground, who now labors one half of his be highly useful and aid me much, and I time in our village—some of our prin- feel that a few dollars could not be betcipal men, who make no profession of ter expended—at any rate, had I the religion, favor that denomination, and dollars, I would risk it. Could not some will do what they can to advance its one who has thousands, be induced to

But I must say something more of our condition and prospects. The few not able yet to affirm—nor do I know thembers are consistent Christians whether the Catholica intend imme- poor, yet alive to every good work. The distely to build a chapel. That it will rest of the population is various. . There the long be done I have no doubt, if our are a few of Thomas Paine's men, of these continues to grow and thrive ac- whom, occasionally, one comes to carding to the past. By showing kind- church, or rather, to hear preaching was upon their affections and removed, are some Englishmen who were much their prejudices, so that they have re-! prejudiced against our denomination, outly sent their children to our Sab- but upon better acquaintance have, apparently, laid aside their prejudice and come to hear me preach, and act very friendly. I preach on the Sabbath and visit from house to house, and hope this From a Missionary recently settled in a fall and winter to preach week-day evenings in the different neighborhoods.

M Mt ( 50" 11"

Premotion of intelligence.

My labore have ceen confined to the thinger than they would otherwise have population in the vicinity of three points, viz: Hadley, Thorn's Grove, and Blue Island, two Sabbaths in a Myself and wife have been favored month having been spent at the first-

cert, though not favored with the labors rie; and when it first met the eagur of a pastor. Since the first of May, all eye of the early settler, as be emerge these have continued to be carefully from the distant wood to bury himself maintained; the Sabbath school, how- in the rank herbage of the surrounding ever, having been transferred to the prairie, it doubtless seemed like an islet, superintendence of an experiened mem- 'to which distance lent, if not enchantber of the church. Convinced that | mont, at least a tinge of azure. The this portion of our country needs, pre- i neighboring population is very much eminently, the influence of intelligent is cattered, and for their greater conve-Bible Christians, we have felt that the inience, meetings have been had at dif-candid and prayerful study of the sacred referent points. There are few professors acriptures could not be too earnestly fof religion, and fewer still, who are coninculcated, nor too sedulously promoted. I sistent, devoted Christians. At Port-The cause of education has received | land, however, at the south end of "the continued attention. Means have been, Island," a Babbath school has been for a year or two, in progress, designed opened and furnished with tracts as a to elevate and enlighten the young. A temporary substitute for a library. This lyceum has been organized, a few books | point hes 16 miles distant from Chicag gathered as the nucleus of a library, and 12 miles from Thorn Grove. In which, by correspondence with east- connexion with the last-named sattleern friends, we have been aiming to ment, it would furnish an interesting enlarge.

in May, the church received an acces- by a yoke of sluggish cattle. sion of fourteen members, most of them

by letter. At Thorn Grove, a flourishing settlement, twenty rolles eastward, where 1 In reference to the field of my labors. spend one Sabbath in four, there is it is an encouraging fact, that there are much to encourage. Beside an enter- (some who sigh over the desolations prising little community of Irish Pres- | around them, and who feel that they byterians—among whom a church is have been sent hither for a nobler obsoon to be organized, and who, while "ject than the increase of their worldy they hope to enjoy the occasional labors possessions. But they are few, feels, of a minister connected with the "Re- often isolated, and tempted, from disformed Presbyterians," would also join couragement, to sink into inactivity. with others in sustaining any orthodox. The features of our little communities clergyman—there are a number of vary essentially, according to the mould families of eastern people, who would of influence into which they are cast. make sacrifices in order to secure the The prevailing lendency in this reordinances of the canctuary. Here the us, however, as I humbly concerve, latiyoung meet every Sabbath for the study tudinarian. Too much indifference exof the Bible; a general disposition is 1sts to ecclemantical order, as well as manifested to attend upon public wor- evangelical doctrine; and the scarcity ship; and the minds, especially of the of religious teachers induces a disposiyouth, seem affected under the exhibition to encourage those who propagate tion of truth. Although no Presby- error. Unitarizmsm, as taught by a terran or Congregational church has sect styling themselves " Christ-jane, yet been organized, I cannot but hope gus the error most sedulously and sec-

Before my entrance upon the work | that the institutions of the Gospel may of the ministry, we had at this point an be permanently sustained among them-interesting Bible class and Sabbath "Blue Island" is a ridge of land seveschool; sustained a regular weekly | ral unles in extent, covered with sparse prayer meeting, and the monthly con- timber, enclosed with low verdant praifield for the labors of a messionary. Its The influence of temperance princi- [vicinity to Chicago will incure its rapid ples so far pervades this little commu- settlement. It has afforded me much nity, that no individual within its limits ! pleasure to observe families, once accusis known to use, improperly, intoxics- | tomed to costly vehicles, willing to ting drinks. On the second Sabbath seek the place of worship, though draws

#### General aspect of the field,

casefully propagated within the limits of my field. Universalism and Deism, have also their advocates.

#### Walcome aid-

I have received my commission, and **I assure you,** it was with joy that I read it to my companion, for we were in

great need.

Since last March I have preached once, twice or three times every Sabbath, either in the village, or within five or six miles round. In the month of April we had a communion season, at which time four were received to the number of believers in this place. About the last of August, we commenced a protracted meeting which continued over the following Sabbath. The truth was prenched with clearness by two of your missionaries who were present, and much good seed sown. The congregation on this occasion was very large, varying from 100 to 300 impentent men and women. The meeting was a soleran one—two young men profeesed religion, and our church was much revived on this occasion; and since that time, up to the present, I have preached, or lectured, every evening, to large congregations in our village or vicinity.

#### Various experience.

We received to the communion of our church at our last sacramental meeting, 12 members, who indulged a hope during the season of refreshing.

My discouragements are numerous, growing principally out of pecuniary embarrassments. Sometimes too I inquire despondingly, "what have I done!" And when, on review, I find I have done nothing in comparison with what ought to be done, or even what I might do, I yet hope I have not labored altogether in vain. Soon after I came here, near three years ago, a church of 23 members was collected together, of those who were truly as sheep without a shepherd. This little band has increased to 46—that is, just doubled.

would not meet the demands that might be made on me to-day. What adds still more to my embarrassment is, I have had the misfortune to lose my horse, and the inconvenience of doing without one in my situation, is indeed great. Here is an unavoidable expense of 40 or 50 dollars. So you see we have some struit places in our paths.

From Rev. G. C. Wood, Manchesters

Since my last report, I have preached one half of my time at Whitehall, and the rest at this and several other places, where the labors of a missionary were very much needed, and had I been able to meet the demand for my labors, I might have found many places more to offer the Gospel to precious souls, who were living without any stated means of

I am the only Presbyterian minister in this county, and preach half of my time in Green County, where there is but one minister of our denomination. My nearest ministerial brother west, is at Pittsfield, more than thirty miles distant, and in the east the destitution is still greater. Besides preaching twice each Sabbath, J have attended regularly one Sabbath school, and often two. I have this season the general superintendence of eight Sabbath schools, one of which meets only once in two weeks. This school I superintend myself, and indeed am the sole teacher: the school is small, containing about thirty scholars, all of whom can read and are in one class; and never do I enjoy myself more than when engaged in giving instructions to this class of precious youth and children. And what renders the employment still more delightful is their strict attention and eager desire to learn.

#### Sickness and Denth.

The past season has been very sickly in this section of country, and I have been often called to visit the sick, and by proper instructions to endeavor to prepare the dying for the solemn exchange of The whole of my income for a year, worlds. Again have we been called to

member in the church at Whitehallone who was ever at his post, and whose usefulness in the Sabbath school will be much missed. But what was the loss of his dear family and of the church, was his gain; he had made his peace with God, and had a precious Savior to stand by him in the trying hour; to him death had lost its terrors, and he was: ready to depart and be forever with the Lord. His language was, "all is well."

#### OHIO.

From Rev. A. D. Chapman, Kingston

The Holy Spirit's presence has been, at times, during six months past, manifested in the solemnity of the congregations, which has encouraged me in repeating my efforts. In my country meetings, we have frequently as large congregations as ordinarily at the meeting-house. The largest log-cabins or school-houses are filled, and not more than half the assemblage can be seated within, while the rest are seated in front of the door without. Sometimes the female portion of the congregation fill the house, and the males are seated without. On such occasions I stand in the door, and thus can address the whole conveniently. I have had new and repeated invitations to preach in different sections, more than I have been able to perform. I have preached; regularly and statedly at five different points within the bounds of Kingston, the extreme points of which are twelvemiles spart. If I am not deceived, our influence in the surrounding country is gaining in extent and strength, and at home, I trust, losing nothing.

#### An oril in the West.

One great hindrance to the success of the Gospel, is a spirit of worldliness, | Such devotion to the world makes the piety of professing Christians unstable, their religious zeal fitful, and their example less powerfully felt in favor

mourn the loss of another prominent views and begets a hungering for excitament. When once they are waked up, no sacrifice seems too great, no pains are spared to fan the flame. Excitement appears to be the great thing of religion, and he that has the most of the one possesses the largest share of the other. This disease infects not only those denominations whose general usages favor it, but it is a general malady of all denominations—a spiritual epidemic. My whole course has been directed to the removal and curing of this fitful epidemic. Indirect efforts have appeared to me the only means that promise any considerable or lasting success.

> The successful operation of Bible class instruction, and such other means as bring Bible truths extensively to bear upon the conscience, are those upon which the more intelligent part of christian community rely, as those that will render more solid the picty of the church. There are those who thirst for, and labor to effect this desirable reform.

#### Weich church at Columbus, O.

From Rev. S. Howell, Paster.

Since my last quarterly report, I have been greatly encouraged in my labors here. There is continued manifestation of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit of God upon the little flock that is under my care. Our meetings are well atteuded, and a deep feeling is exhibited for the conversion of the impenitent. During the summer, we have had the privilege to see many turning from the evil of their ways unto the living God. Our little church, since last spring, has more than doubled their number. We were then 31 in communion; at present we are 56. I am happy to inform you also, that we have raised subscriptions for building a new church. We have bought a lot in a very eligible part of the city, and have commenced to build. We are but a small and feeble people; yet we determine to do our best to advance the cause of our dear Redeemer. Dear of godliness. It circumscribes their brethren, pray for us; that this little

spark of the fire of God's grace may become a burning and a shining light,

### Prom Rev. A. Boutelle, Alexandria, O.

The year opened somewhat auspiciously upon us. During the winter and spring an increased interest in religious matters seemed apparent among the people, and we hoped the Holy Spirit was about to descend with his converting and sanctifying influences, even till the summer's sun dawned upon us. Many were willing to attend an inquiry meeting, and a few had hope for themselves in the pardoning mercy of God. Our Sabbath congregations are larger than they were last year, and our Sabbath school has nearly doubled its numbers. Still we have to contend with all the usual opposing influences, which make a western missionary's life so much an up-hill business. Yet we faint not, though sickness is quite prevalant, and the groan of " hard times" is still heard in the midst of us.

#### **Bedjention of a charch, and installs** tion of the Paster.

On the 15th of June last, our new meeting-house was dedicated to the worship of God, and on the succeeding day I was installed pastor of this church. These meetings were well attended, our house was crowded on both days, and all expressed themselves delighted with the exercises. An extract from my sermon at the time will convey some

facts in our history.

"Solomon was 7 years in building the temple at Jerusalem, we have been nearly as long in planning and executing our enterprise. Money has been zuite a stranger in our operations. have raised most of the sums by 'barr' several times over; and have often wit like ancient Israel, when they said the time is not come in which the Lord's some should be built.' And I wish now e call your attention to one important act to illustrate a scripture promise, them that honor me, I will honor." This church was organized 20 years ago rith 10 members. For the first 16 years

on an average, were added to the church. Within 4 years from this month, including the time we have been erecting and finishing this house of worship, 60 have been added to the church, an average of 15 a year, and with preaching only half of the time. The Lord loveth the gates of Zion, and will bless the people who provide such gates for his glory. We might have continued to worship in echool-houses, log cabins, and wagonshops, and been as unable to-day to build a house of worship, as when the church was first organized. The promise is true-' Them who honor me. I will honor.' It has been verified in our God loves the sacrifice which costs us something, and if this house has cost come money, many anxieties and many prayers; yet I trust no one feels the poorer for this effort. This house is worth more than it has cost. We have been enriched by it in every respect. It has brought money into our purees, instead of taking money out, by increasing the value of our property. Aside from all spiritual blessings, we are actually richer than when we commenced this house of worship. May we continue to realize the truth and realize it in our individual experience, that 'to him who giveth, it shall be given again.' "

Our people feel anxious to relieve you of the burden of sustaining a Home missionary at this place as soon as possible. Yet western congregations are so fluctuating, that I hope with trembling. As it is, I think many churches in the East, receive and from a religious public in supporting their ministers, whose ability is far greater than many churches here, that ask for no such

STOP.

From Rev. G. S. Johnson, Lucas Co.,

#### Mappy effects of a revisul,

At the time of my last report, we had just enjoyed a season of deep religious interest, and that we then hoped, ere long, to organize a church as one of the results of that interest. We have not been disappointed. Some 8 or 10 individuals have publicly entered into f its existence, only about 2a year, up- | covenant with the Lord and with one another. Five or six more will probably | witnessed in almost every missionery soon follow the same example. Prayer | tour : they often impart a new impalse meetings are now regularly sustained of interest in the work in which I am on the Sabbath, in the village where the congaged, and more than compensate for grateful to God. To Him be all the for all they give. glery.

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#### A Stimiounry tour in the wilderness.

No christian reader ought to rice from the perumi of such facts as the following without using the question, "Lord what wilt thou have me to do" in this work? Can any regenerate heart contemplate these destitute and dying men, hungaring for the Gospel, and not , pointments, and to the fact that the pasdo comething for their relief?

tours whenever there has been an op- He still persevered in urgent appeals portunity. Near the close of the last for preaching, and said, that if I could quarter, I made a tour of about thirty anot preach to them, I must obtain some miles in a half circle, calling on the fa- | other man; and that he was willing to milies scattered along that distance, do all he could for his support. I some On my return, I took a direct course, in times feel almost distracted and hardy order to visit families living in the know which way to turn, when there woods, by whose dwellings no public are so many calls for me to preach that woods, by whose dwellings no public are so many calls for me to preach that road passed—only paths led from those I cannot fulfil. In one town, filters dwellings to the road. About half way miles distant from me, there are sevehome, I found a family in whose welfare ity interesting young men, who would my sympathies were greatly culisted. resort to a place of religious worship. The man had been sick nearly a year, on the Sabbath, instead of going to the and his wife six months. Their land | tavern, if they could have a minister. was their only means of support—could Can you not send them some faithful they have health to work it, it would minister of the Lord Jesus! afford a very comfortable support; but a having been deprived of that, they were discouraged and suffered exceedingly from depression of spirits. Soon after much for which to be truly grateful conversation had commenced, they began. The tide of intemperance has been to weep, and seemingly knew not what stayed and rolled back-eouls have, we they should do. I told them, if need be, trust, been brought from nature's darkthe people would furnish them provisions , nees to God's marvellous light-tw and that they should not suffer; at the churches have been organized, and same time directing them to the only much good, in a variety of ways, been true source for consolation and support, accomplished. For all this let us praise The man had for several months longed the Lord. While grateful, I would also to have some one come and tell him, be humble, that I have been no more what he most do to be saved. I trust faithful in the service of my heavenly the call was not in vain. They seemed Master. In behalf of the people who

church has been organized, when there all the hardships and self denial I am is no preaching. Family alters have called to endure. I often think, that if the been set up in dwellings where the voice | friends of Home Missions could witness of prayer had never been heard, and a the temporal and spiritual joy, which large increase of moral influence diffused | they are indirectly the means of impartin the community. For the blessings of ing to so many hearts, they would feel that revival we can never be sufficiently the meetings rewarded an hundred fold

Going on a little farther I met a man whom I had seen before, and he complained very much because I had not presched oftener in his settlement. Said he, 'I am a wicked man, and the people of the neighborhood are wacked. and that is the very reason why we should have the Gospel preached to us." I referred him to the number of my spple who did concthing towards my sup-I have as usual performed missionary away from them so much of the time

#### Baview of the year,

In the review of the year past, I feel to be grateful for it, and I left them com- have been aided by your Society, weals, paratively cheorful. Similar facts are I express their unfeigned gratitude.

#### PHILADELPHIA

#### Mome Missionary Society.

Ve learn from the researches of the Secre
7, Rev. E. R. FARCHILD, as stated in the

Report, that "The territory covered by this

firsty includes an area of not less than 65,000

are miles, whose population exceeds two

Is helf millions; and while much has been
seted in supplying its destitutions, and

h success has attended the efforts, as

eatly to encourage the friends of this kind

benevolent labor, there remains much to

done. More churches, more missionaries,

t more liberal support to those now in the

vice of the Society are urgently need-

E New-Jersey are many feeble and waste ces, into which laborers ought to be sent, which, for want of them, remain unculted, and are worse than lost to the cause morality and religion.

m Delaware the proportion of evangelical staters, to the entire population, is about and to two thousand. Many in the state , therefore, destitute of the regular instruction of the living ministry.

theryland is the strong hold of the Romish arch. Large portions of the population are assected with, and burdened by, the false 2 destructive system of religion taught by r priests, though condemned by the word Bod. So far as a known to the Committee, see is not a Presbyterian or Congregational mister in one half of the counties of the tap.

in Pennsylvania are many destitute places, th east and west of the Alleghany mounno—in the old as well as newly settled disote. In the northern portion of the state, the settlements are comparatively new come of its districts the population is quite are and widely scattered, and in others it more dense and compact; yet the ordigy hindrances to the support of the Gospel, maily found connected with the new ttlements, in other portions of our counf, exist in these places. In many instana, therefore, the people are but partially mplied with the stated service of the minry. More than double the number of rangelical ministers now laboring in the athern counties of the state, and in those i wents of these interesting districts."

In supplying these destitutions, the Philadelphia Home Musionary Society has gone forward with increasing enterprise and success from year to year. Among the difficulties which it meets, is specified the following:—

#### Popular ignorance.

The number of the unlearned in this field is prinfully large. From statistics believed to be correct, it appears that more than 56,000 of the white population, scattered over it, and upwards of twenty years of age, (a number nearly as large as the entire amount of the white population of the state of Delaware,) can neither read nor write.

As disclosing the necessities of this field, this is an item of affecting interest. Proportionably as such a state of society obtains, the success of destroyers seems morally certain; especially where there are not counteracting influences from evangelical teachers.

The friends of moral improvement on the field of this Society, are appealed to by the Secretary in the following

#### Comparative view.

The state of New-York comprises a territory of about 45,000 square miles, which is an area of about 20,000 square miles less than that covered by the Philadelphia Home Missionary Society; yet in that part of the state which lies north of the counties of Delaware and Green, there were employed, under the direction of the central and western agencies of the American Home Missionary Society, during the year preceding the one now closing, one Aundred and thirty-seven musiconaries, which is more than double the number employed by the Philadelphia Home Missionary Society over a territory of nearly twice the extent, and containing nearly or quite double the number of inhabitante.

whiled with the stated service of the minby. More than double the number of
suggetical ministers now laboring in the
substant counties of the state, and in those
substant counties of the state, and in those
substant counties of the state, and in those
substant counties of the state, and in those
substant counties of the state, and in those
substant counties of the state, and in those
ing, by the missionary society of that
state, eighty-three missionaries, which
is twenty-two more than has been em-

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of more than ten times the extent, and containing nearly four times the num-

ber of inhabitants.

Of the wirdom of the policy that seeks to erect an altar, and establish an evangelical minister, wherever a congregation can be gathered and sustained, there can be no doubt. The interests of the people for the life that " now in." and also for that which " is to come,

are promoted by it.

In the places referred to, where the work of Home Missions has been so vigorously prosecuted, churches have oprung up within a few years with un-[ exampled rapidity, revivals have been of frequent occurrence, and vast multitudes of the population have been con-The wealth of the verted to God. people has not been diminished, but decidodly increased: and it is believed that larger amounts of funds for supporting the Gospel at home and abroad, for comforts, at other times, unless metiorating the condition of the human engaged in active duties, you would find him race, and promoting its welfare, have in the midst of his aplended library, variousebeen annually furnished by them, than by any other places of equal extent in ture and valuable to science and literature, the United States.

#### Labore of a Jongit.

We extract the following from a panegyric on the life and labors of a Roman Catholic! Bishop of one of the Western States. We have no means of knowing how just are the encomiums bestewed on his spirit and efforts; but taking it for granted that there is no exaggeration, the picture may form an instructive ! sindy for those who go forth as the heralds of a purer faith. If each talents and learning, are devoted with so great forgotfainess of soif and such abundant toil, to propagate a system of delusion; what should we not expect in those i God has emancipated from the bondage of superstition, and who are sustained by the consciousness that they bear with them the unadulterated message of housen, and that the Savier himself is with them. " even to the end of the world?"

ployed the past year by the Philadelphia Treneration. His exhautations to virtue and Home Missionary Society, on a territory plety could scarcely fall of effect; because he recommended only what he practiced him-self. No standard of christian or priestly ex-cellence to which he pointed, could appear too high , since he was himself a living in stance of its attainment. If forgetful of this earth, he always pointed and altured to heaven, he also led the way. His ploty was beaven, he also led the way. His ploty was most tender and affectionals; and he showed clearly by hie example what it is to love God, with one's whole heart and whole soul, a with all the powers of one's mind. In all things he was a model to those subject to his direction. His hours of sleep were few, and long before the morning's dawn he arese to converse, with his God and give to him the

first fruits of the day.

Ills time was all divided between prayer and labor. He loved so well "the beauty of the house of the Lord, and the place where his glory dwelleth," that he would spend whole hours kneeling before the blessed mcrament, and eventually he made it a rule, whenever it was practicable, to recite the divine office in its hely presence. Thisher he would repair on returning from a long journey during the rigors of winter, and, until he had satisfied this devotion, no persuasions could induce him to attend to his personal comforts, at other tunes, unless he was ed by the writings of the Fathers and Doctors of the Church, and whatever besides, is most pureuing his devoted studies with intense application and wonderful activity of mind, or committing to paper, for the benefit of others, the results of his projected investigations. Ris recreation was but variety of labor. When his wearied mind demanded its turn of relatation, the most arduous bodily toil succeeded: and this round of exertions, mental and oneporcel, was kept up with an elasticity of agi-rits and activity of mind truly surprising. Af-ter a journey of fifty miles, performed on fast in a single day, book in hand, praying s reading by turns, and scarcely stopping to take the simple refection that nature required, he would meet his friends in the evening with a freehuese of spirits and gayety of converm-tion which could not be surpassed. If as a penter he had made an appointment, no chate-cle could hinder him from keeping it. The mountain terrent, swellen with westry rules and overflowing its banks, could not stop him. If other means of crossing it were not at hand, he plunged into its freezing tide, and amid means of floating ice every to the comsite shore. No encritice of comfort or not sery repose, neither hunger nor thirst, nor st mer's bests nor winter's colds, could che his enthusiastic real, or come him to fail to punctuality to his engagement. But his ch rity towards the poor was, perhaps, the me edifying trust in his character. It did not on sist in merely pitying their miseries and a horting others to relieve them. He was His cheerful piety, amiable manners, and lively interest in the welfare of his pupils, were sure to win their hearts: his eminent own hands he bore the amiatance which they haliness of life assured not only respect, but

normary to his own comfort, to bestow them to demon observing victim of poverty. But he tonued to delight in suffering himself, that he might alterints the sufferings of others. Ingretitude on their part but inflamed his cha-dty rhe more. The luget, who drove him but his door by day, could not prevent him from bringing cluthes and previous to his sendy family by night. However careful he night be to concool his extraordinary good within, the general tenur and spirit of his confunt sould not be halden from the young ec-fundanties when he taught by word and ex-aught. The whole neighborhood ground will attest the happy offects of his mixtowary tails, his instructions, his prayers, his authorichable charity. Where is the poor ann's cuttage that he has not entered as a samenger of peace and marry? Who was lak, and he did not vast and comfort him? The was in want, and he did not afford him, or though he was himself and always wish-to be—some charitable relief. What and was there so rough, what weather so inlament, what night so dark, that he would ut fly on foot and shore, to minister the sweet quantations of religion. Did scandals arise? flow his coul burned within him, until the mindal was extinguished and the evil remo-ied! Were neighbors at enmity? He was sen covering under the fury of a winter farm, and policed with driving elect and enow, a he returned a consolerable distance from a bleated work of reconciliation. It was to annivermey of that day on which our Ba-for died to make our peace with God. But the our recount the innumerable metances this disinterested seed, his burning charity, in heroic self denial. How many of his bituous deads—how many acts of benevosanght to light before the assembled ani-

the on the great day, where every one hall receive his proper retribution.

The was appeared limbs of Viscennes, Ho wild gladly have avoided this appointment, in would have preferred on humble retro-tint to any post of hunor, not to add of smo-mont, for that he ever dedamed as unusured a priest. A spleadid generouser he ty of a priori. A aplendid epocopacy ho mald undoubtedly have declined. But to the new ascrification to take up has lot in paerry and privation among entire strongonign for from whatever was dear to him on Tornience for openating the gird tidings of dention, and causing God's name to be hotred to the riving West, and to use his saffato in his mother country to procure mistenrise and other means, for earrying on the talk of redemption in the lead of his adopun, this his spirit of self-denial, his need, his i unity would not permit him to refuse At Vinconnes he found homeelf in the most

ping circumstances. He was a stranger, or and alone. He saw around him little then the wrenks of the Catholic fiith

thus likewilly "feeding the hungry and clothing the maked." His benevatores was ingo-fer labur, but the ground was almost unbrations in obtaining means for its exercise has Every thing was to be commonred, and Hany a time he stripped himself of garments all was to be effected by himself. Destitute so he was of a very human means of surcess, he applied with courage to his allutted task, and while he fractly exposed himself to "the heat and burthen of the day," he prayed with ferver and confidence to the "Lard of the harvest, that he would send inheren into his harvest." In less than eight munths be little travelled mure than a thomsand miles on harvebuck, over suids almost impracticable. had visited every part of his extensive discuss, and was as familiar with the minutest effcomstance regarding its missions and those of the West in general, as if the while of his value to life had been devoted to them #3clustraly. In a short time he had aparted a college, established at his own expense a free echool, which is attended by from seventy to eighty pupils, and funniled another fur girle together with an explain asylom, under the superintendence of the sisters of charity In order to carry on these various schemes of beneficence, and actuated by a spirit of humility and self-donial he submitted to many previous, which his declining health could ill sustain. The bishop, clergy, saminormne and echolors of the college occupied the same house, took their meals in the same refectory, and in every respect constituted but one inmity. He received no privileges to himself the would have no advantages or comforts, which he could not share with all-His labore were so multifarrous and burther nome, that they would acarroly be cradible to those who did not know his wanderful activity of mind and powers of endurance addition to the occupations I have already mentioned, he tought theology in his somi-nary, gave lessess in French in one of his non-demics, furnished a large amount of histori-cal and antiquarian information to the literary sections of Vincennes, wrote twice a month to every priest in his discress and main-tained an extensive currespondence with almost every part of Enrope and America.

#### Mitologories to Lown.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that nive of the eleven missingaries to Joyce, (two bring datamed by sickness,) whom we mentioned in our last, as laving received with-to be an instrument in the hands of their instructions in the South Church in Andover, Mass., Sopt. 38-met, by agreement, in Bullalo, on Saturday, the 7th of Octobor, on their way to their destined field of labor, and were received with grout herpitality and kindness. On Usbbuth afternoon, they had the privilege of sitting down together at the communion table, with the members of the first Prosbyterias Church in that city. In the evening, a public appeting at dissipline of the original settless. Look- of great interest was hald, addressed by

Rev. Mesers Salten, Romann, E. Adams, Hotohisson, and Lase, and also by Rev. Paor. Post of Illinois College, who, with the Iowa band and four other missionaries destined for Michigan and Wisconsin, left Buffalo for Chicago the next evening, in the Missouri. We have heard, at the time of our going to press, of their safe arrival at the Manitou leles in Lake Michigan, and hope, in our next, to record their welcome reception in the Territory, which is to be the field of their future labor.

The Buffalo Gazette of the 10th of Oct., after making mention of their arrival and of the public meeting which they addressed, remarks:—

"We are glad to see Protestant New England alive to the necessity of scattering religious and scientific light and knowledge

the forcible language of Professor Post,
ples for the West, is a pien for the East.
the West sine, the East will sin with her.
the West falls, she will drag down the East
with her. The chain of great lakes on size
North, and the Mississippi and her arms on
the West, whose navigable waters would is
a straight line, surround the globe, bind the
East and the West so indissolubly together,
that the fate of one, must be the fate of the
other.'

"We cannot refrain from mying that we have seldom seen so many men banded together in an enterprise, who seemed to pussess such sterling good sense, and humble quiet characters, coupled with firmness and decision, as did these young men."

Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S. from Sept. 1et to Oct. 1st, 1843.

Res. D. Beers, Orient, L. I.
Rev. B. G. Lowry, Rockville, Ind.
Rev. W. P. Hotchkies, Centraville, Mich.
Rev. P. H. Case, White-water, Wis.
Rev. Ass. Turner, half the time, in destitute pin-

ces ia lown,

Rev. S. P. Dunham, Logan, O.

Not in commission last year.

Rev. Luther Fernham, to go to Western Michigan.

Rev. Henry Kingsley, to go to Kentucky.

Rev. John V. Downs, Northern Lifnein.

The Treasurer of the American Home Mussionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from Sept. 1st to Oct. 1st, IIII

MAINE-		Miss. Soc., \$95; by Rev. G. W. Per-	
Relfast, John S. Caldwell, by H. David-		kins,	114 🐯
Portland, David Hall,	1 00 5 00		
Semer, a Lady,	1 09		
Waldo, Seary Davidson,	9 00		135 00
NEW-HAMPSHIRE-	2 40		200 00
Claremont, bequest of Miss Lucy Ann		Naw-Haven, First Cong. Ch., to coust, Wm. G. Hooker, L. M.,	70.00
Whittlesey, by N. Whittlesey,	90 00		
Portsmouth, North Church, by D. Knight,	50 00	Maithy.	251 36
VERMONT-	20 40	Church St. Ch., Bab. Behool, by A. C.	
Townsend, Cong. Ch. and Soc., to const.		Chamberlain,	18 80
Ray Horstio N. Graves, a L. M.,	30 00	North Fairfield, Weston Cong. Ch., by	
MASSACHUSETTS-		Rev. C T. Prentice,	19 B
Missionary Society, of which \$60 is to		Norwalk, First Ch., bal., 50 cts.; Bab.	
cosst. Hev. Alexander J. Sessions, and		Sch., Male Cines, No I, \$8 75,	3 95
Mes Mary H. Lord, Life Members,	1900 00	Ridgefield, bequest of the late Mrs.	
East Hampton, Hon. S. Williston, L. D.,		Clarises Bonedict, by R. B. Keeler,	
and Mrs. 8. Williston, L. M.,	1.50 00	Ex'r.	ON 05
Edgarton, Miss C. Coffin.	5 00	Stonington, Ladice' Aux., by Mice L A.	
Hadley, Mass Dorothy Williams,	10 00,		
Northbridge, in full of legacy of the lete		Mrs. Peter Crary, of New-York, a L. M.,	
Miss Sarah Flotcher, by E. W. Flotcher,	147 50		
Coll., by J. L. Dickloson,	7 00	part to const. Joseph Chesseboro, n L .	h =
West Springfield, in part of lagacy of the		M.; Freight, 64.	34°
late Rev. J. L. Pomeroy, by L. Strong.		NEW-YORK-	-1
Esq., Adm'r.,	200 00	Acgyle, Levi Hopkins.	10 00
Williamstown, Fem. Char. Sec., by Mrs.		Brooklyn, First Press, Ch., John Rankin,	27 66
M. Smedley,	19 50	South Presh. Ch., mon. con. coll., by	
CONNECTICUT—		Mr. Davesport,	19 36
Brenford, James F. Lineley, L. M., \$30;		Catabili, avails of Javanile Fair, by Rev.	
A & B. Linsley, \$8; by H. E. Hodges,	38 98	G. N. Judd,	32 60
Brooklyn, Cong. Ch. and Boc., by Rav.		Maiden, Ladies, for freight, by Rev. J.	- **
G. J. Tilletson,	01.76		5 00
Greenwick, Ladies' Stileon Becev. Soc.,		New Rochelle, Mrs. Hannah Browster,	4 10
Miss Serah Lewis, Tr.,	220 00	414- 541-41121	
Meriden, Ladies' Miss Bor. \$80 30; Juv.		Allen & Ch., Dr. T. Ritter, "Sret	40.00
		fruite,"	18 60-



THE HOME	MISSIONARY.	167
6., W. M. Halstod, 190 09 2h., Mrs. Parker, to coust.	Juffrey, Mrs. Edith Parker, Keene, Cong. Ch., 661 25; mag. com. coll.,	3 00
Busell, of Bockester, N. L. 250 . W. W. Chester,	\$68 63; individuale, \$65 58, Marlborou b, Cong. Ch., \$17 95; Zev. G.	116 46
70 00 7h., M. H. Newman, 95 00	Lyman, \$4, Harrisville, Mon. con. coll.,	21 95 10 16
rol, No. 34, by Mr. Lester, 1 08 Pr. Ch., by A. Lathrop, 56 00	Baunv. Soc., \$10; Ladjes' H. M. S., \$15 75,	60 07
s, Man Phoba Dayton, \$5;	Ronbury, Cong. Ch., SN; Desc. S. Frost,	19 38 33 66
rocker, \$5. 10 00 L. Mary Richards, by Rev. 10 00	83, Bwanzy, Cong. Ch., Troy, Cong. Ch., \$21 33; Ladjes' Benev.	11 50
d Hayes, to coost, Mrs.	Soc., 85 13, Winchester, Cong. Ch.,	96 56 93 60
shanor, Eschmond, Va., a 50 00		56 00
MRIA- kty, Ladica' H. M. S., by	Rillsborough Canter, legacy of Mcs. S. Gammel,	10 00 31 70
r. Dr Armstrong, 5 00	Pertamenth, Cong. Ch., Epping Cong. Ch., Concord, First Cong. Ch., 190 45; N. Bal-	6 14
LINA- rer, Rev. H. P. Taylor, 5 00	lard, \$2,	28 46 28 78
resh. Ch., by Rev. J. D.,	Stratham, Cong. Ch., Ackworth, Cong. Ch., \$30; Mrs. B. Duneau,	f 00
1 00	Bristol, Rev. D. O. Morton,	80 00 5 00
r Rev. A. Boutelle, 10 71 rs Lucy Day, by Bev. G.	Meredith Village, Mrs. Sanburn,	9 00 9 00 9 00
teb. Ch., by Rev. E. Buck-	Bathlehem, Coug. Ch., Fraucoux, Coug. Ch.,	8 to 13 50
inaley, 1 00 h. and Cong., by R. Kont, 25 00	Bandwich, Cong. Ch., Meson, Cong. Ch.,	19 80 13 65
J, Rev. E. Garland, 1 90	Brookline, Cong. Ch.,	16 56 90 00
oug. Ch., by Rev. J. H. 6 70 at Cong. Ch., by Rev. D. L.	Hancocs, Cong. Ch., Sanbornton, Cong. Ch., Pittafield, Cong. Ch.,	13 47 10 84 98 <b>6</b> 5
3h., by Rav. J. Porter, 5 00	Greenland, Cong. Ch.	5 00
seb. Ch., by Rev. G. East-	#8 74, Mount Verson,	22 49 35 50
.Ch., by N. R. Hackell, 15 00 ng. Ch., by Rev. G. Kest-	Wife, \$4,	19 00
97	Gilmanton, Mr. R. P. Lane, Loudonderry, Presb. Ch., Holtis, Legacy of Ralph W. Jewett,	17 00 17 00 1 100
t. Ewing, by Rev. W. C.	Hudson, a female friend, Dalson,	50 IT 100
office, 20 00	45, Mrs. Davidson, \$30,	MIT 100
J. CORNING, Transmer.	Langdon, Mrs. H. Prentice, \$5   Miss H. S. Prentice, \$1, Center Harber, Cong. Ch.,	6 00 19 57
ttions of Olething, bc.	Decrtog, Miss E. Fisher, \$30; Mrs. A. Fish- or, \$15.	45 90
Ladies' Renev. Suc., a box.	Candin, Cong Ch., Windham, Presb. Ch.,	65 98 26 80
, a box, \$30. Ladies, a box, \$140. Mass. I sides a box \$58.	Northampton, Cong. Ch., Bedford, Kev. M. Savaga,	5 00 5 00
Mass., Ludies, a box, \$58. ng. Soc., a barrel, \$35. ng.	Concord, Rev. B.P. Stone, 35; Mrs. B.P. Stone, 35; Rev. D. J. Noyee, 35; Mrs. Calhous, 35,	98 00
as, a barrel, \$60.	Boscawen, Esst, Abiel Gerriab, Hopkinton, Cong. Ch., \$11 85; Rev. Mr.	39 00
6 box.	Kimbati, \$5; Mrs. Mary Farrington, \$3; Mrs. E. Kelly, \$1,	90 56
rending Oct. 1st, 1843. Rev. B. etary.	Exeter First Cong. Ch., Pembroke, Cong. Ch., Westmissister, Vt., Rev. Mr. Arnold,	13 31 16 32 5 00
ev. F. P. Smith, 5 00	Salem, Man. con. coll.,	5 <b>60</b> 16 24
1 00 2 00 • of churches, 4 50	Hauover, Enst, Key. John M. Elle,	30 99
Aroneo of churches, 25 50	Derry, Presb. Soc.,	18 80 50 00
13 12 25 39	Hempston, mrs. Angan Leavit,	10 00 14 95 5 60
13 79	and months, conf. Carl	-
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### THE HOME

# The Treasurer of the Massach

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Society schumoledges the receipt of the former, from June 1st to October 1st, 1843.	Llowing	ľ
Milibury, 2d Cong. Ch.,	16 90	I
Lincoln, Roy. Mr. Nawhall's Society,	8 25	1
Sutton Cong Ch. and Society,	87 95 20 10	
Southtorough, Ledias Dom. Miss. Soc., Mortle Andover, Rev. Mr. Pagy's Soc.,	30 00	
Plymouth, Robinson Ch. and Suc.	14 00	
Randing, Young Ladies' Circle of Industry,	16 65	•
\$13.55; two individuals, \$2, Medway, Mou. con. cell., Rev. Dr. Ide's	15 55	•
Non.	19 00 88 80	1
Brookfield Amon., Rav. W. A. Nickols, Tr., Dudley, Cong. Ch. and Soc.,	19 36	
Yarmouth, Rev Mr Chase's Soc.	15 68	,
Templatun, Laden' Char Reading Sec.	55 00	Ì
Greenwich, La Hes' Boreas Soc.,	49 00	i
North I almouth, Cong. Sec.,	<b>10</b> U0	Į
Centerville, Stev. Mr. Bacon's Boc.,	17 50 39 49	1
Natick Rev. Mr Hunt's Sec., South Dartmouth, Ladies' Cent. Sec.,	10 00	j
Manefield, Rev. Mr. Blake's Soc.,	15 26	]
A friend in Measuchusette,	300 00	1
Jahby, Ladies' Association, Franklin, Rev. Mr. Southworth's Sec.,	14 48	l
Dana, Roy, Mr. Houghton's Soc.,	8 70	
Chilmark, Rov. L. A. Spelford, \$1; Desc. L. Atlen, \$1,	9 00	ļ
Wohurn, Coll. in Sab. School, \$10; Fem.	04.00	l
Char Read, Soc. \$10,	30 00	l
Holliston, legacy of Mrs. Beisey A. Berney, Millbury 1st Cong Ch and Soc.	65 46	ļ
West Drucut, Rev. Mr. Merrill's floc-	11 43	
Bandwice, a friend,	3 00 6 00	ľ
Francis, a Lady, by Rev. Dr. Dass. Brimfield, First Religious Society,	11 30	۱
Warehom, Rev Mr. Nott's S &.	15 09	ŀ
Bolchertown, Mrs. O. Bridgeonse,	3 00	-
Badley Teachers in Manot Holyoke Semi- nary, \$197; pupils, \$159.	\$79 00	Ī
Bedford, Fem. Char. Soc., Rev. Mr. Emery's	24 50	1
Ratland, Rev. Mr. Clark's Soc.	67 50	1
East Cambridge, Ladies' Sew. Circle.	4 53 99 57	I
Mauton, East, Parish, mon.con. coll., Hubbardston, Roy. Mr. Bidwell's Soc.,	23 50	
Medford, Ray, Mr. Baker's Soc.,	56 45	i
hadover, Mambers of Phillips' Academy,	36 00	ı
Wayland, Mrs. M. T. Bigslow,	30 00	ı
Ipawich, Musea M. & L. C. Lord,	30 00	ı
Mamburyport, Capt. Robort Balley, \$30;	100.00	ı
Med Mr. Dimmick's Boo., \$100, Medfield, legacy of A Woodward, Esq.,	180 00	1
in part.	100 00	1
Mathuan, Mr. Henry Speecer,	4 00	1
Cambridge, mon. con coll., in Rev. Mr.	98 44	1
Princeton, Ray, Mr. Harding's Soc.,	33 00	l
Brook field Amor., Ray W. A. Michold, Tr.,	183 50	'
Roston, friend, by T. P. Tenny, Charlestown, First Parish, coll.	150 00 65 44	•
Milibury, Jonathan Grout,	1 00	1
Roxbory, Spring &t. Cb.,	30 00 \$ 38	1
Quincy, Evan. Soc., Letties, Framingham, Holis Evangellesi Soc.,	72 13	1
Natick, First Cong. Soc., \$37 50; legacy of		1
Mus Rebecca Marshall, \$50,	87 50	1
Brighton, Rev. Mr. Adams' Soc., Haverhill, Rev. Mr. Lawrence's Soc.,	143 00 100 00	
Newbury, Ladin' H M Boo, Bellville		
parish.		ŀ
Amesbury, Laguey of Mosos Richards, Essex, North, Aux. Soc., S. Currier, Tress.,	850 00	ļ
Boaton, S. Blosford, dec., by his mother,	8 50	
Bouth Weymouth, Rev. Mr. Lewis' Son,	34 13	
Leties, Makies, Ladies' Benov. Sec.,	30 H3	J
		Ų

	MISSIONARY	November,	1648.
7	North Marshfield, Ruv. I	ile. Tappest's Soc.	7 90
ř	Westford, Fem. Cher. Se Newton, East Parish, Le	deer Mies. Bot	14 M 25 M
	Dennighto, two ladies, b	y W. Dunn,	- 15 <b>00</b>
10	Mariborough, Kev. Mr. I	Juy's Bot.,	30 95 5 <b>60</b>
15	Lowell, Man Eather Chu	LEP'	30 99
ķ	Newburyport, Ladies, Bradford, Rev. Mr. Mus	roe's Soo.	76 60
(Q (Q)	Wrentham, M. Everett,	Eaq.,	5 00
ij	Norfolk, Copletence, Pr	E. Aldes, Trons.	115 16
	West Newbury, Rev M Athol, Rev Mr. Chapma	t' folonia por'	95 70 10 40
5	Boxford, Rev. Mr. Cogg	ine' Soo.,	13 06
)0	Wordester, legacy of Lo	renan Gilbert,	25 to
Ŏ		Zvell Boc.,	6 70 5 M
)() ()()	Buston, a Ludy, by Rev.	, pr. agasa, choock's Moc	45 34
	Tamboodity, Mor and C	Oggias Sac.,	05 40
W	Beverly, Rev. Mr. Foo	Man Rec" Alf all	44 41
)Ú	Augustus P. Chamber	did. Lucarh Hone	46 GI
10	Plympton, Lucy Dexter, kins, \$2, Friend, \$1,	\$10 ! hosely mak-	12 00
10 19	East Medway, Roy Mr.	Harding's Soc.,	25.00
		Mr Colby's Bot.,	4 50 6 <b>30</b>
) (3)	Bridgewater, Fem. Hene North Chelmeford, Blov.	Mr. 1906., Mark's Res.	36 OF
V	Salem, Benev. Asenc. C.	rombie St. Ch.,	
10 10 10	Howard St. Ch.,		11 00
Ю	Ipowich, Rev. Mr. Pats'	Bos,	38 99
	Salom, Conference of C Legacy of Lydia Thu	courses, you set	100 00
0	Manchester, Contribution	n.	56 XX
ю		, Ladice, \$30 25;	
Q	Friend, 08 50,		9 75 6 71
16	Topofield, Cong. Ch. and	h i Kaca	49 00
N M	to a separate of the second of		
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Desiles of the Western	Armer et Germ	
Ю	Receipts of the Western from September let to	October 1st, 1843.	Res. J.
)4 10	A Marrier Committee		
	Albion, R. Clark, & M.	in part. 890: V. V.	
)()	Bullock, \$20 89; T.	C. Pauping, \$101	
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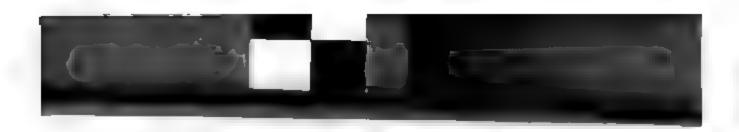
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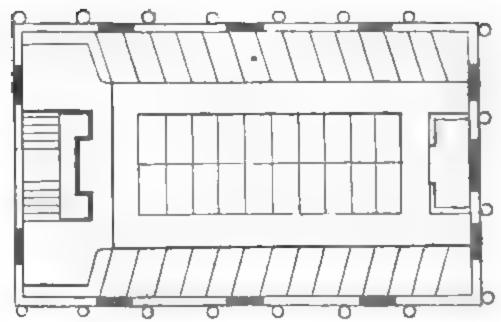




DORIC LOG CHURCH.



PLAN OF THE FLOOR.



The above is on a scale of 16 feet to the inch, i. e. 48  $\times$  30. Pews, 2½ feet wide. The shaded parts of the wall, represent the door and windows. See explanation of the plan, p. 171.



Go, . . . . . . . . PREACH the GOSPEL . . . . . . . . Mark xvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be sERT ! . . . . . . Rom. x. 15.

Yei. XVI.

### Plan of a Log Church.

1839, we published the plan of a church, which had the bonor of being adopted by many congregations, much, we are assured, to their advantage in point of expense, if not of Mate.

The style of building proposed in that plan, though comparatively cheap, involved one serious inconvenience, viz : that for almost the whole expense of the structure cash was requisite. The materials were such as must be bought, and the workmanship could only be done by regular mechanics. Hence, to many feeble congregations, the building of such a house of worship, was an impracticable enterprise, unless they should resort to the questionable expedient of begging assistance from other churches, or, what is still worse, should run in debt. We have therefire felt the necessity of some plan of building, which should be still more practicable for our frontler congregations, involving a smaller expenditure of money, and yet not sacrificing we of which, we are indebted to " the Spirit Spicopal Church.\*

The PLAN OF A LOG CHURCH, is "inbaded to illustrate the identity of a simple log , the worship of God, amid the green prairies

In the Home Missionary for Docember, !!atructure, with the perfect Doric Grecian Temple." It will be seen, that a Log Cabin may be a classical structure, and therefore that it is not necessarily, ungenteel. Indeed, " all the early ornaments of Doric architecture are but actual needful ports of the log structure, and evince its origin from the woods. The Doric circuit of columns, are nothing but the cabin's upright frame work of logs-the frieze, its necessary plate, binding them together—the cornice, its projecting roof covering-the 'triglyphs' in the frieze, the ends of umbers morticed into the plate—and the 'mutules' in the comice, simply the ends of the projecting rafters that go to form the construction of the roof." † We can readily conceive that a structure of this kind, if executed according to the accompanying plan, with such mechanical skill as may be found in almost every settlement, will be not merely adequate to the purposes for which it is intended, but likewise be truly ornamental. How often do gentlemen of taste and fortune contifiert and nestness. Various suggestions struct rustic cottages and other buildings, in here been made, some of which may, here- which the rudeness of the most primitive logspeed in our pages. That to which we house is laboriously imitated, at no small exchlattention in the present number, is a do- pense; and where the surrounding sconery in for a log church, for the principal fee- is of a rural character, the effect is always pleasing. If therefore we endure, and even "Missions," the Missionary periodical of the approve, the affectation of rusticity in cultivated grounds, why should not such an edifice he regarded as tasteful and becoming, even for

and the majestic forests of the West 7. At any rate, when a congregation, is able by the labor and gifts of its own members, to put up such a building as is here suggested, ought they not to do it, and to be contented with their ecosmmodetions, until they are able to build more expensively, rather than in appeal to the charity of other shurches for aid? This question but feebly expresses the feelings of hundreds at the East. During the present season the agento of some 30 or 30 western congregations have been traversing the older states, soliciting aid to build churches. In doing this they have repeated the story of the great "West," till the public our has almost become weary of the word, and there is danger that the people of the East will think the West does not try to help itself. And yet there is, i perhaps, not one of these congregations that could not build such a Deric temple as is suggested, with their own unaided resources. church-members was entirely gratuit Some cash, it is true, would be needful, but i besides many contributions in other way. the amount would be comparatively small. Then the plates, beams, aills, rafters and The principal expense would be in later, posts, which support the work overhead which they could furnish, and ought to be fell on the men, of course; and as we had willing to furnish, without going abroad, no cattle to drag large sticks, such things Every honest expedient within their reach not being owned by any person who is a should be tried, before appositing to others for member of my church, the male church estrintanco.

Perhaps this consideration can in no way , be more impressively illustrated, then by re- | ropes, each company selected their stick, s publishing the following example of tool and | ing up to the mountain by daylight. To potsovorance, in the exection of a sanctuary, exhibited by the converted natives of Hawaii got down the stick by dark, after much sell (Sandwich Islands), taken from the Miss. over beds of lava and ravines. The dis-Hereld, April, 1842.

" By the blessing of God we now have a times I went with them myself to ease comfortable and decent place of worship, age them, and found that by the time we

The building is 130 feet by fifty-seven on , ing's journey, besides being benumbed with the inside, laid up in stone and lime, with the cold and thoroughly wet with the dew saie walls twelve feet high, and lathed and on the fern and underwood through which plastered over-head in the form of a hollow we had to make our way.

half hexagon. The whole cost of the interpretation of the pay the workmen who laid up the building and the cost of the interpretation of the pay the workmen who laid up the building and the cost of the interpretation of the pay the workmen who laid up the building and the cost of the pay the workmen who laid up the building and the cost of the pay the workmen who laid up the building and the cost of the pay the workmen who laid up the building and the cost of the pay the workmen who laid up the building the cost of the pay the workmen who laid up the building the cost of the pay the pay the workmen who laid up the building the pay t building cannot be easily computed. But " walls and did the carpenter-work, the men I think we could not have erected it for less if bers of the church each subscribed set than \$6,000, had every thing been paid for. Ing to his ability, some tan dollars, some five. In the first place, every stone had to be car. I and some two, and some one. This they ried by the church-members on their shoul- paid in whatever they could that the west-ders about one eighth of a mile to the build- men would take. Some paid in hogs, some ing. This was gratuitous labor. Our in fish, some in potatoes, some in turbuys, lime had then to be obtained in the following manner. The coral was taken from and a few in cloth and money."

the sea; and as there are no resea here in the eet; and an there are no reefs here, it! was procured at the bottom, in from ten to This effect was made by a people, of what swanty fact water, by diving down, detach-\'\k\'a wid, there are not firty families in a pe

ing a piece, and if large, arounding to take breath, then descending again with a rope, which they make fast and draw up the m In this way the canon was laden and the rowed ashore, and the coral piled on the beach. Thus all the lime-stone was pre-cured—about thirty-six cubic fathoms in all. It was then to be burned. For this purpe they had to procure more than forty o of wood, every stick of which was carrie from the mountain, from one to two mil on the shoulders of the shureh-ma After the wood was get and the lime burnel, it still had to be taken from the beach up to the building, about one quarter of a m This was done by the women in calchades each one filing her calchade with lies, and carrying k on her shoulder to the building; in all about 700 barrels of time. In like manner they carried full as much seed, and about an equal quantity of water, ming in all about 2,000 barrels of sand, I and water, carried solely by the women calabashes. This labor of the first joints, lath, etc., were still to be got. Th i members divided themselves off into a panies, according to the size of the stick to be dragged down, and taking with these posts and beams required from about firty to sixty men for each stick. Generally th gitance was from six to ten miles. In this way all our timbers were obtained. | Semo erected solely by voluntary effort, and prin-cipally by the church members. | we had performed quite a fatiguing men

pulation of 4000, whose whole wardrobe and | perixing counsele of those who cannot household furniture taken together, would deeply sympathize with the best interests of amount to iwenty dollars.

" I ought, perhaps, to state that, during the cogress of our building, the members of the church contributed at monthly concerts to the amount of \$240, in various articles, ich au tapas, malos, etc., which was divided monthly among the school teachers, who at that time had no provision made by government for their support. usual monthly contributions at our concerts averaged about fifteen dollars, from the That of the men was definales elone.

voted to the building.

The whole property of a family in this region usually consists of a cance, worth from ten to thirty dollars, a log or two, a grass boune, worth from ten to forty dollars, (more houses are worth ten dollars than can be found worth forty,) a few mate, in value perhaps worth three or four dollars; a faw celabashes, say worth two dollars, a shirt a piece for each male and sometimes one pair of pantaloons; one loose dress for each female, with a few tapas to sleep in. They rarely have sents in their houses, and still more rarely any dishes or pots, except one wooden dish for the whole family. Their mate form seats, tables, and often beds. Axes are very rare. A few of them have fish-nots, and but here and there one."

Let efforts be made by our frontier churches in this spirit of escrifice and labor, and every congregation will soon have, at least, a log church, convenient and comfortable for the purship of God. The oft repeated complaints of this species of destitution, and irequent appeals for sid to erect the material house will coase to be heard; and the symnother of the older churches in behalf of the new settlements, may all be available for building the spiritual temple, of which Jesus Christ is the chief corner stone.

We are aware that in answer to all that is said above, many congregations will arge the old ploa, that "their case is persiner"-that \*quiess they build a handsome house, and ene that will be an ornament to the place, many of those whose good feelings they wish to callet, will stand aloof, and give their influence and their aid to other denominations." But experience abundantly shows, that the hope of building up a congregation, by a poliey so worldly in its character, is uttorly delualve. Far better is it to adhere rigidly to the to the bluming of God, then to the tem-

the cause of Christ. We would urge it on all our missionary congregations—and we have no fear that the advice will be disapproved by men of age and experience—" be sure to build only such houses of worship as you can pay for, without either resorting to foreign aid or running in debt. Build a school-house—build it of loge-ony thing, however humble, to enswer the present purpose, rather than encounter a debt. Have a house of your own without partnership with other denominations."

Our readers will of course understand from these remarks, that if any missionaries of the A. H. M. S. have for a time laid aside their appropriate work, to selicit assistance in building churches, they have done it on their own responsibility, and without the concurrence of the Society. The Committee claim no right to prevent their missioneries from following the dictates of their own consciences in this matter; but the funds of the Society are not, and cannot be properly applied to the support of missionaries, while they are absent from their people for this object.

Explanation of the Plan.

The accompanying sketch is intended to show the structure and appearance of a log edifice, recembling a Grecian Doric temple. It may be erected as follows: vix.—Lay silts ground the gree of the building on which to erect the columns. The columns should be attached to the sills, either by a tenon and mortice, or let into a gain, and fastened with a wedge-formed key. The walls of the honce may be formed, either by laying up legs notched together at the corners, in the usual way, before the columns are set up, or by first erecting the columns, and fastening the logs to them by means of wooden pins. The columns support a plate. The roof should be made to rest on the columns, and is almost the only part of the structure where a knowledge of curpentry is needed. For all the rest of the external structure, the aze, saw and suger, are the only tools required.

The mode suggested above, of attaching the logs of the wall to the bpright columns, is as follows: Straighten the upper and lowdictates of principle, and trust for success; er surfaces by a line, so as to bring the logs in contact. Where they touch the columns, cal



December,

them half through and pin them on with two ; pins, the points of which shall diverge, which will prevent the possibility of the logs falling off. One advantage of this way of putting up the walls, is, that the logs may be in short pieces, requiring only that they be long enough to reach from one column to another. The necessity of procuring straight timber of great length will thus be obvioted, and consequently the labor of procuring the materials will be much reduced. Fewer hands will be needed to put up a log; the notching of the , and without, and surrounded by a plain post corners may be dispensed with; and the and rail fence.

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work may advance on all sides of the belifing at the same time.

If the adjacent surfaces of the logs be straightened as above suggested, so chinking will be needed, and but little morter, to make a perfectly tight wall. An excellent morter for this purpose may be made, by mixing fine sand or yellow loam with exhausted sahes, from the log heap or from the leach tub.

The whole should be whiteweehed within

### Correspondence.

#### HOWA.

The following account of lows, its social condition, and the mode of "making claims" there, is from a leading paper of the Methodist church.

[From the Christian Advecate and Journal.]

#### IOWA TERRITORY.

It may not be uninteresting to many of your readers to know something of this new and extensive district of country. Last October, Gov. John Chambers, as Indian agent, held a treaty with the chiefs of the united Sac and Fox Indians, at the old agency, neat the Des Moines river, in the south part of the new purchase, and the chiefs in council agreed to code to the United States about seven millions of acres of land, lying on both sides of the colebrated Des Moines river, and west of the cession of 1837—for which the Governor, t on behalf of the United States, agreed to pay

is now held in possession by the United States government. According to an act of the territorial legislature, surveyors were employed to run off into counties and townships the east portion. The depth westward was sufficient for two tiers of counties. Those counties are now laid off, and attached to the west, and adjoining counties, in the old purchase, for civil purposes. Several of those counties are named from some noted Indian chiefs, the former owners of the soil. Justices of the peace are to be appointed by the governor, on petition of the voters from those new coontien; and the justices appoint their own constables. It is expected that the United States surveyors will commence sectionizing this portion of country next fall. But it is not likely that it will be in market for four years, us there is a great quantity of land subject to entry in the old purchase, and not yet taken. According to former precedent, and in accordance with the claim laws of the territory, the whites were permitted to take possession them, in annuaties and otherwise, the sum of of the cast half of the purchase, by laying of one million and fifty thousand dollars. The the same into claims of 320 acres each, on the Indians reserved the western half of the pur- that day of May last. Almost all of the counchase for three years from the 1st of May, try was marked off into claims some months 1843 , and at that time the east half came into' before the extinguishment of the Indian title. possession of the whites. Combining sod, But as all such marking was anlawful, it was timber, rock, minerals, water, health, and declared by a general mass-meeting of the beauty of attuation, this purchase counct be intended settlers of this country, that these exceeded by any in the valley of the Missis-|| who should be first upon the claims, after the sippi. The laws of lowe Territory were ex-], let of May, 1843, should hold them. Theotended over that part of the purchase which/sands were upon the new purchase, on that momerable night, the let of May, in shantees [ and wagons, ready to renew their marking, and ratake possession of their respective claims. At the hour of midnight, at the firing of gans (clocks and watches were had to point out the hour) the claim-making commenced ha good earnest. Torches were used for lights, and all the formalities of by-laws or territorial laws were generally observed, in taking formal possession of the claims. Priority of possession, under certain regulations, guarantys to the possessor a sertain right up to the land anles of this land; and, under the pre-emption law of congress, to one quarter section for one year beyond the land sales. The lines of the claims are laid irrespective of the points of compass. The settlers have an internal regulation by which each man is to held within the lines of his claims, by an interchange of deeds after the land sales. In consequence of the lateness of the spring, when the purchase came into possession of the whites, and the uncommon bedness of the spring from wet and cold, but little corn or other grain will be raised this ecason here. The crops in the ald purchase are tolerably good, but there will not be enough raised in the whole territory to support the inhabitants and stock that are now here, and movers are coming in daily. Many will be compelled to best back into Illines for support. There is much prairie breaking going on here this season, and "log cabins" ere going up fast; and there will next season probably be plenty of grain raised to support the people and stock. Most of the settlers here now are poor people, and money is scarce indeed. There is not much hiring done here, and hundreds that calculated to get into employment for cash to pay debte elsewhere, are disappointed. Provisions and grain ere scarce and dear here, and there is but little money to buy with; and many are in a fair way to see hard times before another year shall have rolled round. The country is in a general state of excitement from disputed titles, and high-handed violence, that, in the absence of regular law, is used here.

#### Dubuque.

The business of this place is now on the increase. An intelligent merchant gives it as of sermons on revivals, which assumed

year in the city, has been full fifty per cent. in his line. For the future, this ratio, we believe, is to be accelerated, and not retarded. Here is an immense extent of country back of us that is fast filling up with substantial farmers, who will make this their principal point of commerce, from necessity, convenience or interest. To show the progress of the settlement of the country, we are told there has been received at this Land Office. since last February, between sixty and seventy thousand dollars. The most important feature about this, is, that the land has, we may say, all been taken in small tracts, and is now, or soon will be, under actual improvement,

Debugue Trons.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.—Fourteen ledies of the above religious order, arrived here a few days ago. These, added to those before here, we believe, makes the number ninetres. They are, we learn, to remain here during the next winter, when they are to be divided and sent to different points.—[6,

#### From Rev. J. D. Holbrook, Dubuque.

When I look back a year and a half to the time when I first entered this field, I am ready to exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" At that time there was a little church here of twentv-seven members, with barely a name to live, and struggling with a thousand difficulties which seemed almost insuperable; and it was with fear and trembling that I accepted their call to become their pastor. But relying on the promise of God, I entered upon my duties, and was soon cheered by seeing some fruit of my labors; and there continued to be additions to the church at nearly every communion season through the year. But still we desired to see, and prayed for a more general revival of religion, although such a thing had never been witnessed in this place, and many felt even that it could not be expected, at least at present. But near the close of the year I preached a series his opinion, that the increase within the past I to strengthen the faith and the hopes,

December,

church.

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#### Installation and Protracted Meeting.

At length the period arrived when my installation as paster was to take place, and we determined on connecting with that event, a special effort for the conversion of sinners. I accordingly entered upon a series of evening meetings, immediately following the installation enrvices, assisted by Br. Stevens, which was continued for four weeks. At the and of two weeks he was obliged to leave me, but such was the interest awakened | Lamb of God for the pardon of his sine, in the community that I dared not close [ the meetings, and continued to preach | in the Savier, as did also his wife, who every evening but two, for two weeks? longer. We closed the effort with as full and sulemn a congregation as had dicate her children to God in baptism, been assembled at any previous period. I then left the house, and returned home The result has been happy. The church about midnight, to prepare to attend a has been strengthened, and our prospacts have brightened.

sion, who, we expect, will units with us. Five also, in part the fruit of our revival, have united with other churches. The weekly prayer-meeting has been! often numbers as many in attendance as used to be present at public worship ( here two or three years ago.

#### Incidente.

During the past quarter, one or two incidents have occurred, the mention of which will illustrate the life of a western missionary. One day I had been refreshment, saddled my horse and rode minister, and often cannot procure his out, arriving there about 11 o'clock, aid at all. I can travel an unlimited where I spent the night and was happi- distance north or west, and not infringe ly sale to administer some consulation on the parish lines of any other minister

and to quicken the prayers of the 1 to the afflicted parents, who were called to close the eyes of their beloved child before morning. Not long after, another physician called with a request from a man who lived sixteen miles distant, and who was apparently at the point of death, that I would visit him. It rained until noon, and it was necessary I should go and return as soon as possible on account of other engagements. In the afternoon I started in company with the doctor, reached the place a little before night, and found the man in great distrees of mind. I prayed with him, and spent some time in directing him to the and he professed to repent and believe also promised, as soon as possible, publicly to acknowledge Christ, and to dedicate her children to God in baptism. meeting some twenty miles distant, i where I had engaged to be precent. The During the year and a half which has | scene at this house was exceedingly inelapsed since I came here, the church teresting, and, I hope, resulted in the has nearly doubled, and now numbers salvation of both man and wife. The fifty members. Most of the additions have , man, who seemed then near his end, has been by profession, and there are seve- since recovered, and I expect soon to ral others who give evidence of conver- | visit him, when I hope to find him disposed to fulfil his vows, and engage publicly in the Lord's service. What added to the interest of the scene, was the fact, that, when I arrived, I found a generally sustained with interest, and man weeping and praying by the sizk bed, and endeavoring to point the apparently dying sinner to the Savior, who himself was converted a few months previously at a meeting in Cassville, where I was present. He had come a considerable distance from the other side of the Musicaippi to visit his sick friend. I mention these cases, not as remarksble at the West, but to show how diffirent are the situation and the labora of absent, and returned about dark, and your missionaries here from those of had just taken care of my horse, when immisters at the East, who are sura physician called to say that a child prounded on every side by their brothres. was about dying in the family of a mem-ber of my church, who lived about eight bounds of their township or village miles distant, and who was anxious I to visit the sick or the anxious. But should visit them that night. I accord- here, the sick must often send ten, fifingly, as soon as I had partaken of some | teen, twenty, or even thirty miles for a

of our connexion, or, in fact, of but one minister I believe of any denomination.

#### A Tour in Iown.

A missionary gives the following results of his observations during a tour from the northeast partion of lown to the capital of the territory in September last.

Since this letter was written, the reinforcement of missionaries sent out by the A. H. M. S., has arrived on the field.

During my journey to attend this meeting, I had an opportunity to see a portion of our territory which I had never before visited, and to learn more fully its religious wants and condition. I returned more deeply impressed than ever with the vast importance of present; efforts to plant the institutions of the Gospel here. It is a most delightful region which I passed over, intersected every ten or fifteen miles with beautiful streams, well timbered on their banks, and affording abundant water power, and the land capable of sustaining a population as dense as any other on the globe. I crossed four fine rivers from the Mississippi to the Iowa, at the termination of my route. The neighorhoods of these streams are thickly settled, and one county, through the corner of which I passed, in said to be one of the best, if not the best in the territory, for agricultural purposes, and contains a large population. The county seat is a pleasant village, and, I was told, had ten lawyers and eight physicians, but no minister of our connexion, although one occasionally preached there from a neighboring county. One of your missionaries, however, has since gone there. I mention this to show how much more readily than ministers, professional men of other classes are found to supply, and more than supply, the wants of the West, notwithstanding the hardships and privations of a new country. Between this place and lowa city, ninety miles, there are but two Presbyterian or Congregational ministers. The reinforcement, however, which is now understood to be on the way from the East, we hope, will aid in supplying this deficiency. At present there are but about | taught in the best schools in the country.

five or six Preebyterian or Congregational ministers within a distance of about one hundred miles south or south-west of Dubuque, and none west or north of that The more I contemplate the field, and the more I see and know of the importance of the West, and of the future influence which it must inevitebly exert upon our country and the world, the more I feel that Home Missions is emphatically the great cause which should occupy the attention and secure the prayers and contributions of the American churches—not that Foreign Missions, or other benevolent enterprises, should be over-looked and neglected—but this is of vital importance to us as a nation, and to the final enccess of all the rest.

#### m in Morthern Sown.

A correspondent writes us as follows:---

The Roman Catholic strength is here increasing. There are those, I know, who smile at the idea of danger from the extension of their influence in our land. But did they reside here, and did they see and know all that I do, I am sure their opinion would change. It is almost incredible what efforts are being made, and what deep laid plans are maturing, and even now in course of execution, for securing the ascendancy in the West, especially in this territory. It is said that, not content with their beautiful cathedral, they are about to give it up solely to the German Catholics, and erect another still more splendid on a fine commanding site. They have already, at Dubuque, two flourishing schools, one for males and the other for females, consisting of from 30 to 50 acholars. The latter is under the care of the "Sisters of Charity," recently arrived here, of whom there are at present 19, but part of whom, it is said, are to be distributed ultimately to other points in this region. The following is a part of their advertisement:

"St. Mary's Female Academy, Debugue, L. T., under the patronage of Rt. Rev. Bp. Lorse. The Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin will teach all the branches which are

The Sixters will use their best endeavors to advance their pupils in their studies, and carefully watch over their health and morals. The Muther Superior is Sister Mary Frances Clarke."

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It is said also that an Orphan Asylum is contemplated here. Now the influence of these schools is immense, and in fact, it is the chief instrumentality relied on to affect the Protestant commumity, and it does affect it must powerfully in many ways. They gather the sons and daughters of Protestants, and of even some professors of religion, into the schools, and gradually accustom them to the worship of Catholica. They attach them to their teachers, and control and give their own coloring to the historical instruction imparted, keeping out of sight the enormities of Popery; and from the day echool often draw them into the Sunday school, and gradually induce both them and their parents to attend their worship, and finally, in a atlent manner, accomplish their object, making Catholics, if not of the parents, in nine cases out of ten, of the children. And by means of the children, they introduce books into Protestant families, which are calculated to soften prejudice against their religion, and inculcate its ! principles. I could give some facts corroborative of these remarks, which have a occurred here, had I room. It is sufficient to say, the Catholics are gaining ground, and that many of our leading people often attend public service in their church, who have been educated: Protestants. A notice was recently posted on their church door, stating that the impression prevailed that funds to austain their church here, were recarved from the Leopold, or some other society in Europe; but that was not the These funds, it was stated, were wanted for extending the Catholic faith ( in more destitute places in this section of our land, and that, hereafter, every member would be required to contribute: to support their church here. These funds, thus received from abroad, are employed in building churches, &c., through all this region. Not long since I stopped over night in a lattle mining From a Missionary in Imoa, who has town, and in the morning, I saw in the distance a beautiful little chapel, which I supposed belonged to some Protestant

was a Catholic chapel, and I could not but beave a sigh that men and money could be obtained from Europe to establish Popery here, when we could notther get men to preach our places of worwhip, for promoting the religion of the Gospel, from our own countrymen, who are so deeply interested in the salvation of our land. The place was in the vicinity of several other villages, and in the midet of a dense population. and not a man is there to break the bread of life to the people.

#### Mow Catholic Schools affect the Protestant Commountly.

In corroboration of the foregoing statement, we give the following which we received from a missionary in the West -- A lady, the wife of one of our first lawyers, whose parents, as well as hers, were officers in a Presbyterian church, was in the habit of attending on my preaching, and seemed to be at times much interested, but he attended nowhere regularly. Her daughters also attended our Subbath schools. A few mouths since, a Catholic female school was opened in town, and she was solicited to send her daughters. She complied. And now mark the result. From that time her children ceased to attend Sabbath school, and soon after the discontinued was shipping with us, and yesterday, (Sunday,) both the parents with the children were at the Catholic church. Not a week had elepsed after the daughter commenced attending that school, before she carried home a book, atdrawed "to those who desire to know the truth," in the form of a story by Father ----And yet parents are assured that there is not the least interference with their religion in these schools, while the children are thus fornished with Catholic reading, as well as controlled in their studies, and are obliged to attend public worskip at opening and closing the school, where the knee is bowed and prayers addressed to the Virgin Mary, and a host of other saints."

been on a visit to the East.

It gives me pleasure, as I address my denomination. On inquiry, I found it quarterly report to you, to say that I

umember with gratitude the many [ marks of favor and kindness shown me when at the East. A visit to my aged strents, to my brothers and sisters, and he scenes of my childhood, was reteshing to my spirits. Home and kind riends I cannot forget. I cannot forget he topes of the church-going bell, and be many interesting recollections which stuster around the quiet Sabbaths of New-England.

"You, my netive land, I love the All thy scenes, I love them well."

et I love fows, and by the blessing f Heaven, I wash to do something to sake another New-England here.

I returned to lows joyfully, found our riends well, and my people gave me a ery warm and hearty welcome. During ly absence, the church sustained meetage on the Sabbath, and their usual reekly prayer meeting, although they ed no preaching from any of our brethso but once. The Sabbath school was leo sustained with increasing interest ad enlarged numbers. There have sen about forty connected with the shool. The youth and children are much derested in the temperance reform, my have a society here which numare nearly 50. A week or two since, ay held a kind of celebration, at **hich** two or three addresses were made, I id a beautiful banner, which I protred at the East, was presented to om. After the exercises, they marched a neighboring bouse, where refreshants were provided for them. The ildren were highly delighted, and, I 184, a good impression was made upon

pir mınde. Two were admitted to this church in agust, two others were also admitted sterday. One of them, an elderly ly, some 18 or 20 years ago, united th the Methodiets, though #HE HAD WER BEEN BAPTIZED till yesterday. e many years she had been living thout visible connexion with any urch. Far and long had she wandered m her Father's house; but we trust has returned unto the Shepherd and shop of her soul. The other had been nember of a Baptist church in ----, :when she left there some aix or seven the ance, she neglected to unite with chart's Magazine for Jees, 1949.

the people of God, and the consequence has been, that she has pierced herself with many sorrows. She has apparently wept tears of bitter repentance—a repentance, I hope, which will not need to be repented of.

#### MISSOURI."

Missouri to the second, in extent of territory, of the United States, Virginia being the first. It is situated between 36° and 40° 41' north latitude, and 110 45' and 170 30' west longtude, bounded on the north by lows territory, on the east by the Mississippi river, separating it from Illinois, Kentucky and Tennesses, en the south by the State of Arkanese, and on the west by the Indian territory. Its permanent boundaries, as described by the constitution adopted in 1830, are as follows ;--

Beginning in the middle of the Mississippi river, on the parallel of 26° north latitude; thence west along said parallel to the month of St. Francois river; thence up and following the course of that river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the parallel of 36° 30'; thence west along the same, to a point where the said parallel is intersected by a meridian line passing through the middle of the mouth of the Kansas river, where the same emption into the Missouri river; thence from the point aforesaid, north along the said meridian line, to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines, making the said line correspond with the Indian boundary line; thence east from the point of intersection last aforesaid, along the said parallel of latitude to the middle of the channel of the main fork of the said river Des Moines; thence down along the middle of the main channel of the said river Des Moines to the mouth of the same, where it empties into the Mississippi river; thence due east to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down and following the course of the Mississippi river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning.



Ducember,

boundaries, so as to take in all the territory embraced, by ranning a line from the northwestern corner of the state west, to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence down along the middle of the main channel thereof, to the mouth of the Kensas river—which constitutes what is termed the Platte country.

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Part of the territory on the north, is claimed by the Torritory of Iowa, on Des Moines," mean the Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi, and not the rapids of the Des Momes river itself.

#### Soll and productions.

The soil and climate of Missouri are capable of producing all the agricultural products of any of the states, with rolling, with the exception of the southeastern part of the state, which may be nade, may be called rolling prairie, the state, is deep and rich, produced by the decayed vegetable matter of centu-Wherever the prairie fires are kept down, there springs up a thick underbush, which, in a few years, is converted into a forest. Some parts of St. Louis county, which, a few years ago, were prairie, are now covered with timmerly capable of cultivation, has, by is estimated at 20,000 hhds. the effects of the earthquake which des- | Wheat, grain, pork, bacon, larger or smaller quantities through-shipped from St. Louis to New-

Territory, since acquired, changes these jout the state. The river bottoms are covered with a thick growth of cottonwood, oak, elm, ash, black and white walnut, hickory, &c. The bend waters of the Gasconade are covered with a thick growth of the yellow pine, of which large quantities are sawed into lumber, and floated into market. The annual value produced for 1842, was at least \$200,000.

The agricultural products of the state are wheat, barley, rye, oats, buckwheat, the ground that the " rapids in the river | Indian corn, hope, potatoes, hay, hemp, flax, tobacco, rice, cotton, sugar, &c.

#### Manufaçiuyer.

There are but few manufactories yet in Missouri, except those of more immediate importance, carried on with a small capital, and by few hands. Hardly any state, however, affords better the exception of augur from the cane. opportunities for manufacturing. Nearly The face of the country is generally all the small rivers, emptying into the Mississippi and Missouri, afford good water power, and some of them to an called hilly. All that part of the state indefinite extent. The Gasconade, Ninorth of Missouri river, and that south | angua, a branch of the Osage, Platte and of the Missouri and west of the Gasco- Grand rivers, afford excellent mill sites. nade, may be called rolling prairie. The upper and lower Niangua springs, nearly the whole of which is capable of are good mill streams, and the lower one cultivation. That part of the state be. is occupied by a company engaged in tween the Gasconade and Mississippi | the manufacture of iron. Coal abounds rivers, may be called hilly, but it affords in many parts of the state, and is obtaingood grazing and abounds in mineral ed with little difficulty. According to wealth. The soil generally, throughout the census, there are nine woollen manufactories in the state, six of which are in Galloway and three in Pike.

#### Comency co.

Tobacco and bemp will, in all probability, become the staple articles of export products of Missouri, as the soil ber, so that hardly any prairie can now and climate are well suited to their probe found in the county. And so it is duction. The crop for 1842 is estimated throughout the state. The country on at 15,000 hhds., but the prices have falles the St. Francois river, which was for- off from that of 1841. The crop of 1843

troyed New-Madrid, become marshy, which were imported into the state a but it might again be capable of culti- few years ago, from the Ohio river, are vation, by clearing out the St. Francois, now extensive articles of export to the and by draining; but at present, while south and east; and the St. Louis flour so much good land is to be obtained takes a high stand in the eastern mar-at the government price, it would ket. In 1841, 80,000 bushels of wheat, be unprofitable. Timber is found in and 110,000 barrels of flour, were Orleans, worth in St. Louis, at the time, I ties, and of the Iron mountain and Pilot **3**610,000.

In mineral wealth, probably no state of the Union excels Missouri. Iron, lead, copper, coal, &c., are found in inexhaustible quantities. Balt springs are found in almost all parts of the state; and while boring for salt water, in Marion county, a layer of rock sait of 60 feet in thickness was found, which, on trial, was fit for the table.

krou and lead are the two principal minerals. The latter has been procured since the first settlement of the state; the former, except for domestic purposes, has not been sought for until within the last few years. Iron is found

in many different counties.

In Washington county, there is a vein of micaceous oxide of iron, yielding about 75 per cent of fine iron, and to an indefinite amount. It is 500 feet broad from east to west, and 1,900 in the other direction, when it disappears beneath the soil. Connected with this locality, is found a great deal of hematite, or bog from ore. An instance of this is found on the Castor, a branch of the St. Francois river, where it is said to lie in such masses as to be used for building milldams. In Washington and Madison counties may be found the most remarkable localities of iron in the world, being what may be fairly called mountains of The iron mountain, in Washington county, is about one mile broad at the base, 400 feet high, and three miles long, and has the appearance of being composed of masses of iron ore. It is literally a mountain of magnetic iron ore, so pure, that it yields from 70 to 80 per cent. of metal under the ordinary procoss for converting ore into malleable iron. At the base, the ore lies in pieces from a pound weight upward, but increase in size as you ascend, until they assume—by the great Father of Waters, while the the appearance of huge rocks, which muddy blussouri rushes madly through would remind the beholder of those the interior, bisecting the state, and fur-"fragments of an carlier world," of nishing the means of navigation for which the Titans made use. Six miles tuore than a thousand miles from its south, in Madison county, is another mouth. Several of the branches of the mountain called the Pilot Knoh, com- Missouri can be made navigable at a posed of a micaceous oxide of iron, ly-small expense. The Osage is navigable ing in huge masses. This ore will yield for boats of a light draught, for about 200 about 80 per cent. of metal. A full des- | miles, at high water; and a few locks cription of the iron ore of these coun- and dams would render it navigable at VOL. XVI.

Knob, will be found in "Silliman's Journal of Science," by Professor Shep-

bord, of Yale College.

In the days of speculation, some most extensive plans, connected with those mountains, were formed. A charter was obtained from the legislature, for the Missouri Iron Company, and the plan for a large city was laid out at the base of the Iron mountain; maps were drawn with plenty of square miles upon them; colleges, both medical and literary, were sprinkled over the map with great profusion; a railroad ran from this large city on paper, to another large city on paper, located on the banks of the Mississippi, which was likewise on paper; another railroad ran to St. Louis. which had a real bona fide existence. All these speculations, however, fell to the ground, in the general crash that overtook all such plans. A charter for another company, has been obtained from the present legislature; and it is to be hoped that, as it tends to develop the resources of this large and growing state, that it will meet with a prosperoue issue.

Lead is found in many different parts of the state. It is found in Cole, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, St. Francois, St. Louis, Washington, and several other counties. The number of pounds produced in 1840, was 5,295,455.

Copper is also found to a considerable extent, in several counties, although it has been worked but to a small extent until within the last few years.

Bituminous coal is found in St. Louis. St. Charles, Pulaski, Gasconade, Cole, Chariton, Salina, Howard, Cooper, Boone, Lafayette, and in almost all the counties in the state.

#### Pacifities for Navigation.

The whole castern border is washed

all seasons of the year. The Grand River, on the north, can also be improved.

While other states are loaded with debts, which it will require years to pay, Missouri is comparatively clear of debt; and if times should improve, and the country become prosperous, she can then undertake works of internal improvement, with the hope of carrying them through. At present, she " hid her time."

#### Population, and Eds

The total population of Missonri, according to the census, was 353,702; of which 58,240 were slaves, 1,574 free colored, the rest white inhabitants.

The subject of education has not as ret received that attention it demands, If colleges and universities were all that is required, it might do, as there are no less than six in the state—which is five too many. The state University was established several years ago, at Columbia, in Boone county; that having subscribed more for the purpose than any other in the state.

It may be added here, that the Catholics have laid themselves out in the way of education. In St. Louis alone, they have 3 semi- ; nories, 37 young men preparing to be pricate, and 300 others purroling their education in Catholic institutions. There are besides, 10 female academies with an aggregate of no less | 'than 640 pupils—making in round numbers, a thousand of the youth of that most interesting portion of the West, under the training of the Catholics!

Of the facilities for such extensive influence on the education of the rising generation, an idea may be formed from a few brief notices. The St. Louis University is under the care of | six resident priests, at the head of whom, is the Rev. Peter Verhægen, who is also Superentendent of the Jesuit Musions in Missouri, Louwiana and Ohio. Last year, there were 150 students, of whom 130 were boarders, and of course subject to the standing rule "to assist in performing divine service" sc- some 230 miles, and much of this discording to Catholic modes. St. Mary's College, in l'erry county, has a president and 8 professors. There are convents and academies for young ladies at 10 other places, be- i down with labor and sickness, supplying sides free schools and orphan asylume at dif- | three churches, with none to aid or sym-

Having given the foregoing states curring the physical resturces of Misor we subjain a hairf eccount of the peopress of Home Missions, taken from a recent letter of the Secretary of the Missouri H. H. S.

Dear Brethren—I have just returned from the meeting of our Synod at Bearville, and under a deep impromise of what God has done for us, I write. In two years since we were a small heat almost overwhelmed by the moral disolations, by which we were surrounded and knowing not the source from which the famishing thousands of this interest ing state were to be fed with the Wes of Life. Trusting to the promise of Gol. we made our appeals, and the respons has been more than we dared to be We cannot express bow much we fel indebted to your noble Bociety, nor em we ever be able to repay you, for yes have come to our relief in the hour of our extremity. We do hope, by and by, not only to help ourselves, but extend aid to others; but, I trust, we shall sever feel that we have cancelled the delt that we owe to the friends of Home Missions at the East.

We have now thirty-one faithful men in the field. Nor have your prayers for us, and our prayers, been unheard # unanswered. The Spirit of God has crowned our efforts; and, although the revivals of religion have not been as extensive as the previous year, still we have been constrained to "praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men."

#### More yet to be done.

This is the bright side of the picture. I wish it were in my power to present the state just as it spreads itself out before us, that you might see it as t see it. I am confident the sight of your eyes would affect your heart. In going and returning from synod I travelled tance through a thickly populated region, and yet, in all this distance, we have but one solitary minister, and be, worn pathize with him-except occasionally,



by his cry for help, a few days ! rom other suffering fields is him. My heart sunk within ( entered his bouse, and found his wife in the same room contheir beds with sickness, as forhis own suffering, he anxiousired, "Can't you stay and or me !"

of the most interesting porour state are unoccupied; and of no portion of our country We rejoice to see Iowa -and Wisconsin and Illinoisnisters of the Gospel; but we me our own fields whitened to set, and would lift up our voice nguage of Macedonia, " Come l belp us."

#### wisconsin.

little over four years since the friends Missions commenced any very sempt in behalf of Wisconsin. When e attention was aroused to the favordition of that territory for the imemployment of a large number of ies, vigorous efforts were immediamenced. The happy result of that at already begin to be felt, and will to be felt in all the future history of de. Who, four years ago, could have pd so much missionary success as is in the following report?

#### ul Convention of Wisconsin.

t twenty-five ministers were at the meeting of this body. Berent parts of the territory, (all or three of whom are connec-1 your Society,) besides the lay se and several corresponding It was truly a refreshing and several individuals rethat they never attended a elightful meeting of an ecclesibody. It commenced on Thursid terminated on Monday eve-During the time, meetings were r the promotion of the objects of of the great benevolent sociour country, such as Domestic reign Missions, &c. Parts of ye were devoted to the discus- quences which will flow from these,

sing of resolutions on the Sabbath; and the last afternoon was spent in prayer, and the consideration of the subject of revivals. Brother March, a missionary of the American Board, was also present, and gave a highly interesting account of labors among the Stockbridge Indians, near Lake Winnebago. The reports of the state of religion in the churches were highly encouraging, and the substance of them was embodied in a narrative for publication. The Lord has truly done great things for Wisconsin, and mainly through the instrumentality of your Society. Brother Porter, now of Green Bay, was the first missionary who visited Wisconein, under commission from the A. H. M. Society. He stated at the meeting, that ten years ago be sailed up Lake Michigan, with a body of troops, for Chicago, then only a military station, but now a city of right thousand inhabitants. At that time there was but one white family at Milwaukie, that of an Indian trader, where there are now settled more than four thousand people. When he landed at Chicago, his nearest ministerial neighbors (?) of his own denomination, were brother Kent, at Galena, []]., more than 100 miles, and brother Farnham, in Putnam co. Now there are fifty-fire Congregational and Presbyterian churches, and from 30 to 40 ministers in Wisconsin alone! There are associated in three districts and one general convention. Has the world ever seen, since apostolic days, the institutions of the Gospel so generally and extensively planted, in so large a tract of country, in so short a time? And this has been accomplished mainly through the operations of the American Home Missionary Society, without whose aid, so far as we can judge, scarcely one of these churches would have existed, and be supplied with the stated means of grace, where there are now ten. If nothing more than this had been done, it would be a result sufficient to compensate for all the contributions and efforts which have been made for this cause by the American churches. But add to this, what has been accomplished in other states and territories, and consider the conseoffire in time and eternity, and who of this class are found in almost every but will feel that he is amply repaid for little settlement in the territory. all that he has done?

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#### Variety of Population

I have spent considerable time in forming acquaintance with the very heterogeneous population within my bounds. On the south, is a settlement of Scotch emigrants. Next succeeds a neighborhood of settlers from the island of Guernsey, some of whom cannot speak English. Among their number is a Methodiat clergyman, who sometimes preaches to his countrymen in their own language. A society of Free-will Baptists comes next; and immediately contiguous is a colony from Wales, composed of Baptists and Whitfield Methodists, who are each supplied with preaching in their own tongue, by ministers of their own denomination respectively. Interspersed with the above described population are members of our church. Another of my preaching places is occupied principally by Americans, among whom, besides our own church, are Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, Episcopalians, and a few Quakers and Mormons, with some Universalists and Infidels.

#### "The Mardest Cases."

As the fruit of our revival, nine individuals were added to our church at our communion season in March, and six in May. Several of these individuals, however, had once been professors, but (with the exception of two or three,) they gave no evidence of piety. The influences of the Spirit are a to reclaim backsliders as to convert the impenitent at first. Those who were once in the church at the East, and left their religion there, when they come to the West, are usually "the hardest cases." It seems to require a greater amount of means, and more powerful influences, to arouse them to the subject of their eternal interest, than almost any other class of indivi-

#### Prom Rev. J. D. Stevens, Pretris de Chien, Wis.

The temperance reform has made a good progress in this place within two years past. A gentleman who les resided here more than ten years, assured me, a day or two since, that there was now not helf the quantity of liquor consumed here that there was ten years ago, when the population was not one fourth of its present nonber. He stated that one man wie kept a small grocery establishment retailed in a single year seventy barrels. For his infringement of the territorial laws by his sales, he was fined two bundred dollars. My informer asked him why he continued the business in an illegal way? He replied, besides paying his fine, he had *cleared* upon his seventy bbls. \$1000. But that day has passed by in this place, the number of retailing cetablishments has greatly diminished, and much has been accomplished; but much still remains to be done. Our temperance society has only about one hundred and thirty names.

#### Dickmoos.

For about two months paut, this place has been visited with distressing sickness; scarcely a family or individual has escaped. Bilious, intermitung and congestive fevers have been the most prevalent diseases. Every member of my family has been sick.

(Mr. S. here gives a detailed account of the sickness of his children, and his even nickness, and the dangerous relapse of his wife when away from home, after recovering from a first attack, which has deeply excited our sympathy.)

#### Infant churches.

Mrs. S. was now so far recovered that we left for home. Spent the night at Lancaster, sixteen miles distant Saturday (15th October) a severe enow storm continued ail day, failing three "cale in the community, and scores or four inches in depth. At this .wice to a small congregation.

Frant county. I spent two Sabbaths sere last Spring, found eight or nine ndividuals who had once been memsers of churches in other places, but nost of them had been living here for mveral years without the ordinances of he Gospel, and almost without any h uligion. I conversed with them, and trged them to do their duty. They nanifested a desire to be united, by a shurch organization, in establishing and maintaining the stated public wortaip of God on the Sabbath, a weekly erayer meeting and a Sabbath school. The first Saturday and Sabbath I spent sere this preparatory work was done; ) . Sabbath school organized, and a reakly prayer meeting established, which have been continued through he summer, and a day was fixed upon or the organization of the church, **But on account of the appointments of** we other denominations, which ocserred on the same day, this was not This, I have since been accepieted. sformed, was accomplished by Brother ! Jixon.

ag contiguous, could easily raise \$200° f a minister, who could supply both ttle farming community, more permaircumstances, connected with the fact on profession. I this being the county seat, renders!

ar family altar, our hearts melted, and the sanctuary.

place we spent the Sabbath. I preached | flowed out in gratitude to our Heavenly Father for his abundant goodness to Lancaster is the county seat of us in sparing our lives and restoring us to health and to each other.

## From Rev. L. Bridgeman, Wausatosa,

In looking over the past year, I can say truly, the Lord has been good to me and mine. I have no reason to regret that I came to this country, but, on the contrary, I have much reason to bless the Lord that he directed my steps this way. My chief regret is, that I did not come sooner. The church in this place, (Wauwatosa,) has not been so much enlarged as I was in hopes it would be when I came, yet, I think good has been, done.

#### A church planted and neurished.

I can, however, give a more favourable account of Granville. When I first went there last winter, there was no church, or meetings, unless very seldom, in the place. There were three or four professors of our order, and a few Mathe-The little church here are anxious to dists and Baptists. But the great mass etain a minister; so also is the Big were in rebellion against God. I com-"latt Church. The two churches be- | menced a series of meetings in the latter part of winter, and preached in the evenr #250 in produce toward the support ings, and visited from house to house during the day. Soon the Spirit of thelaces. Around these two points, is a Lord was manifested and sinners were The result was, that a converted. ently located than the settlements church was organized last spring, of enerally in the mining region. These thirteen members, eight of whom joined

The next communion, eleven more more important that a hoalthy moral, united, all on profession of their faith. illuence should be exerted immediately ( Since then six more have united, all but pon these communities, while society | one on profession—making in all, thirty i in a state of formation. It is now members, twenty-four of whom have suparatively easy to mould the pub- united on profession. There are several a mind either by truth or error. It more who I think will unite the first ill be done soon by the one or the opportunity, some on profession and ber.

On Monday we returned to this God and not to man. The converts, I am lace, and were very happy, after a happy to say, so far hold out well. aid and tedious day's ride over the There has been a great change in that miries, and an absence of seven town. Some who were Universalists eeks, to meet again all the mem- and Sabbath breakers a year ago, are me of our little family this side of now rejoicing in the hope of being dem grave, and in so comfortable cir- livered from hell through faith in Jesus amstances. As we all gathered around | Christ, and are constant worshippers at

es the claims of the H. M. Society. In And it has afforded me a favorable ep-Granville I told them, that, under God, portunity to present some subjects they were indebted to your Society for which I considered useful, but which I the good that had been done there, for abould not have deemed advisable to no minister could have been sustained present in any other way then a regular on that ground without foreign aid.

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#### OEIO.

From Rev. N. Barrett, Brecksville, O.

#### Steady prosperity.

congregation.

sion to the church, as the fruit of the or chain of connected subjects. their christian life, and exhibiting a troduce as isolated subjects. pleasing growth in grace.

It is evident to me, that we are making progress---moderate indeed, but dis- 3 tinctly perceptible, in public morals, and in christian character, and enterprise. The seed sown is watered, and God gives increase. I rejoice at it, while I am constrained to say, "not unto us, not us, but unto thy name be the glory." The destitution around us is unsupplied still, and the harvest is great. Where labor is expended, however, there are adequate fruits.

#### Preaching the word.

through the Epistle to the Romans, in all its rigor. The grain was all conchicity in weekly expository lectures, sumed, and the cattle grew weak for Before I got through, however, I want of nourishing food. They were changed it to a Bible class; I am now unable to wallow through the snow to taking a general review, to fix in the their browse. They wasted away to mind the general plan or scope. Those mere skeletons, and hundreds of cattle, to have attended, have engaged in and, I might almost say, thousands of

I have urged upon both these church- i these exercises with apparent interest. course of lectures. I think ministers generally, would find it advantageous to themselves and others, to pure that course. I have, also, just finish a series of discourses from the conmission from Christ to his disciple (Matt. 28, 19,) under one division, showing the extent to which it has be obeyed. I have traced the progress of Our usual means of grace have been the Christian religion, from that time der, and with encouraging interest. ty of the principal missionary societies The congregation is fuller, ordinari- in modern times. The research necesly, than the house conveniently accom-modates, and there is a movement to-has required much time, yet I have felt wards building a meeting house, more that my time was not unprofitably emappropriate to the circumstances of the ployed. Indeed, I am much in favor of occasionally presenting a series of I am happy to report of the acces- | discourses on some important subject; revival of last winter, that all are hold, mental discipline is good. It awakens ing on their way, with exemplary per-an interest in the congregation. Pre-severance; and in some instances, are taking an elevated standard of charac-miscellaneous topics. It also enables taking an elevated standard of charac, miscellaneous topics. It also enables ter; while there are several cases of me to present some topics which I older members renewing the youth of should hardly think admissible to in-

#### Michigan.

#### The last Spring.

The first day of April, the snow wa from three to four feet deep on a level Farmers, to pay their debts, had sold their wheat until they had scarcely enough for their families, designing to eke out their bread-stuffs with the coarser grains. But their fodder fell short, and they resorted to the woods and fed their cattle on browse. But this was poor living, and they began sparingly to feed their coarse grains. During the past year I have been But week after week, winter held on hogs started to death. I am acquainted. West such numbers of missionaries. with two families that lost 7 cows each. Many lost their oxen, some their horses, and thus were deprived of their teams. Many families would have been better off if they had killed and thrown away ., three-fourths of their cattle in No-The stock of grain was exhausted, and many households were for weeks in the early part of summer, entirely destitute of bread, meat, and potatoes. One man paid a dollar per hundred for bren, for his family to eat. The same cause have added greatly to the expenses of my family, while they have Through diminished my resources. the goodness of God's providence, however, and the kindness of friends, we have not suffered for want of bread, but have been enabled to do something for the destitute.

1843.

#### From Rev L. M. S. Smith, Ionia Co., Mich.

During the summer I have preached less during the week than before, in [ consequence of the difficulty of convening congregations in the afternoon, in ( the sparsely settled districts. I am now, ! however, beginning to resume my evening appointments, and I shall be obliged to make them more numerous than dusing the last winter. I rejoice most heartily, yea, God be praised for the resolu- | may be left more free for the great and tion of the Committee to send to the peculiar business of the ministry.

hope one of the number designated to this state, may be sent into this country.

#### Eleven libraries.

I have recently received eleven S. S. Libraries from the Am. S. S. Union, for Sabbath Schools in this county, and in consequence I have been able to start four schools already. Two others will be commenced next Sabbath; but the lateness of the sesson, will prevent the establishment of many others this The supply of the country with the Bible is in progress, though slowly. There is such a lack of efficiency—of efficient laymen, that an immense amount of labor and care devolves upon the ministry. It is wrong, and must be corrected, but it will take time to do it. God belping me, my efforts shall not be wanting. I mean to do what I can cheerfully, but labor of this kind ought to devolve upon laymen, that an overburdened ministry be not borne down with still greater responsibility and anxiety. I am persuaded that an important object to be accomplished by the missionary in the new settlements, is to bring the church up to the right standard of action, that they may be prepared to take from his shoulders the labor of carrying forward the cause of temperance, the distribution of the Bible, and other the like matters, that they

### Auxiliary Societies.

#### RESERVE TIC MISS. SOC.

istence, 118 churches have received aid from its funds, or, by its recommendation, from the funds of the Parent Society. Many of these churches have now become strong, and are able, in their turn, to extend the

DOMES. | helping hand to others. A number of them have been enabled joyfully to contribute, each its hundreds of dollars in a year, to We have received the 17th Annual Re- aid in the great work of sending the blessings port of this suriliary, presented at its meet. of the Gospel to pagan lands. Their strength, ing in Cleveland, Sept. 24th. During its ex- , their ability thus to do good, and even to enjoy spiritual good, they owe, under God, to the festering care of this society. The amount of Domestic missionary labor bestowed upon this field, both before and since the organization of this society, has been its richest blessing. To it some of our strong, I they appear to be made with more than to est churches owe, not only their present caution. strength, but their very existence.

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For about a year the society tried the experiment of doing without an agent. The leading motive to this course, was the gemeral dissatisfaction of the churches with the labors of agents, where the amount necessary to support them is large in comparison with the receipts. It was found, however, that if this course were persevered. in, the society might as well coase its existence. During the first six months of the year just reported, less than \$100 came into the treasury, and even of this, the personal efforts of the Secretary procured more than half. And this deficiency occurred at a time when some of the ablest churches were accustomed to take up collections for this cause, and when, too, they were apprized that the work was to be left to themselves. The liabilities of the society had now largely evernin its means and the Directors were convinced that the experiment of doing without an agent could be carried no further at present without disaster. They accordingly directed the Secretary, Rev. M. TRACY to visit, so far as other duties might permit, those churches, in which the remainder of the year would be the appropriate time for making collections for this cause. At the result, the income of the year amounts to \$944 94 of available funds.

Fourteen missionaries have been sustained by the W. R. D. M. S., and the Parent Society has sustained 13 others on the same field.

#### Professor Barrows' Sermon.

The meeting of the Auxiliary shove referred to was hold during the sessions of the synod of the Western Reserve, and a sermon was preached on the occasion by Rev. E. P. BARROWS, Professor of Sacred Literature in the W. R. College, on the "CLAIMS OF HOME MISSIONS. probably, in some future number, make large extracts from thus discourse. At present we content ourselves with the following estumate of the magnitude of the field. and of the future population which will cover it. Although this is a view of the Home Missionary claim often adverted to, we re- long as vast tracts of new land remain, publish the remarks of Prof. Barrows because as now, to be occupied. When the

#### The Magnetade of the Pield.

At first sight the disparity between the home and the foreign field may appear to be immense. The sphere of foreign missions embraces a large majority of the entire population of the globe. Its subjects are reckoned only by hundreds of millions. The very consideration of their multitude over: whelms us. Compared with the ingriads upon myriads of the heathen, our own nineteen milious seem but as "a drop of a bucket." But it must be borne in mind that our population is increasing with unexampled rapidity. while that of the most populous heather nations, as, for instance, China an India, is, and must of necessity remain nearly stationary. To indulge in doubtful speculations with respect tothe future is an idle and unprofitable employment. But where the events that lie in the future may be certainly known by means of calculations based upon accurately ascertained data, they ought to exert upon our minds all the influence of present realities. Now the rate of increase of our population is not a matter of uncertain conjecture, but of accurate and long-continued observation.

The following table exhibits the rate for every ten years since 1790.

From 1790 to 1800 35.02 per cent.

- 1800 4 1810 86.45
- 44 1810 4 1820 33.35
- 1620 **\*** 1830 33.26
- 1830 " 1940 32.66

As the native population goes on increasing, the relative increase from immigration must be diminished, even though the absolute number of immigrants should be greatly increased. From this source a gradual diminution of the total rate of increase wil follow. But, as the addition to our population by immigration bears but a small proportion to the whole increase, this diminution cannot be considerable. Nor can any great diminution of the rate of increase of our native population be expected, so whole territory of the United States shall have become settled, then the uniform experience of other nations shows that the rate of increase must be checked. But, for a very long peried of time yet to come, it cannot be expected to fall as low as twenty-five

per cent. for every ten years.

What an amazing prospect, then, does the future present! According to the present rate of increase, the number of souls in the United States doubles in a little less than twenty-five years. The estimated population for the year 1850 is 22,577,000. If we suppose that, for the half century following, the population of the United States shall double once in 25 years, (and in all human probability it cannot fall much short of this) then it will amount in the year 1900, to more than 90 millions of souls.

But here will not be the limit of this overwhelming wave of population- ? It will still roll onward, pouring forth ite myriada on every side, until it is reckoned by hundreds of millions. It' Will not stop until it has filled up all the immense basins of the Mississippi and the Bt. Lawrence; has flowed over the Rocky Mountains, and lined the shores of the Pacific with populous ci-

ties and villages.

There is another mode of estimating the future population of the Uni-' ted States, which conducts us, with equal certainty, to results no less astounding. Rejecting the belt of barren land, about 300 miles broad, which lies east of the Rocky Mountains, the territory claimed by the United States may be stated in round numbers at 2,000,000 of square miles. The population of the state of Massachusetts amounted in 1840 to 99.36 to every equare mile. If we suppose this whole density, the sum will be 196,720,000. But the state of Massachusetts has by | no means attained to the highest limit of population that can be supported with comfort; and besides, a large vest are the toils of those who founded portion of the soil of the United States, the noble matitutions of New-England is of a better quality than that of Masfully equal to that of France. According to Balbi, the population of "when the heavens being on fire shall France is 203 to every square mile. be dissolved, and the elements shall

This will give 416,000,000 as the amount of inhabitants which the soil of the United States is capable of supporting with comfort. It is believed that this estimate falls far short of the actual capacities of our soil under the most improved mode of culture. But it is not the object of the present discourse to show what is possible with respect to the future population of our country, but what is certein. It is as certain as any event lying in the future that is known by the power of human reason, that the limit of 400,000,000, at least, will be reached in this country.

But what is all this to us? What can we do for these multitudes ?

And how can we, of the present generation, mould the character of these future hundreds of millions? We can do it in the same way in which the early fathers of New-England moulded the character of the present inhabitants of New-England, and, through them, of the United States, to a very great extent. We must put forth all our energy to evangelize the present 19 millions of our population, and, as far as we shall be enabled to accomplish this work, we may hope that it will, by the blessing of God, be perpetuated from one generation to another, and will grow with the growth of our country, until it has expanded itself into a sea of glory and blessedness. With the bright example of the Puritan fathers before our eyes, we need not ask how we can bear a part in the glorious work of illuminating and sanctifying unborn millions. To christianize the present population of the United States is our business. If we may be so happy as to accomplish this, then the promise of our Savior to his apostles will be fulfilled to us, "I have ordained you that you should go and bring forth fruit, AND THAT YOUR FRUIT SHOULD REMAIN." Glorious words! What a blessed harbringing forth, now that they have gone 166

melt with fervent heat." On earth it sippi Valley, with libraries wholly er shall remain till the archangel's trump, { and in heaven, as long as God sits on his throne, and the myriads saved through the influence of these institutions cast their crowns at his feet.

And such fruit it is our privilege to bring forth—fruit that shall remain to bless all coming generations long after our bodies have returned to their native clay, and our spirits gone to render up to God an account of their stewardship.

#### Three thousand dellars

#### FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES

IN THE VALLEY OF THE MINISTERS.

In the year 1830, an arrangement was made between the American Sunday School Union and the A. Home Missionary Society, by which the missionaries of the latter in the valley of the Mississippi were to labor as | and Hymn-books, whether application agents of the former, in promoting the enterprise of forming 1000 Subbath schools in two years. The scheme was not successful, and , but few schools were formed as the consequence of this arrangement.

A more effectual way of employing the agency of missionaries in carrying out the benevolent designs of the friends of Sunday schools, is that of granting libraries to schools cording to certain conditions. Inestimable nation, good has already been accomplished in this way; and from the following circular, it will be seen that still more is to be attempted during the present winter. We call the attention of our missionery churches to this opportunity to supply their schools with suitable libraries. And we hope that no congregation will think of availing themselves of this noble charity, without doing all in their power to belp themselves, and thus to co-operate in the needful and blessed work of bringing the youth of the Great Western Valley under its funds in the costern states? ovangelical metruction.

The American Sunday School Union

partially gratuitous.

Whenever a missionery in the cervice of the Home or Domestic Missionary Societies, or Boards of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Congregational or other evangelies churches, shall establish a Bunday school in a destitute neighberhood with a prospect of its permanency, as: shall certify that such school is unable to raise sufficient money for the purchase of a suitable library, such achost shall be entitled, upon the application of such missionary, to a pro rate share of said appropriation. Whatever a school can raise for itself should be remitted with the application,

The application should state particularly the location of the school, the name of the superintendant, and the number of teachers and acholars in regular attendance at the date of the application. Also whether the school is supplied with Bibles or Testaments, has been made eleewhere for aid, and what amount (if any) is raised by the school.

The application should be forwarded I to the Society or Board, in whose service the applying missionary is employed, and thence transmitted to us; and whatever donation is made, it will be sent to the Society or Board through which the application is received, to be under missionary care, when applied for ac-, forwarded by them to the proper desti-

No application will be received under this notice after May 1, 1844.

If any considerable portion of the population to be benefitted by the school are British emigrants, the application should so state.

#### QUESTIONS.

Why does the A. H. M. S. spend so much of

Answer.-There is in those states a vast amount of unoccupied ground, where churches should be plented, and many feeble churches have appropriated THREE THOUSAND , needing sid. If the present Home Missionery DOLLARS of the Society's collections for organizations did not provide for such cases, a the next six months, to the supply of new set of societies would immediately be redestitute Sunday echools in the Missis- | quired for this purpose, which would destroy

The propriety of a given appointment, and the amount of aid, is decided by the officers of the local auxiliary within whose bounds it is made.

Why are so many missionaries appointed by the A. H. M. S. in the state of New-York?

Answers—Because in the state of New-York there is no local auxiliary to take care of the missionary churches of the state—as in the case in the other older states—but the care of these churches is assumed by the Committee of the Parent Society. Thus the necessity of a separate organization for the state of New-York is obviated.

#### Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S. from Oct. 1st to Nov. 1st, 1843.

#### Not in commission last year.

Rev. John M. Beal, Marion, Iowa.
Rev. Wm. S. Taylor, to go to Michigan.
Rev. John Green, Mine La Mott, Mo.
Rev. John N. Boyce, Unadilla. N. Y.
Rev. John N. Lewis, Luile, N. Y.
Rev. A. Wetzel, Garman Ch., Utlen. N. Y.
Rev. A. S. Allen, Cuba, N. Y.
Rev. R. H. Danforth, Engle, N. Y.

#### Re-appointed.

Rev. E. P. Noell, Harmony Presb., Mo. Rev. W. T. Dickson, West Ely, de. Rev. J. T. Tucker, Hannibal, do. Rev. E. M. Wright, Belvidere, Ill. Rev. L. Mille, Coldwater, &c., Mich. Rev. J. G. Kanouse, Salina, do. Rev. O. U. Thompson, St. Clair, do. Rev. B. Hardy, Owasso, do.

#### Rev. L. M. C. Smith, Lyons and Portland, Mich. Rev. James Harrison, Drasden, O. Rov. Prencis Jesse, Otego, N. Y. Rev. N. Hand, Turin, do. Rev. S. A. McEwen, Plymonth, do. Rev. Wm. B. Tompkine, Ozeida castle and Dur-hamville, N. Y. Rev. N. Dutton, half time, Philadelphia, N. Y. Rev. W. L. Witson, Newport, Rev. C. W. Treadwell, Moreau, Rev. C. P. Bush, 10th Ch., New-York, Rev. T. W. Duncau, Jasper, Rev. T. W. Duncau, Jasper, Rev. E. Reveckie, Amite de. Rev. E. Reynolds, Amity, Rev. L. Hamilton, Hunt's Hollow, Rev. Wm. Bunter, Springwater, do. Boy. L. Manly, Ontario, 40. Roy lease Chickester, Bennington, de. Rev. S. Sturgue, Contraville, da. Rev. H. Chapin, Alden. đα.

### The Transurer of the American Home Musiconary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from Oct. 1st to Nov. 1st, 1843.

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Westminster, Rev. S. S. Arnold, by		- li	by hand of Rev. Dr. Becom	100	00
Lev. B. P. Stone,	5 (	00	New Milford, Coug. Soc., by Mr. Whit.	-++	••
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Vol. XVI.

JANUARY, 1844.

No. 9

(For the Home Mindensty.)

### Self-deception in respect to the use of property.

" They hold fast deceit."

On the subject of property, much is said throughout the Bible. Such power has money—such a lever is it, to move, after its manner, the world—so apt is it to be loved, that it was to be expected the divine will in regard to it would be clearly made known. In a thousand forms are we taught that it is the Lord's, that it should be held and used in strict subserviency to his glory. Terrible is God's reprehension of the sin of covetousness. It is no minor matter; it is idolatry—heathenism in a christian land, image-worship in God's temples. Yet how difficult is it to fasten this sin upon men's consciences. There can be no specific rules given for the use of money; we can but announce general principles. Nor can we so paint the outward form of avarice, that the likeness shall be always recognized; for the obvious reason, that avarice is of Protean character, it changes often its visage, gait and speech. Our rebuke must be aimed mainly at the spirit of covetousness. And how subtle is that spirit. How like the invisible but mighty laws of nature does it work. Like the poisonous miasma fosting in the atmosphere, men inhale it, as it were, unconsciously, and talk of walth and vigor, while the bloom is fading from their cheeks, and death is workby at their vitals.

Here is one, greedy of gain, as others judge, but in his own view, only a prudent man. He would not be rash, as some have been, dispersing their substance without deliberation or forecast. He would look well to the future. "The prutest man," be has read in Scripture, "foreseeth the evil and hideth himself." He would make provision for life's coming exigencies, and must therefore limit his gifts in one direction, and withhold them in another. Not that he loves gold. O, no! He could write a homily on its worthlessness. But he must "provide for his own;" such is God's express commandment. It were a fearful thing, if he, so reputable a church-member, should, through an ill-judged liberality, betone "worse than an infidel!"

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Jennery,

The spirit of covetousness works in the heart of another; but he covers it with much talk about the badness of the times. The times have been the case-goat, on which many a man has attempted to cast his sine. "These terrible embarrassments—this derangement of the currency—this stagnation of business—this scarcity of money! It delights me to give—it pairs me to withold; but at present, surely, you look for no large donations." Let us commune, for a moment, with this self-complacent mourner over the times. They may be had with others, but are they had with you! Was your income ever larger? Was you ever as able to give liberal gifts! Is there not a sad self-deception in your case! Are you not imputing to yourself the misfortunes of your neighbors,—just drugging your conscience with discourse about calamities which you have scarcely felt!

But suppose it to be true, that a man's funds are limited, and he finds it difficult therefore, to spare money in charity. How came his affairs into such a predict ment? By his own cherished achemes, perhaps, of grasping avarice. Purchases are made, plans of business are formed, speculations are engaged in—all with the hope of getting richer—which exhaust all his available means. And from year to year, they are repeated. He affects to mourn that he can give no more; but what sincerity in that mourning, since he is ever bedging up his own way, ever binding fast his own hands.

Men often deceive themselves with purposes of future benevolence. What if their gifts are meagre now! They are laying plans, and making arrangements, which will give them the means, by-and-by, of princely munificence.

#### "How excellent the life they no'er will lead!"

They behold, in prospect, the streams of their charity flowing in every direction. The brightness of the future lends a charm to the present. Because they hope to live so well hereafter, they almost seem to themselves to be living well now. Who does not remember how the track of the years 1835 and 6, was paved with good resolves? Pictures of future benevolence were drawn by thousands, hardly less imposing or illusory, than the lithographs of future cities which met us at every turn.

Men are misled, sometimes, by the fact, that their charities have suffered to diminution, or have been even augmented. It is better so than the reverse; but this may not be all their duty. Their resources may have greatly increased; while their benevolent contributions have by no means been enlarged in suitable proportion. A gift of ten dollars, at one period of a man's life, may be a clearer indication of self-denying liberality, than one of ten thousand, at another. Yet this is often overlooked, and men imagine themselves to be doing great things when, if the increase of their income were taken into view, they would seem to be acting out the very spirit of avance.

There is one other source of self-deception, so subtle in its nature, as to be specially difficult of detection. Men are often urged to give on principle—to have order, system, regularity in their benevolence. Nor can this be urged too extrestly. Yet with all this, a sad self-delusion may be connected. It may all proves covert for the spirit of covetousness. One sits down, we will suppose, to devise his scheme of charity. He does it calmly, in the way of careful and exact deli-



in. He may adopt the very loftlest standard; but the danger, may, the proy is, that he will determine to do only what he can conveniently. His plan, ver, is fixed, for the year, or for life, and come what will, he goes not beyond reat changes may take place, unlooked-for exigencies may arise, potent is may be made to the heart, but he is all unmoved. He even congratulates If on his steadiness of purpose. He is no fickle-minded person. His is not L capricious benevolence. It is from principle he acts, not from impulse. nder all this the love of money may lurk; it may be but a shield for avarice, dyna for the conscience. Principle is indeed important, but there should ling too. True piety has a heart as well as a head. A religion all imwould indeed be bad enough; but a religion with no impulse would be ly better. A sort of automaton Christian is he, who is moved only by the rawn wires of passionless calculation. Alas for him! He feels not the of beaven as it kisses his cold, colourless cheek; he scents not the fragof the flowers as it is wafted by; he hears not the voice of music poured paweetly around him. He is alive and responsive to the wires only; and wonder if these be not corroded by the rust of avarice. Do any ask, how, il thus referred to may be avoided? It were a digression to answer fully; ) may say in a word, let not our plans of benevolence be formed under the ace of judgment or of conscience alone; let the love of Christ and of a world be called into exercise; let feeling and principle be blended together, se several rays in a beam of sunlight; and let whatever scheme we adopt arded as fixing the minimum, rather than the maximum of our liberality as the crutches which keep us from falling, than in place of the wings which and love may give us.

whatever species of self-deception the covetous person may resort, healing a sto his life. Talk, preach, rebuke, exhort, persuade as you may, it is all in You reach not his conscience; or, if you do, the soothing appliance is to find with your discourse. If a private man, you are meddlesome; if a preacher, a infelicitous, unsavory, injudicious and unedifying. Not that he is averse iberality. Oh no! But he thinks you dwell upon it disproportionately, or in ner unsuitable. He would not be scolded. He is weary of listening to "beg-sermons." He thinks much of doctrinal preaching. He would prefer some an christian experience, something on the promises, something comforting, hing to warm the heart. Thus he goes on, holding fast alike his property is self-deceit, till his grasp on both is unloosed by death. Can such an one ad? Alas, how hardly—as by fire, if at all. Professors of religion there to, if they ever enter heaven, it would seem, must be there like Milton's con:—

<sup>——&</sup>quot; E'en in heaven his looks end thoughts Were always downward bent, admiring more The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold, Than aught divine or hely else enjoyed in vision bestific."



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THE HOME MISSIONARY.

January.

### Ferty-five Missionaries,

Western States, by appointment of the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S. Besides these, some fifteen or twenty others, who had reached the field in other ways, have been taken into the employment of the Society. This large increase of responsibility above the ordinary engagements of the Society, has been assumed, because Providence seemed to open the door in a most inviting manuse, and because the general feeling of the friends of the Society was unanimous that an immediate effort should be made to occupy the ground.

These intimations the Committee have obeyed. The missionaries have been selected and sent out. And they must now be sustained. The first quarterly instalment of the support pledged to them is due, and must be sent to them promptly, for never will they need it more than when first accommodating themselves to the new circumstances in which they are placed. Of course, arrangements to obtain a portion of their support from the people cannot yet have been made, and the whole expense must devolve on the Society. About rive resessand doctors is therefore needed immediately to meet the first payments desto these new missionaries, besides what is requisite for the other current expenses of the Home Missionary work. A similar amount, for the same end, will probably be needed for the succeeding quarters of the first year.

#### Desicient Receipts.

In these circumstances, it is with no small apprehension of coming embarrasement, that the Committee find that while the receipts of the first seven mostle of the current year, from the churches directly, have been a little more than during the corresponding months of last year, the whole receipts, including legisles, bave been less.

#### A Reduction in the Missionary work

Will be inevitable, if the rate of contribution is not raised. Such a result at a time like the present, when Providence is opening such doors, and the Savier is calling, the perishing are pleading, and ministers are offering for the work, is not to be endured. Can the church shut those doors, turn her back upon the poor, and stop her ears against the call of Heaven, and bid her waiting some stand in the market-place all the day idle?

### Correspondence.

IOWA.

their brethren who were in the field before them. "For three weeks past," says one

We have the astinfaction of announcing the who has long toiled and prayed for the salvagival in lows of the recent missionary remission of the West, "I have felt like weeping forcement, and their gratifying reception by "all the time. My heart has overflowed. O

hat a week we have had! The Lord be alsed."

The missionary company convened at enmark, Des Moines County, where the we Association met on the 3d of November, set them apart to the work of the ministry. In house was full to overflowing, and the each was one of the deepest interest, not dy to those who were thus commencing sir professional life, far from the scenes of sir early associations, but also to the worn borers who had preceded them in that distilled. "I felt," says one, "that the sight that day was worth almost a life. The accessm which we have received was beyond our pee—yea, it is enough to melt the heart of me."

On the Monday following the ordination, s good people of Denmark fitted out three sees "to bring" the missioneries "on their py" to their respective fields of labor, and sy were speedily dispersed over its ample sa, to find in the realities of their lonely L the fulfilment of all that had been told see of the nature of their work. They had an classmates in the seminary, had long en associated in the plan of going out in ! mpany to the West, had assisted each other the adjustment of personal arrangements, f prayed together over them all—had welled in company—and, at the same time I place, had been solemnly inducted into the red office, and eat together in heavenly ces, with the members of the Association. a now, the time arrived for them to go every a apart from his fellows to lubor among singers, in a new and stronge land. If any mance had been mingled in their plans and sectations, it must now have been dissited. We trust the Savier will go with us, and that his amapatont spirit will give ect to their preaching. We have learned m other sources that the enemy is aroused, at the object of their coming has been minwesented by worldly men, and even by ae christian denominations. While this mid not surprise us, it should stir up the sple of God to pray earnestly for both mismaries and people.

The new missionaries are stationed as lowe:

Rev. HARVEY ADAMS, at Parmington and stonsport, Van Buren Co.

Lev. Daniel Lane, Kessengus, do.

Rev. Wn. A. Thompson, Troy, Davis Co., in the New Purchase.

Rev. B. A. SPAULDING, Wapello Co.—also in the New Purchase, West of Jefferson Co.

Rev. EPHRAIM ADAMS, Henry Co.

Rev. Honor Hutchington, Burlington, on the Mississippi.

Rev. ALDEN B. ROSSIMS, Bloomington, on the Mississippi.

Rev. ERENEERA ALDEN, Jr., Coder and Johnson Counties.

Rev. William Salten, Andrew Jackson Co., and the Forks of the Makequeta.

Rev. E. B. Turner, Cascade, and Jones Co.
We have reason to believe that this accession to the ministerial strength of Iowa, has greatly encouraged the hearts of Christians there, and that many more than at any former period, are filled with the purpose expressed by one of the new missioneries, " of living and praying for a revival this winter."

#### From Rev. F. Gaylord, Hartford, Des. Mornes Co.

I feel called upon to acknowledge with gratitude that mercy and goodness which have attended me to the present Another sickly season has moment passed, and we have generally enjoyed health in our community. No sickness has occurred in the least to interrupt the ordinary ministrations of the Gospal. I have been called to attend no iuneral since last January; no death having occurred in our congregation. Prayer meetings have been well attended, and on the part of some of the members of the church there is manifested much carnestness in prayer. Two weekly meetings for prayer are kept up regularly. Besides this, the monthly concert is observed.

#### Pray for us.

I have ofttimes felt almost oppressed with a desire to see the work of the Lord revived in the midst of us. Many of our youth are growing up without God in the world. Several families have settled among us during the season which is past, in which most or all the members are unconverted. Truly the help of the Lord is greatly needed. The prospect now is that this township.

cant land around me has been entered this season by persons who expect to verted, and this influence consecrated to the service of God. I desire your prayers in our behalf.

My congregation, I think, is steadily j on the advance. Our people are now taking measures to erect a house of [ worship, which will be central and com-

fortable.

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#### MIESOURI.

From Rev. W. T. Dickson, West Ely.

Since I last wrote I have travelled more than 500 miles to fill various appointments. By this means I have seen the great destitution, the moral waster, that surround us. Only a few days age, on my way from Synod, I attended a meeting on the border of the Grand; Prairie, half way between the two mighty rivers, the Missouri and the I preached there three Mississippi. times to as many people as could possibly be crowded into the house, and a number were compelled to go away for They listened to the want of room. truth with fixed attention, some even There is a small church weeping. there, organized by Br. Townsend; and if there were a devoted, well adapted man there now, he might be the mears of doing niuch good. But many, very many such fields of labor might be found, if we had the means and men to occupy them. For these we will pray, and we may hope the time is near at hand when the Gospel in its purity and simplicity shall reach every hamlet in Missouri; for whatever obstacles and discouragements may now appear, (and there are many,) God will remove them, and raise here for himself families like a flock, since he has included this state also in the possessions given to his Son.

#### Triple.

The pecuniary embarrassments and endless litigations with which many here—religious publications and for building up fitare troubled, have an injurious tendency, , both schools. Meny of the missionaries who occupying the minds of Christians and | could be conveniently supplied from the dept

will settle rapidly. Almost all the va- | others to the exclusion of more important interests. How long this state of things is to last, no one can tell. It has settle upon it next spring. We need a laready continued until every one is revival, that these souls may be con- sick of hearing of suits and sales. In the midst of these troubles, some profeesedly pious have fallen into sin, and shown, too clearly, that "the spirit that worketh in the children of disobedience," still governs them.

But notwithstanding all our troubles, we have resson to be encouraged. In our place the house of God and the prayer-meeting foruaken. are not Christians manifest, in their prayers, a growing desire for an outpouring of the Spirit, and God has shown his willingness to bless his truth to the conversion of sunners. During the year 16 have been added to this church on examination.

#### Nunduy School Books Wanted Aracto and

During the aummer I have distributed many tracts; and that I might be able to scatter them extensively, I have attended meetings during the week. No doubt great good might be done in this way if we had a liberal supply of these messengers of peace. I have also obtained a supply of the bound volumes of the American Tract Society, which? intend to sell, if possible. If there was any means of securing books to establish . Sabbath schools, I could organize several so near this place as to be able to watch over them, and keep them in operation. Perhaps Christians of the East might be induced to make some effort to supply us with books for Salbath schools. They are greatly needed and would be advantageously employed. It is important that missionaries here should be supplied with every means to extend their usefulness, for they are far too lew for the extent of the field-

Without wishing to detract from the value of the labora of either Colporteurs or 8 School agents, we believe that misagonaries, from the nature of their office and their postion in the destitute districts, enjoy pecular advantages for the judicious distribution of of the Am. Tract Society, have received each a near two hundred inhabitants now. 5000 pages of tracts, and in a few instances | had the honor of preaching the first serlarger grants. Aid in furnishing S. School mon ever delivered at that place. I exlibraries has also been generously afforded by the Am. S. S. Union, and the Mass. S. S. Society. But after all that has been supplied; from these sources, it is still true, that our udeslonaries are lementably destitute of the **molities** which the press is capable of furnishing to aid them in their work.

From Rev. T. S. Reeve, Oregon, Holt Co.

#### The Extreme West.

My present location is promising, and an opening for still greater usefulness seems, in the providence of God, to be preparing about thirty miles distant, at a point on the Missouri river. At this point I now preach once every Holt county is the extreme We have a httle west of the state. **church** here of nine members, which ! was organized about a year ago by brother Carson. The court-house is our **regular** place of preaching, but when it : **in** occupied by others we hold meetings in two different neighborhoods, some eight miles apart. Our ordinary conregations vary from fifty to about a handred. The people are attentive, and many are apparently serious.

hand not yet wholly paid for, and the body.

ary. have found these visits attended with yet God mingled many mercies in the good. In this labor I have found some cup. We had a faithful physician, and who have been members of the Presby-some kind friends; and by the blessing terian church in other states, but who, of that kind Providence who lets not a on coming out to the West, laid aside hair of our head fall without his potice, their watchfulness, and have lived for we are again, after five weeks, so reagain into the fold of Christ.

souri to which I have alluded. This is think, the oldest in the church. Until a newly surveyed town in the county of the last she was devoted to the sanctu-Buchanan. It is rapidly increasing in arry and its privileges, and died almost

pect to organize a church there. My congregations there are about one hundred and fifty. God seems to incline the hearts of that people to hear the word of the Lord.

There is another point about fifty miles north-west of Oregon, where I learn are some Presbyterian families. whom I intend to visit this fall if the winter does not set in too soon and too egyere.

#### Mickeyes.

This season has been attended by the most general and fatal sickness ever known in this part of our state since its eettlement. This greatly increased my labor from the middle of August until the second week in October, at which time scarcely a family around us could be found where might not have been seen the traces of disease. By this time my strength was completely exhausted, and disease claimed its victim. While returning from a visit to one of my elders who was very low, I was obliged to dismount and stretch myself upon a large dry log by the way side, and thus gather strength. That night I reached home with the bilious fever, The people are poor, the country new, boiling my blood, and scorching my The next day my companion population far from settled and station- , was attacked by the same disease, and we lay where we could look upon each I have visited all the families belong- other; yet, could extend no helping to our little circle, and others, and hand. It was a most trying situation, years as if they had never pro- stored as to be able to engage in our fessed the name of Jesus. May the respective duties, I pray the Lord so to Lord, by his Spirit, and the agency of sanctify these afflictions to us that we the living teacher, bring all such back | may be more faithful in doing his will.

Two of our church members have St. Joseph is the place on the Mis- been removed by death, one was, I population and mercantile importance, at the foot of the altar, unwilling to be.

There are about thirty families, and absent from our last communion, although in a feeble state of health. She ! I cast my eye, I am forcibly reminded prevailed upon her friends to haul her of the application of the blessed Sato the church in a wagon, and seated near the alter, feeding upon the bread of life, she was struck with death, and ! soon after returning home, departed in the most peaceful manner to her eternal rest and reward. The other was her daughter, she was in the prime of life, and surrounded by a young family, twenty-five hours before she went to lay in the bosom of Abraham, there to await the arrival of her beloved and sainted mother. Her last moments gave a clear exhibition of the power of religion to rob death of its sting, and the grave of its victory.

#### From Rev. J. W. Totonsend, Paris.

#### Church organized—A l

In my last I reported the formation of a church at Florida. Since that time I held a two days meeting in the west end of our county, where were a few Presbyterians isolated from the privaleges of a church of their choice. We had a very interesting occasion, which resulted in the formation of a little; church, (consisting of seven members,) called the Middle Grove church. On the same day we received four persons on the profession of their faith, and four or five more only want for my next vient, publicly to cast in their lot with that little flock; I think there is promise of great good at that point, could they only have the labors of a devoted brother, even for one half of his time. But it is out of my power to be with them, except when a mouth contains a fifth Sabbath, and occasionally during the week. It is a beautiful section of country, thickly settled, and has very little preaching of any kind, except Campbellism.

#### Still there is recon.

If it would accomplish the object, 1 would plead with a full and feeling heart for an increase of laborers in this part of the vineyard. So far as our

vior's words, "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few I may ride forty miles east and northeast, before I meet with one of our brethren; to the south and south-as with one exception, it is still farther; proceeding west sixty miles, was bring me to the field of a young harther, who has lately come to the state; but on the north and north-west, I might traverse county after county. and would meet no one, until It is crossed the disputed territory, and found him in Iowa. Yet these counties possess a rich soil, a healthy clients, and already contain thousands of inhabitanta,

Throughout this whole destitution, we go informed, there are scattered. Presbytains families that might be gathered into little flocks at convenient points, if the shephark were only on the ground. Four or five churches are already formed at convenient distances to occupy the labors of two missionaries; and if two frithful, gudly men could be sent immediately, these churches would more than half support them.

In view of these facts, I appeal to those eastern brethren, whose hase are not tied by large and expensive families, "Do not your bearts but within you, as you contemplate these things! Are you not willing to come and share with us the toil of gathering these scattered sheep, and feed these lambs ere they starve or are destroyed by the prowling wolves, so numerous in new settlements? I can say from experience, it is a laborious, but 📤 lightful employment, and your reward shall be sure. Come then to our aid, 7 men of God, come!

#### South Western Misseur

Harmony Presbytery is located at the South-West corner of the state of Mass It has within its bounds at least sixteen et ties, the must or all of which have rising vilages and are rapidly settling. It is a we branch of Zion is concerned, I occupy beautiful portion of the state, and although point of great destitution. Wherever but extremits position, it is copule of the

THE HOME MISSIONARY.

ing and supporting a heavy population, and crowds are flowing in from all directions.

In eight of these counties, we the people. have eleven Presbyterian Churches torganized, and seven toinisters. Proteins section of country has been visited through the summer, our temperance societies are shout as when last report. go and lift up the standard of the Re- found it impracticable to do any thing that among all the ministers who children in almost every family being that some one or two at least would look toward our section of country; but we can hear of none. We know not any as yet who will come to our assistance. O! can you not help us? Pray that God would interpose, that this fair portion of his moral vineyard may not perials for lack of vision !

# From Res. D. Weir, Morgan co., Mo.

In New Providence church, in Pettis and Morgan counties, I see a slow adance in evangelical piety. The peole in the bounds of this church, have sen, since the first of July, greatly ndered by sickness from attending on public means of grace; yet the write is on the advance. We have, ice the date of my commission, reved seven members; three on exmation, and four on certificate.

n the Moreau church, in the east of Morgan county, there is an easing and solemn attention to ching, by day and by night In July and a four days meeting. Chriswere much engaged in prayer,

congregation was larger than at rmer meeting, with still increalemnity. On Sabbath we admid the Lord's supper in the grove. nday we received four on exam-; two of whom, a man and his ceived the ordinance of baptism, ir family of five children; and day we received six on certifi-

Besides my regular places of preaching, I have preached frequently in seven other places on the pressing request of

counties churches might also be col. societies are about as when last reportlected if we had ministers who could ed. From the same cause we have

## Wisconsin.

# Recipulation! organization.

It is generally known to the christian public, that the Presbyterian and Congregational ministers and churches of Wisconsin have formed a union, by which they become, for all important purposes, one denomination. Of the excellence of the object sought by this arrangement, there can be no doubt; of its success the most sanguine hopes are entertained; though it must be left to time to determine the practical operation of an experiment which differs, in many respects, from any previous attempt. Meanwhile, it is proper for us to place the details of the plan on record, as a part of the religious history of the West. The following particulars are taken from a pamphlet issued by the "General Convention of Wisconsin."

4 A nation of Preabyteriene and Congregationslists was contemplated from the first cany hardened sinners were made formed in February, 1839, with provisions by movement towards an Ecclesiastical organization in the Territory. A Presbytery was which Congregational Churches might become connected with the body. Subse quently a Constitution was adopted, containing the general principles embraced in the present plan, but retaining the name and some more distinctive features of a Presbytery In October, 1840, a special meeting of the Presbytery and a Convention of the Congregationalists were held at Troy, Walworth e would have received severa. cussed and acted upon in their separate meet-Co., when the whole subject was revised, disnbers bad they not been pre- ings; and, after mature deliberation and prayer, the two bodies were united under the

DAME OF 'THE PRESETTERIAN AND CONCRE-! GATIONAL CONTENTION OF WISCONSIE:" and the Constitution, Rules of Business, and Confession of Faith, were unanimously adopted, under deeply solemn and interesting cir-Comstances.

"This Convention embraced the entire territory, and, for the time being, served the purpose of a general and district organization. But the number of ministers and churches soon increased to such us extent as to require the erection of District Conventions, as was contemplated in the original plan. Accordingly, at the meeting in June, 1843, the Couvention of Milraukie, Belost, and Mineral Point, were orected, and the constitutions were framed and altored to coincide with the arrangement.

"The District Conventions met in September and completed their organization; and at the meeting of the General Convention in February, 1843, final action was had on the subject, and the Constitution, Rules of Business and Confession of Faith, here presented, were ununimously adopted as the basis of our union, the principles of our ecclesiastical procondings, and the expose of our sentiments.

"The Milwaukie Convention embraces the counties bordering on Lako Michigan; the Below Convention is situated in the interior and covers the Rock River country and vicinity; and the Mmeral Point Convention includes the "mining region," and the country ; senetion. bordering on the Mississippi River, and Dubuque, in Iowa Territory.

#### Constitution of the General Conventicu.

I. This Convention shall consist of the ministers and a delegate from each church | VERRIERT, AND SHALL EACH BE REPRESENT belonging to the District Conventions in the ED AT THE MEETINGS OF THE CONVENTION Territory of Wisconson, and shall adopt the av one Delegate. fundamental principle contained in the first article of their Constitution as the basis of its | organization, it shall never be altered except to ofgrantstion.

The Convention shall meet at least once - the Convention. in each year, and shall be opened with a sermon by the lest moderator, and all its sessions shall be opened and closed with prayer.

3. A moderator and temporary clock shall be chosen annually. The Convention shall | also have a stated clerk and tresourer, which offices may be held by the same person.

4. This Convention shall receive and act on all appeals and references which may be regularly brought before them, and shall give their advice and metroction in all cases sub-mitted to them. They shall erect District

bond of union, peace and mutual confidence among our churches ; and shall take meast for the promotion of the benevolent objects of the day.

In all cases of trial in a District Convention, the evidence on both sides shall be fairly taken and recorded, and in cases of appear this evidence shall be presented to this Convention as the ground of their decision.

6. Any five ministers, belonging to the Convention, and as many delegates as may be present, being met at the time and place appointed, shall be a quorum competent to de

7. At the meeting of the Convention, an account shall be given of the state of reliwithin its bounds, and a committee shall b appointed to prepare a narrative for publiçation.

8. Each District Convention shall semually send up their records to this body for exa nation, together with a statistical report.

Considering the importance of hard in the christian church, and the duty of all i ministers and members to unite in promoti the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, sympathizing more particularly with brethren of the Presbyterian and Congre with o tional churches in the United States, the Convention will hold correspondence with their general ecclesinatical bodies by deleg tion or otherwise, as far as may be practical

 Delegates from corresponding bodies shall be entitled to deliberate and advise, but not to vote in any decisions of the Conventies

11 All amendments or alterations of this Constitution, or of the Confession of Faith shall require the concurrence of a majority of the District Conventions, and no amends of their Constitution, or of the Confession of Faith, shall be adopted until it shall bere been submitted to this body and received in

### Constitution of the District Conver-

1. CHURCHES RELOXISED TO THE COM-VENTION, MAY ADOPT EITHER THE PRESST. TERIAN OR CONGREGATIONAL MODE OF 60

As this article constitutes the basis of this the consent of all the churches connected we

2. Thu Convention shall hold an annual t semi-annual meeting; and each meeting shall be opened with a sermon by the last is rains, and all its sessions shall be opened and

closed with prayer. 3. A Moderator and temporary Clerk shall be chosen at each stated meeting; and at the annual meeting, a Treasurer and Standing Committee shall be chosen, who shall hold their office until others are appointed. T Convention shall also have a Stated Cierk.

4. A Committee shall also be appointed a Conventions, and review their records; shall the annual meeting, to conduct the several constitute the highest court of appeal, and the quete of the examination of candidates who may apply to this body for licensers or ordi-

3. The Mederator shall, on the application of two ministers and one church, call a special meeting of the Convention, specifying in his letters of notification, the particular busi-ness for which the meeting is called, and no other business shall be finally decided at that meeting. These latters of notification shall be communicated to such minister and church numerical with this body, at least ion days subset the time appointed for the meeting of Convention

6. It shall be the duty of the Smied Clerk, mides recording the transmittens of the Con-entian, to preserve the records carefully, and to grant extracts from them, and such ? entructe, or any certification, under the band of the Stated Clerk, shall be considered as enthentic venctors of the fact which they de-

7. The Standing Committee shall consist of jut loss than four minuters, whose duty it? shall be to examine the recommon and the spectation of the Convention of this lady, during its recess; and on any document of the Convention of this lady, during its recess; and on any document of the Conventions of this latter of this latter of the Convention of this latter of the Convention of this latter of the Convention of the Co shall be to examine the credentials of minis standing and qualification to preach the gunthurches.

4. Licentiates, under the care of this Conpreaching and moral conduct, yet not so as to interfere with the prorequive of the church which the licentiate belongs, to exercise

duniplane over him.

9. When any minister proposes to join this Convention, it shall be the cuty of the Convention to entirely themselves respecting his miligious continents and conduct, and reject or admit him so they shall door expedient. The convention shall also satisfy themselves The convention shall also estudy themselves—tion of God, that they contain a complete and importing the religious sentiments and christ-, incommittee system of divine truth; and are in practice of any church, before admixting it, the only perfect rule of religious faith and in this body.

10. Every minister respected with this invention who shall organize a church within its bounds, shall metruct those wishing to ! Holy Ghost : that these three are in seconds to an organized respecting the regulations of the budy, and urge them to connect themalives with this Convention, and shall report

he same at the next meeting

en either for a limited period or for life

28. Appeals, complisiers, protests, &c., may importance of the use of means. me up to the Convention from Congrego. 1. 5. We believe that man in of charebox, in the same manner as and that are Prosbyteman; or, the decision of the Church shall be final, as shall be fixed upon by a standing rule of the Church.

13. In case of an appeal from a lower judi- ? children of wrath, and cannot be restored to takery, the action of this body shall be final, . the favor of God without an atmoment. but any judicial process originating in this budy may be carried by complaint or opposi-

to the General Convention.

14. In all cases of trul in a lower judica tary, the evidence on both auder shall be fairly

15. Each church shall exhibit their records I believe the gutput.

to the Convention ones a year for extendentian, and shall present a statistical report at the annual meeting.

16. As each stated meeting of the Conven m, an account shall be given of the state of roligion within our bounds, and a committee shall be appointed to prepare a narretive.

17. The Convention will ardinarily cole-

brate the Lord's Bupper at their annual most-

ing.

16. This Convention shall receive and out on all appeals and references which may be regularly brought before them, and shall give their advice and instruction in all cares outmitted to them.

19. Any three Ministers and as many Delogates as may be present, belonging to the Convention, being mot at the time and pince appareted, shall be a quarum, competent to de-

20. Ministers in good standing in other occle-matical bodies, who may be present, may be invited to sit with the Convention se car-responding members. They shall be entitled.

Constitution shall be submitted to the General Convention, agreeably to the provisions of

their Countitution on the subject.

#### Confunion of Faith.

We believe there is one God, the Creator, Preserver, and Governor of the universe; that he in a Spirit, self-existent, independent, unchangeable, eternal, infinite in being, wisdum, power, holiness, justice, guodagus, merny and troth.

1. We believe that the erriptures of the Old ont, and New Testament were given by inspire-

> 3. We believe that there are three peru in the Godhead, the Father, the Bon, and the

one, and mail divine perfections equal

4. We believe that God governs all things according to his eternal and infinitely wise purpose, so as to render them conducive to 11. Churches which adopt the Presbyterian his own glory, and the greatest good of the fron of government may elect their Ruling buniverse, and in perfect consistency with his Biders either for a limited period or for life beared of the period of the limited period peri hatred of sin, the free agency of man, and the

5. We believe that man in his primitive orfectly holy; that he that state by stanting against God; and in con-sequence of the apostacy of Adam all mankind are totally deprayed, and by nature

9. We believe that the Lord Jesus Christ, the only and well-beloved Son of God, assamed our nature, perfectly obeyed the law of God, suffered and died the just for the unjust, making a sufficient atmoment for the taken and recerted, and in cases of appeal, sins of all mankind, that God can new existing evidence shall be presented to this Committee on the ground of their decision.

that he will parden all these who require und 202

7. We believe that God did from exercity chaose some of the human race to sulvation through exactification of the Spirit and belief of the truth; and that all those whom he has me chosen, he will renew and essetify in this life, and keep them by his power, through

faith unto salvation.

8. We believe that is order to acceptance with God, the sinner must be been again, and that regeneration is a moral change produced by the inflaton of the fair faith.

by the influence of the Holy Spirit operating on the mind through the treth.

9. We believe that mest are free and velocity tary in all their conduct; that their entire detray in all their conduct; that their entire de-pravity, the purpose of God respecting their salvation, and the agency of the spirit in re-generation, do not destroy, or in the least im-pair their free agency; that the effer of sal-vation is freely and aincorely made to all men; and that those who perish under the light of the Gospel, perish by voluntarily re-jecting its offers of eternal tife.

10. We believe that Christians are justified freely by grace through faith; and that al-shough they are thus freely justified, still the law of God as a rule of duty remains in full force; and that all men are under obligations

force; and that all men are under obligations

parfectly to obey it.

11. We believe that the visible church of Christ consists of professing Christians who publicly profess their faith in him, and covement to walk together in the ordinances of the

Gospel.
13. We believe in the divine appointment of the Christian Subbath, and of the Suorements of the New Testament, baptism, and the Lord's Supper, which all are under oblagation in the exercise of faith to observe; and that it is the duty of parents to dedicate their children to God in captism, and train them up in the nurture and admonition of the

We believe that the soul is immertal, and at the last day Christ will raise the dead and judge the world in rightmourness; that all who die impenitent will go away into ever-lasting punishment, and the righteens be re-ceived to beaven to enjoy eternal felicity.

#### From Rev. N. Cooks, Mineral Point.

There has been a general improvement in the appearance of society in

this place during the year.

As I have become more known my labors have increased. Soon after I vately adhered, even when professing came here I appointed preaching once , to be an atheust-" I cannot sin away in two weeks in a neighborhood ten the day of grace," and "I can repent " miles from this place where there were, any time." In the worst days of his full meetings and good attention. When dissipation and revelry, these sestiit became known that I would leave the | ments would quiet his conscience, and village to preach, I had an application give him peace. "If I cannot an beto go into another neighborhood to
proach, and then another, till I now
any time, I will enjoy myself while."

have a regular circuit of four stations about ten miles from each other, s about the same distance from this place. I compace my aircuit cues in two weeks—a distance of forty or ## miles only; and preach at cosh pi in the evening. At the last ph which I established preaching, the ou gregation (the house was crown was composed mostly of miners. O person, an entire stranger to ma, o and said, " I am a vile sinner, but I l to bear Christ preached." I mover h better attention than these miners go me; and taking the man of the he to the door they told him not to lot med part without augusing to come once in two weeks, with which desire you as be sure I was not slow to comply. cording to present appearances last mentioned place is the ment mining field which I have.

#### uption and despoid.

Several months ago, one of my neigh-bors called on me to go and see a min man in the village, telling me it was not probable be would recover. When I arrived, I found a man apparently about 40 or 45 years old, stretched upon his bed, from which he was never to rise. He had evidently been a mea of an uncommonly strong constitution and had been noted among his compa ions for activity and strength. He ind also been conspicu**ous as a loader it** professesses and dissipation. He would boast of being able to drink and carry a half gallon of whiskey at once. By his own acknowledgment he had best guilty of every vice.

He had been brought up under a species of religious influence, from which, he said, he imbibed these two centiments, which comprised about the whole of his creed—and which he prse."

slieve me, saying that I did not un- of communicating his feelings. erstand his disease. Having studied The distress of mind which I myself salize his true condition. With the times so great, that it was with diffieight of abused mercies pressing on culty I could pray with him. despair continued three or four when he seemed extremely anxor salvation. I visited him from day, and found him under deep ion and in darkness of mind, One morning I found commonly composed, and I beope that he had found mercy. cause of his composure was - minister had been to see had told him that if he were r his soul, it was all that God of him under his milder law, he might be sure that God cast him off." Thus, what **i Universalists were unable** i sh, (for they had been busy nad been done by this proter of the Gospel, himself the plan of justification.

un, and repent when I can do nothing ling with untempered mortar. It was with difficulty he could be moved from When I first saw him, he was so re- this sandy foundation. When he did aced by disease that it was with diffi- i leave it, his anxiety of mind returned alty he could swallow even liquids, with redoubled vigor, and it seemed as ill, he would flatter himself that he if he would be entirely overwhelmed by nould recover; and his creed of future 'his distress. He continued in this conpentance was a greater anodyne to dition for two weeks longer, when he s conscience than opium was to his appeared to submit himself to God, and xdy. I felt it to be my duty to deal to accept of his plan of salvation. From ainly with him, and inform him that this time, he appeared in a crim peacea had but a short time to live; and ful state for three days, and then died nat if he could repent at any time, that ! having his senses to the last, although as the time. At first he would not; for the last two days he was incapable

edicine as well as theology, I assured endured in visiting this man was mosm that I perfectly understood it, and intense. When with him it often aniat, too well to afford him any hope of peared that the death-bed of an Altacovery. Never shall I forget the hor- mont or a Francis Newport could not or depicted in his countenance, when equal the dreadful scene before me. e began to credit my assertion, and to The anguish of my feelings was some-

's soul, his innumerable sins staring! I have little faith in death-bed rem in the face, his first inquiry was, pentance at any time. In this case 's it true that it is impossible to sin there had been intense anxiety of mind ay the day of grace?" When I told for several weeks. In ordinary circum-1 that thousands had probably done "stances, the mind cannot sustain high ne replied, "Then farewell, hope—I excitement without being exhausted lost-lost-eternally lost !" O! and becoming stupid. And when stut words and what groans were pidity succeeds to religious excitement, e! It was some time before he the calinness is too often mistaken for sufficiently composed to converse. evangelical peace and joy in the Holy n directed to the Savior, his reply Ghost. It may have been so in this "There is no Savior for me!" instance, though we hope for the best.

#### ILLINOIS.

#### no means of deliverance for two ! History of the churches in Adams Co.

We have deemed it important, as far as practicable, to collect and put in some accessible form, the early history of the churches in the West, before they are lost and forgotten in the changes to which every new country is subject. The following account of the churches in Adams County, Ill., is from a son of New-England, who has resided for a numher of years in the region to which he refers.

Thirteen years ago there was not, in the county of Adams, Ill., a single Presbyterian or Congregational church. The first church was organized at Quincy, ed his conscience by daub- | December, 1930, consisting of 14 mem-

here, by Rev. Asa Turner, and Rev. C. lare. The church, among other objects L. Watgon. Mr. Turner commenced his labors in the place some six mouths previous. Accessions were made to the shurch by letter and profession, so that in April, 1632, there had been 41 membars, one of whom had been removed by letter, and another by death. The labors of brother Turner were continued in this field till the spring of 1686. church received Home Missionary appropriations in support of the institu-tions of the Gospel for four years. At a meeting of the church, June, 1684, they ordered a vote of thanks to the A. H. M. S. for the aid they had received, and acquainted them with the fact that they were themselves able to suctain the institutions of the Gospel. The same meeting voted 30 dellars to constitute their minister a life member of the Bosiety.

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After the departure of Mr. Turner, occasional laborers were employed till 1841, when Rev. H. Foots commenced preaching as stated supply, and has continued to do so up to the present time. Since the organization of the church, revivals of religion have been enjoyed almost every year, some of which have been of great power. Accessions have been made, as the fruits of these revivals, numbering from 19 to 40 at a tune. In 1637 there were 152 members. There are at present about 250. average attendance upon the ministrations of the word is about 400.

In 1836, the contributions of this church amounted to 25 dollars at each monthly concert, making an annual sumot 350 dollars, besides appropriations to other benevolent objects. It is to be regretted that there is no record of the appropriations to the different benevo- | joyed the labors of Rev. Solomon He lent societies of the age, that the friends a part of the time, and continued to of Home Mussions neight see how much so for more than a year. After the sh num need Estined to the Carre of Debeadlence by what was done for this church of regular preaching for nearly to in its infancy. It is well ascertained years. Although they enjoyed but in that contributions to the amount of about casional labors of the ministry, they 600 dollars were made for two or more years. Since 1834 we may safely estimate them at 200 dollars per year on an converted. In 1836 they invited Res. average. This will make an aggregate

suctained a candidate for the ministry through his preparatory course of study. He is now about to enter the western bald as a minister of the Gospel. This congregation have recently erected a communicus house of worship, at an expense of 14,500 dollars, which had

been paid for.

The Presbyteman church of Quincil was organized in June, 1640, consisting at its organization of 15 members, mor of them from the Congregational church. They early secured the labors of Rev. Mr. Marks, then preaching in Missour The Head of the Church has small apon their enterprise. They have sue tained the preaching of the Gospi without aid from abroad. Twice the Bpirit of God has been poured out upon the congregation, and souls have been converted. The church now number 100, and the congregation 300. The have appropriated to benevolent purposes, since their organization, 224 dollars. They have erected a fine brief edifice, nearly complete, at an expense of 8000 dollars, which is entirely paid for

Besides these churches, there are an Episcopal, a Baptist, a Methodist, a Protestant Methodist, and Luth church, each of which are supplied u the ministry of the word. There are sho two Romish churches in the place. It should be mentioned in this commestim. that the city of Quincy, containing a population of 5000, has adopted a 🐗 tem of common schools which are s tained by a fax and made free to all.

The Congregational church of 🍱 don, 15 miles north east of Quincy, w organized in February, 1633, and em-sisted of 16 members. They then exof his Jabors, the church wer were favored with a season of refre ing from God, and some souls we Wm. Kirby to labor among them, at of 1500 dollars. The amount expended by the A. H. M. B. for the four previous and has continued with them till to years was 1300 dollars, making a gain to the cause of benevolence of 500 dol.

church, more or less frequently from the first, the most solemn and extensive of which were in 1839 and '40 and '43 That in 1840 was one of great interest and power. Hardly a thoughtless amner was to be found in this community. and as the fruit of it, nearly all of a [ suitable age were gathered into the church. The cause of temperance is so generally triumphant, that little remains to be done. Scarcely a man can be found in the community who does not practice total abstinence from all that can intoxicate. Benevolent operations share in its attention. To the various enterprises of benevolence it has contriof which no record is kept. Bince the commencement of the labors of their present pastor, the church has for the most part sustained lines. A part of his time he has labured in neighboring desfrom Guilford, Ct., and the region near it. |

Psyson Congregational church is loented in a pleasant prairie, 15 miles south-east of Quincy. Many of the families connected with it are natives of West Hartford, Ct. The church was organized in May, 1836, and consisted of 20 members. Rev. Anson Hubbard was sustained there by the Home Miss. Soc. one year. After a short interval of destitution the church invited Rev. Thomas Cole to labor among them, and the was installed as their pastor, and continued among them four years. church assumed the responsibility of his entire support from the first, upon a aglary of \$500 per year. Of few churches at so early a period and so feeble, can so much be said. They also erected and completed a neat edifice as a place of worship, at an expense of \$5000. Unhappily, after enjoying average, 9 per year. Since the year the privilege of worshipping in it something over two years, the house, during the progress of a protracted meeting, was consumed by fire in the winter of 1842. cheaper, is in process of erection upon the same spot, and it is hoped will be 1836, and consisted of about 20 memto readmess for them the coming win-bers. Rev. Mr. McCoy has labored ter. Its cost is estimated at \$700. The with them more or less of his time contributions to benevolent objects here [ since. The church have erected a com-

been seasons of revived interest in the faveraged at least \$100 per year for this last six years. There have been three revivals of deep interest since its organization, as the fruits of which, quite a number have been gathered into the church. There are now 60 members. Rev. J. H. Prentiss is laboring among them, and in consequence of their embarrassments, is partially austained by

the A. H. M. Society.

The Presbyterian church at Newtown. about 12 miles east of Quincy, is a branch of the church at Payson. It was organized Pobruary, 1839, and consisted of 25 members. They have erected a suitable house of worship, and for two years enjoyed the labors of the Rev. L. buted \$457, besides other small amounts ! P. Kimball. He was sustained by the church alone. Religion has been much prospered, and nearly every adult member of the community is a member of the church. By a temporary arrangement, they enjoy the labors of Rev. D. titute settlements. The church now nambers 107 members. A great portion of the families composing it are fancy, they enjoyed for more than a year the labors of Rev. Thomas Cole, of Payson, one fourth of his time. The number of members in this church is The various objects of benevolence have been patronized, but to what extent cannot be stated.

Presbyterian church of Columbus. Columbus is situated near the geographical centre of Adams Co., on a high The church was orrolling prairie. ganized in 1634, and then consisted of 11 members. Rev. - McCoy of Clayton. preached to them a quarter of the time for three years. Rev. Warren Nichols labored among them two years under the patronage of the A. H. M. S. There have been three revivals of religion. which have brought considerable accessions to the church. The present number is 93. The greatest number of accessions at any one time was 23-the 1837, \$330 have been contributed to benevolent purposes. They have a comfortable house of worship.

Clayton Presbyterian church is loca-Another house, smaller and ted in the extreme eastern part of the county. The church was organized in

been favored with several revivals of re-rests." ligion, and has increased to about 90 mombers.

small Presbyterian church at Wood- of mutual christian counsel, encourageville, on the north line of the county, ment and influence, and are led to usand undway between its two extremes. derrate the importance of present per-The church contains some 30 or 40 mem- ronal effort in planting the institutions bers. By the aid of the A. H. M. S. of the Gospel, or despair of success from they have sustained preaching for the last—their unassisted exertions; while the two years. They are erecting a nest world, urging incessantly its pressing brick house of worship at Chili, just in claims, contributes to diminish apiritathe borders of Hancock Co. adjoining on the North.

ized some two years since. It contains thren, in view of their temptations and about 15 members. The members of discouragements. And there is, alas! this church are scattered among a popu- too much evidence that many have lation mostly connected with Camp- sought a home in the West to lay the bellite and Antinomian Baptist church- foundations of their own fortunes, rather es. There is also a small Congrega- than to plant the institutions of religion; tional church, six miles south of Men- to improve their own temporal condition don, of 12 or 15 members. Little mm-, rather than to advance the cause of isterial labor has been bestowed upon truth and piety, or to rescue immortal the last two named. There are two beings from an and death. Parents have

tions to benevolent objects in the location sometimes remove their fami-churches above named be compared lies beyond the reach of the Sabbah with the amount received in aid of sup- school and Bible class, beyond the inporting the institutions of religion, the fluence of christian society and ordicause of benevolence would be found to [nances, instead of clustering together@ be a considerable gamer.

#### Physical Obstacies.

Among the obstacles which obstruct the worldly inheritance. great work of bringing the West under the influence of gospel institutions, one of the most obvious grows out of the physical characte. and decided piety. The moral atmoristics of the country. There, "no steep and | sphere developes and hastens to a cristerile mountains compel men to congregate is the maladies of the soul. That disin fertile vallies, no common danger constrains them to unite for mutual protection; seldom spends its force upon the internal, vital does the water-fall, or the quarry, or the mine, attract around it a compact community. But in a country so nearly uniform in its local advantages, with a soil so slightly varied in surface and fertility, the emigrant locates his cabin whorever his taste, convenience or in. | great measure to exert or deny them-

fortable brick house of worship, and un- 'terest may dictate. Hence the peculiar difftil the present year have done all that culty of combining and concentrating religious has been done in support of the institu- influence, demanding, as it does, the sacrifice tions of the Gospel. The church has of ease, and of local preferences and inte-

In a region like this,—says a mission-Besides these churches, there is a 'ary's report—pious emigrants enjoy less ality, and bring on a lamentable inactivity in religion. Western christians need Urra Presbyterian church lies nine therefore, peculiarly, the sympathics miles north of Quincy, and was organ- and prayers of their more favored bre-Congregational churches also connected 'incurred the toils and hardships of a with "Mission Institute. No. 1 & 2." new country, professedly for the good Could the exact amount of contribu-, of their children, but in making their a catablish or sustain the public means of grace. Thus, they sacrifice the intel-, lectual and moral improvement of their children, and hazard their immortal isterests, in order to leave them a larger

> cedes, and by a sort of moral congestion organs, here rushes to the aurface, and developes more clearly its appropriate outward symptoms. Here the formalist and worldling, no longer compelled to personal effort and sacrifice, cease in a

selves in the cause of religion. Their 1 have done next to nothing, as yet, toreigning principle, under circumstances so favorable, works steelf out, and it is well if they do not become the open enemies of the doctrines of the Cross.

#### A trial indeed.

One who has been for several years an elder, having been long verging towards fatalism, has now become the open advocate of Universalism. posed and suspended, he now proposes to devote the evening of his life to "doing good" to his fellow men by relieving their minds from the influence of what he considers ungrounded alarm. We have need, like the companions of Nehemiah, while we labor with one hand in building the walls of Zion, to hold with the other a weapon; and should despair of success in the mingled toil and conflict, but for the gracious us." We neither have nor need any other ground of confidence.

Western ministers and Christians may well address to the more favored pastors and members of eastern churches the earnest request of the Apostle,— "Finally, brethren, pray for us that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified, even as it is with you."

#### Grateful neknowiedgment.

The arrival of my commission affords this feeble church, as well as myself, | unch relief. Without it I could not etay here. With it I think I shall not tack much of temporal good. For the relief it affords, we thank the friends of is the pastor now whose influence Christ who furnish the means; we **thank** their almoners, the officers of the A. H. M. S., but more especially, we chank the Lord, whose servants we all are, and who through Jesus Christ giv-**The us all things** richly to enjoy.

This people have been blessed with Their **cod** health the past season. Solds have yielded about an average Eupply of their accustomed products. the Lord prepare and send us many They live generally in poor houses, and | men, who shall be fitted for the work of Captiless will for some time to come, laying foundations and building where they are poor and in debt. They none have preceded them !

wards redeeming their pledges for my support; consequently it remains to be seen how faithful they will be in that matter. The church and people appear uniformly kind.

#### From Rev. M. Kimball, Augusta.

#### Protracted Meeting.

The most interesting season I have experienced was at Hillegrove, about two months ago, where Br. L. and myself assisted Br. Williams at a pro-tracted meeting. The church had been waiting on the Lord, and were expecting a blessing. The Spirit of the Lord was present from the first-and all the people for some miles around were there. and there were great joy and great sorrow; and the sorrow of many was turned into joy.

Twenty souls, in that little community, were rejoicing in a hope and a Savior unknown before. It was a sweet season, and one of the highest and holiest pleasure which it has been my privilege to experience. brethren at the East, whose usual congregations comprise many hundreds, it may seem a day of small things to meet 100 or 150 persons in a log or block house which will admit but one half the number, so that the preacher must stand in the door to be heard by those who are sitting on benches about it, But this is a larger meeting than the colony left by the May Flower on the rock of Plymouth. Yet where on the church and the world will compare with that of the first paetor of Plymouth! The space from which that 150 souls were collected will at no distant day sustain a population of 15,000. The 150 is the germ whose influence may carry a sanctifying power to the many thousands who shall occupy these beautiful lands for many ages. May

#### indiana.

From Rev. J. G. Brice, Winchester, which to worship to our God. Randolph County, Ind.

The churches which have been organized in this county during the past year, still continue to increase. Since last August we have received to the church of Pleasant Ridge four on examination; and there are some others who are indulging a hope in the Sa- dresses himself to the work of laying his vior, and who would have united them- | message before the conscience of each hearselves with us at our last sacramental | or, in private as well as in public. occasion, if they had not been pre-Those who were prevented at that time, the county where I have been to fulfil from making a public profession of religion, live at the distance of 13 miles from Pleasant Ridge meeting-house. This is the nearest church to which they can attach themselves. Such cases as this are common here. There velled between 7 and 800 miles.

#### A log meeting-house.

every fourth Sabbath, we have ten mem-bers residing. A gentleman of that "This," said he, " is the best season, place, who is a member of the state and although this was a prime day for legislature, but who never as yet has burning the brush and logs, yet I could made any profession of religion, (al- not stay at home to do it. It seemed though he has been, at different times, impressed upon my mind if I would go under considerable concern about his out to preaching, God would yet give no soul's salvation,) and whose wife is now, some pleasant weather to fit my fell a member of the church, has built us a for sowing the timothy." I replied, house of worship in that place, 25 feet "Godliness is profitable unto all things long by 20 in width. It is true the building is a log building. But then it is, and that which is to come." I talk can be made a very comfortable house him I hoped that God would sow in his of worship, by ceiling and plastering it heart that good seed that would spring,

the Church for putting it into a man's heart to build us even a *log-house* in

#### The way good in dome.

There is no royal road to usefulness. Neither learning, talent, nor elequence in a ministor, can supersede the necessity of putient attention to individual cases; and he is likely to be most neeful, who most diligently of-

are some of the members of the Win- had lived all his former life forgetful of chester church who live still further off. his obligations to God, and in the entire To the Winchester church there have neglect of his soul; but that he was been received, during the past quarter, I now determined to live so no longer, one on examination and three by certi- and that he had purchased for himself a ficate. I have preached, during the past New Testament, which he read daily-quarter, between forty and fifty times. He said that he let no excuse keep him. averaging about four sermons weekly, from going out to hear me preach orm. and in going to and returning from my the days when I preached in the neighseveral places of preaching, I have tra- | borhood, unless it was a very importan & one. " That piece of ground," said bepointing to it, "I am busy preparing four meadow, burning the brush and logs out "it, in order to prepare it for the plow, so At a small village at which I preach, that I may be able to sow the timothy within, which is now going on. And it and grow up, and bear much fruit unto will do us for a house to worship in for eternal life. The wife of this man I several years; or, at least, until they talked freely with about her need of are able to build a better. And you Christ. As I talked with her the team cannot well conceive how thankful we ran in streams from her eyes. "O," in the West are to the Great Head of said she, "if I only were a Christian!"

#### 1844

#### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

She said she felt herself to be a great | that have lately fallon under my notice, I will mention one which has interested me very much. It is the case of a man, perhaps thirty years of age, of more than ordinary intelligence, who was a Universalist. He seldom attended the meetings of any denomination of evangelical christians, except the Methodists, and these not often. As he told me, his prejudices against us, especially our ministers, had been so great that

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camp-meeting in the bounds of one of my congregations near where he lived, and as he had never seen a Presbyterian camp-meeting, he resolved to attend,

he seldom heard one preach. On the first of September we held a

sinner. I tried to tell her that Jesus Christ was a great Savior, "and able to save to the uitermost all that come to God by Him." I found she could not read. This she greatly lamented. I took the Bible and read, "If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God, &c.," also, the parable of the prodigal son; and endeavored to unfold to her the meaning. At their urgent request, I made an appointment to preach at their house in two weeks.

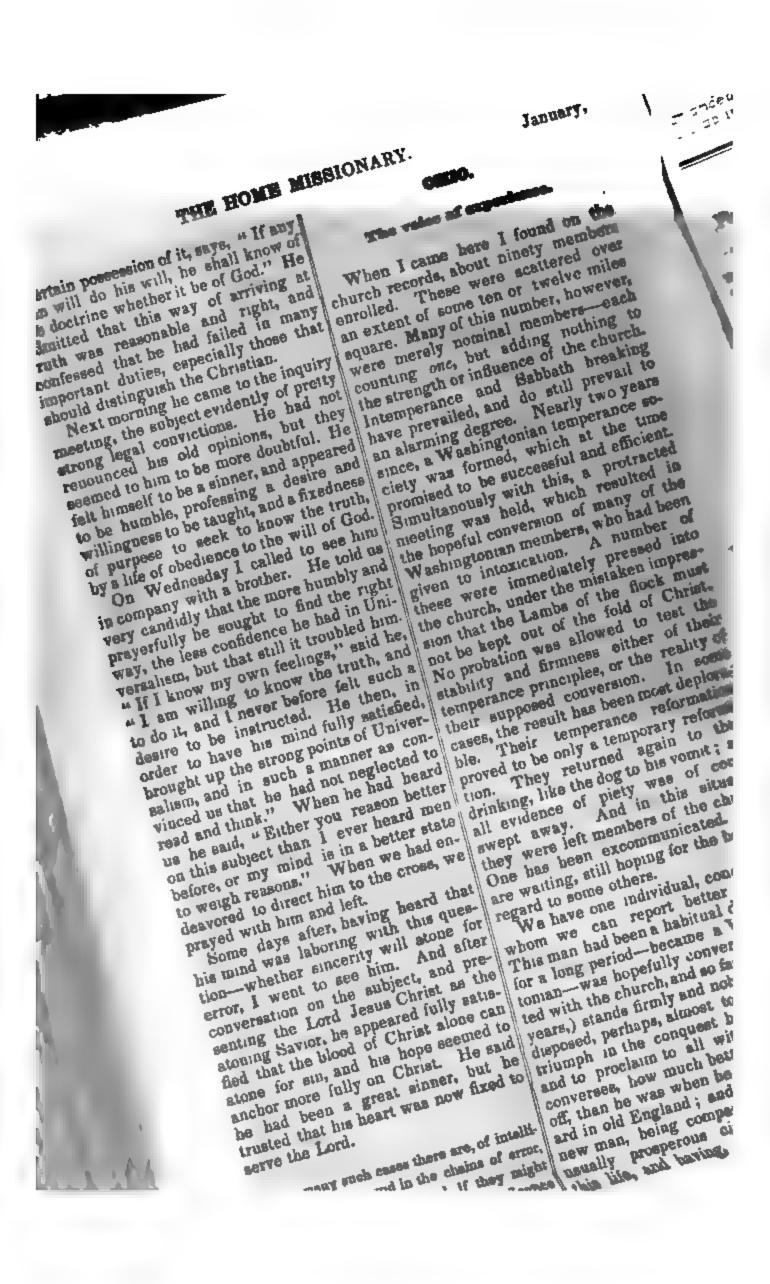
#### Molpetu mooded.

This case is only one among many of the same kind that I might relate. My heart is pained as I think of the destitution of this people, and the great need we have of one or two devoted ministers to come and labor for Christ and souls. And yet my heart sometimes sejoices and thanks God for what be Under God, the Home Mishas done. sionary Society has done great things. May be still sustain it; and may the efforts it is now making to spread the saving knowledge of Christ through the length and breadth of our beloved land, and especially in our destitute West, acon be crowned with abundant suc-

I beard on last week of eight Presbyterian families in ——— county, among whom are about fourteen prolessors of religion. They have sent a very pressing invitation to me to come and preach for them occasionally. This I shall endeavor to do.

I still preach to good and attentive congregations. We have reason also to be thankful that the Lord has not taken away his Holy Spirit from us, but gives us cheering evidence still of his

During the progress of the meeting be listened attentively to several nowerful discourses, in which the foundation principles of his scheme were most clearly and triumpliantly refuted. On Monday, I had a conversation with him to the following import:—Suppose it to be true, as you think, that the wicked, after suffering for a time in hell, will come out and be happy; and suppose further, that their sufferings, being such as Bible language indicates, should endure only for a period equal to one hundred, or even to one of our years. If, by embracing Christ as our Savior, and living a life of faith and boliness, that suffering may be avoided, waiving every motive of duty and gratitude, and every other advantage of a life of piety, ought not every one of us take that course? He said we ought. I then asked him if he would allow the possibility that he might be wrong, and if so, that then the wicked might be punished for ever. He said he would. Then, said I, there is uncertainty in your mind in relation to great truths. He admitted it. I remarked that the mind is so constituted that truth is essential to its happiness; that in regard to its relations and final destiny it cannot be satisfied without certainty, and that it is possible to arrive at certainty in relation to essential truth. He asked how? I replied that the great truths of religion are of a gracions presence. In the bounds of practical nature, and cannot be fully my charge there have been six addi- understood unless they are obeyed. tional hopeful conversions, and one That the great source of error is unwhom I reported before as hopefully willingness to obey the truth. That converted has been added to the church. Christ, who knew the truth, and the Of the cases of apparent conversion possibility, and the way of attaining to



grounded hope of a treasure that is of others also, been exceedingly interlaid up in another life.

#### MICHIGAN.

From Rev. H. Hyde, Saginaw, Mich.

There has been a great deal of sickness about us, and I have followed to the grave, three of our young men, and. denly cut off in their vigor, one by drowning, and two by chill-fever. The sickness has considerably diminished our congregation during the latter part of summer, but with cool weather I trust we shall revive again. We received a small parcel of books from the Mass. Sab. School Soc., which has been of great service to our Sabbath school,

#### Expectory preaching.

For the last few months I have adopted the practice of devoting half of excited great indignation among the

ested and profited by it, and am led by experience fully to concur in the commendation of this course, which I recently read in a religious paper. It serves to lead to enlarged and corrected views of divine truth.

#### More Bible-burners.

I rejoice much, that you have been able to send so large a reinforcement to the West, particularly to Iowa. They are greatly needed, for the forces of Romanism are rampant there and every where at the West. We have recently had a bonfire of Bibles here as in New-York. Two French priests visited this place, and collected from among the Catholic families, several of the Bibles distributed last winter. We cannot, as yet, prove that more than a small number were destroyed, though it is reported and believed by the citizens, that many more perished in secret. It has each Sabbath to our expusitory lecture. Protestant community. May God bring I have myself, (and I believe it is true good out of this severity to his word.

### Miscellaneous.

#### 1 7 7 7 7 7 7

#### Of missionary life.

After a few years shall have produced their changes on the West, it will be difficult for those who then visit it for the first time, to realize the difficulties under which the pioneers will have founded the institutions of religion. We frequently publish examples of these difficulties, not so much to excite sympathy for the missionary, as to preserve a record of facts connected with the history of society in this country. Some incidents of this kind we subjoin.

#### A Night in the Woods,

Says a missionary, in reporting his labora for the last summer, some time in August I was called to the east part of ---- county.

was 25 miles, a part of which was through heavy-timbered land. I colled upon several families on the way, and had conversation and prayer. About night I arrived at a shantee some 12 by 18 feet, where I found the mon and his wife ready to welcome a miscionary They had lived there six years, deprived in a great measure of all religious privileges. Long had they been in a backelidden state; but last winter the man was brought to the borders of the grave. It was a season of deep solemnity with him. He felt that he was not prepared to die. His post life stared him in the face, and his sin appeared exceedingly aggravated. He prayed, and confessed, and wept and found mercy. Soon he was convalencent, and with returning health and strength he commenced a new life. Once more he established a family alter and gathered his children around him, and comto preach and organize a church. The distance [mended them to his long neglected Series. His wife also prayed and found the joys of mivation. They were a hoppy family. After hearing some account of their exercises, and partaking of a somibrishie report, and eagaging in prayer, I told them I must go. They kindly invited me to tarry for the night, peaffaring too such fare so their shantee afforded. I know it must be very inconvenient for them to keep me; so, offer inquiring the way, bade there adies. By this time it was dark, and thick clouds were fast coming on. I mistock the road and rode on some distance before was sensible of my mistake. At length there was no appearance of a path, the timber was thick, and I concluded I must make my way back. But it was impossible. I could not see, and it was out of my power to find say read. I was lost-for the first time since my realdence of eight years in the West-lest in a dense ferest. I know I could not be at a great distance from the house I had left. relead my voice to its highest pitch; but for a time none answered. I bowed my knees to my Heavenly Father and implored his presence and protection during the night. My mind was calm. At length the sound of a human voice broke upon my ears. None can duly appreciate the feelings I had at that moment, but those who have been in a similar was glad to go back and spend condition. the night in the little chantes.

#### A similar case

Occurred during the last summer, where a missionary and his wife lost their way and ment the night in the deep forest.

I made an appointment, says the missionary for the 23d of July, at a place eight miles. from our residence. As the place is so near our house, my wife wished to ecocumeny me. We left our home about two o'clock, P. M., to walk there. As had never been there we stopped to inquire the way. We were told to take the first right head road, and we were also informed, that if we did not we should be nine miles from any house. But the direction | came in sight of a house. By this time 📲 was wrong it should have been the second right hand road. By following the direction. we went to a mill three miles out of our way. Here inquired again, and was directed to go back the same way cathe, and keep straight sheed, and the distance would be but four another mile to the place of my appoin miles. But this also was wrong; knotest off Here was a large and with going back we engly to have gone straight on, I present.

then we should have had a good read, end the distance would have been as stated above. By the time we had retraced our steps to the road where we turned to the right, the our was not more than half an hour high. We were in hopes that we should reach some house about dark, so we walked on as fast an we could After we had walked a mile and a half we came to another road, which turned to the right, but it had been so little travelled. it did not appear much like a road, and so the man of whom we last inquired told us to beds straight ahead, we travelled on. It soon became dark, and there was no appearance of any habitation. We could hear no sound all man or beant. As we had walked more than four miles from the place where we received the last direction, we concluded that we were on the wrong road, and probably seven at eight miles from any house. We thought \$ best to walk on, as it was so dark there was no probability of our finding the way beck, and if we stopped there was danger of taking cold. The road was not much better than trail, it led through a creek and a large swimp and was much obstructed by the limbs of trees. As our way became more and mell difficult, we knot down, and sought the disttion of our Heavenly Father, and consultat ourselves to his care. In a few minutes of way was completely hedged up by a very large tree which ley across our path. Hast we sat all night upon the tree, and were thankful for oe good a reeting place. We thought upon our pest unfaithfulness, and #actved, the Lord seelsting us, we would live more devoted to him. Our fears were sum excited on account of the wild began. We suffered some inconvenience from the esta toes, which were very verntique. In the man ing, as soon as we could see, we read a pa tion of acripture, and cought the divine bit ing upon the duties of the day. We then traced our stops till we came to the second right hand road, which we passed in guitt. and after walking in it a mile and a half 🕶 companion's strength began to fail. She was almost exhausted. We had mavelled dots we left our house 16 miles. We stopped # the house till mearly meeting time. The parple treated to very kindly. We then walked

#### Projedices.

A clergyman states, that in the region where he labore there is a yest amount of projudice against eastern men and institutions. They would be offended by a hint that they ere a whit behind the people of New-England in any thing, and many would be indignant to hear of the "moral destitutions of the West." Many, also, would be offended to hear of the "privations of missionaries." In connexion with this remark, the writer adde-"I must my, that here we are subject to fewer! with the more supply of their most urgent privations and sufferings than the mass of the physical wents, without the means of propeople, and for one, I intend to say nothing | curing books and periodicals, and thus of about privation or suffering, so long as I am maintaining their position with the progress so well off as my neighbors. Every day I hof the intellect of the age?

see men wearing summer hats and pantaloons, clothes petched till the original can hardly be identified, and shoes which cannot keep out the mud and water. Having food and raiment, we ought to be content. I have something more than food and raiment, and, I hope, am content."

This may be a very proper state of mind. for the missionary himself to cultivate; but is it right in the eastern churches to compel those who are laying the foundations of socisty for many generations to come, to put up

#### Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S. from Nov. 1st to Dec. 1st, 1843.

Bov. L. S. Morgen, Burtl, N. Y. Bov. J. A. Davies, Oak Hill, O. Bev. K. G. Johnson, Johnstown and Treaten, O. Ber. Am Johnson, Peru, lad. Rov. James M'Larea, Paw-paw, Mich. Rov. J. G. Porter, Lockport, Jtl. Rov. E. W. Champles, Appetite and Plainfield, Ill. Mer. Henry Bergan, Rushville, III. Mer. J. H. Prenties, Payson, III. Mer. J. F. Brenke, Destriute Chie. in III. Presh. Rev. S. Buker, Dundee, Kane co., Ill. Rav. G. W. Elliot, Bly Grove and Mission Grove, Rev. A. S. Wells, Destitute Pinces in Detroit Presb. Rev. J. D. Stevens, Mining Region, Wis. Rev. Durius Williams, Addison, N. Y. Rev. Ches. Kompore, Churchill, N. Y. Mor. H. R. Ward, Coog. Ch., Geneva, N. Y.

Rev. B. Gravez, Piqua and vicinity, O. Rev. E. Tsylor, Cong. Chu., Western N. Yerk, Rev. T. Bleir, Centerville, N. Y. Rev. C. Waterbury, Presport and Richtand, Ill. Rev. John Balterd, Selem and Vicinity, Ill. Rev. M. L. Hawley, St. Joseph and Paw-pew, Mich. Rev. H. E. Waring, tirandville, Nich. Rev. O. Littlefeld, Apple River, Ill. Rev. Rollin Menza, Ottawa, Ill. Rev. S. A. Beuton, Bruce and Armeds, Mich. Rev. Peter Boughton, Port Huron, Mich. Rev. C. D. Simpson, Glasgow, Mo. Rev. A. D. Oide, Napoli, N. Y. Rev. G. S. Northrop, Hume, N. Y. Rev. S. L. Thomson, Delphi and vicinity, Ind. Rev. A. Thompson, Greenville and vicinity, O. Rev. G. D. Miller, Romney and vicinity, Ind.

The Treesurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from Nov. 1st to Dec. 1st, 1843.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE			Rev. Thomas Vernon e L. D., by P.		
Mesover, Ladies' Basev. Soc., by C. O.			Helme,	30	00
Blaindull,	30	00		- 5	ÔÜ
Bonniker, Ladina, for freight,	5	OU	CONNECTICUT—	-	
VERMONT-			Musicinary Society, by T. Persons, Trees,	1500	00
Springfield, friend by Rev. I. R. Worcester	e, î	OU,	Abington, coll. by N. S. Hunt,	12	
Thetford, by do.	30	OU,			
West Ruthed, Ch. and Cong., by Rev.			\$5 50; freight, \$3,	27	00
C. Walker,	40	QU	Darien, Cong. Ch., by Rev. E. D. Kinney,	37	58
Windham, by Rev. L. R. Worcester,		UQ	East Windsor, Rev. Dr. Cogawell,	5	00
Priend,	25	90			
MARSACHUSETTS-			Sharon, D. & W. Wood, Mr. Mrs.		
Missionary Mociety, by R. Perkins, Aust.			Goodwin, \$1,	5	<b>40</b>
Treate	1000	<b>O</b> ()	Middletown, Anonymous, by S. D. Hub-		
Feathers, Lad. Cher. Sou., by S. T. Pour,	3	Đ۷	bard,	100	80
Manchester, Pees. Miss. Soc., freight, by			New Haven, a ledy,	- 2	50
Leave C. Lord,	2	90.		- 1	80
North Brookseki, Lad. Sew. Sec. to		- 1	Redding, Ladies' Benev. Sec. Stelebt,		
coast. Mrs. Mary P. Mood a L. M., by			hy D. C. Comstock,	. 6	90
Turneh & Snell, \$30; for freight, by		j	Stoulagion, Lides' Aux., by Miss L. A.		
A. H. Reed, \$5,	35	00	Sheffeki, \$19; Mise Naucy Stanton to		
LHODE MLANU-		- 1	comet. Mrs. Abby C. Babcock a L. M.,		
Engston, Fem. E. M. S. in full to court.		- 1	<b>63</b> 0,	- 46	90
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January, 1844.

Verson, Fem. Char. Soc., by L. P. Tinker,	9 00		2.5
Westfeld, Cong., by S. Roberts, West Killingly, Lad. Sew. Soc., by G.	33 15	Denmark, Wip. Brown, by Rev. A. Tur-	
Damelson,	30 00	ner,	3.0
Winchester, hy E. W. Case, Pricard.	13 00		
NEW-YORK-	20 00	Dr. Patton,	13 9
Canterbury, Rav. D. Crane,	5 00 50 00		5 0
Colchester, friend, Chester, Miss Catherine Moseman, by	do de	n -	4089 (
Rev. T. J. Haswell, Crewn Point, Cong. Ch. to const. Rev.	10 00	J. CORNING, Treas	MITT.
S. L. Herrick a L. M.,	30 00	Rev. Ove P. Hopt acknowledges the receip	
Curre's Carners, Cong. Ch., by Rev. H. B. Taylor,	3 50	Callettine	
Jefferson, Presh, Ch., by Rev. Dr. Porter,	3 00	White Pigeon, Mich., Presh. Ch., to count.	
Kinderbook, D. M. S., by H. Shauchard,	24 00 5 71	Rev. St. H. Northrop a L. M.,	39 (1
Malone, Juv. Nor., by Esv. A. Parmeles, New-York city, viz ;	3 41	Transferent of continue, etc.	
Bleecker St. Ch., coll. by Dr. Post,		Winchester, Ct., a box, by E. W. Cosa, Henniker, N. H., box, by Mrs. Mary D.	<b>4</b> N
\$131 60; C. A. Lemb, \$10, R. H. Waller, \$3; E. Mygatt, 1r, \$5; T.		Wallace,	45 90
P. Stanton, \$3, D. O., \$10, R. M.		Verson, Ct., box, East Hartford, Ladies' H. M. S., 2 hexes,	39 W
Histoliford, \$10; G. N. Smow, \$10; H. S. Whittemore, \$5; W. C. Noyes,		South Amherat, Mass., Ladies' Working	
\$2; W. P. Cutter, \$3; W. M. St. Smith,		and Rending Soc., and the Misses He- nevolent Soc., by Rev. D. Goodsell.	
\$1; R. Bourman, \$25; M. Hastings, \$2; L. F. Vuites, \$3, F. H. Wol-		bax.	
cott, \$95; C. Gould, \$10; S. Wil-		Einzabethrown, N. Y., Ladier' Sew. Soc.,	84.00
Irems, \$5; A. Youngman, \$1; Dr. A., C. Post, \$25; Dr. Alfred Riggr, \$5,	297 60	Manufilmen Ct. Contra Ch. San Sun S.	31 10
Pruri St. Ch., mon. con. coll , by F. H.		Walker,	
Bartholomew, Spring St. Ch., Youth's Miss. Soc., by	2 50	Atticherough, Mass., ladice, bez, by J. Crane,	23.70
J. C. Hopper, Tress., \$121-84; D.		Manchester, Mass., Fem. Miss. Soc., by	
Wilson, \$20; others, \$2.75, Onendage Hollow, Dr. J. W. Bunton,	144 50 3 00	Louisa C. Lord, Newark, N. J., 3d Ch., ladies, box.	-
Paughkeepoo, 1st Pr. Ch., by A. Lathrop,	50 00	Funboro', Ladies' Char. Soc., box, by S.	
Sidney Plains, by Rev G. Hatt, Trabe's Hill, Peta. Soc., \$1 25; Rev. Mr.	25 00	T. Poor, Hollie, N. H., ladies, box.	32 81
Clark, 0.75,	9 00	Springfield, Mass., 4th Soc., box.	
Willstorough, Sab. School, by Rev. L. Municy,	2 05	North Brookfield, Mass., Ludjus' Sew.	
Woodbourne, Austin Strong, L. D. in	* **	Redding, Ct., Ladies' Benev. Soc., by	
ndi, New-Jersey	60 00	Rev. D. C. Cometock, box.  Beroardstown, Mass., a few friends, box.	H 36
Cubiwell, Presb. Ch. bal. of coll. by J.		Ashford, Ct., barrel, by Rav. C. Hyde,	40.85
Provost, New-Providence, Young People's Miss.	6 00	Receipts of the Central Agency at Uties,	R L
Sec., by Miss P. Riggs.	6 25	from Aug. 20 to Nov. 20, 1843, Rev. A.	Crest,
Orange, 2d Presh Ch., Young People's Miss. Soc., to const. Miss Caroline Peck		Secretary.	
a L. M., by J. N. Hogan, Treas.	30 00	Admine, in part, to const. Rev. David Spear	10 00
Friend, PLORIDA—	3 00	Augusts, J. J Knox, to coast, Rev. Wm. E.	
Key West, Capt. E. W. Ogden,	6 50	Chaten, Secol Carela,	196 CV 5 94
OHIO- McKenn, by Rev. S. W. Rose,		, Eacter, by J. Turnet,	20 12
INDIANA	20 12	Fairvale, Fem. H. M. S., Fly Creek,	14 75
Milgrove and Shorman, Mich., by Ray.	-	Glene Fulla,	25.30
Walnut, by Rev. J. Thompson,	25 00 5 00		37
Balayota Ladies Man Son by Ren		30 mare v ebig.	30 00
Griggsville, Ladies' Miss. Soc., by Rev.	10 05	New-Hartford, E. Williams, Ninevell, by W. M. Hoyt,	13 00 3 00
Knoxy ille, Sew. Soc., by Rev. T. Cole.	26 OU	Ollohdaga,	3 75
Naparville, let Cong. Ch., by Rev. J. H. Prentse.	5 62	Richfield Springs, Rodman, in full to court. Rev. David Spear	S) 00
Providence, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. C.		to the Man	90.00
Sugar Grove, Ch., \$4 66; Rev. II. Ber-	3 00	St Lawrence Co., Aux., South Granville,	3 10
gen, \$3. MICHIGAN—.	7 46	Springfield, in part,	20 2
Kalamazoo, Ch., by Rev. O.P. Hoyt.	40 00	Turai, Ubea, Mrs. J. Kirkland,	18 TS
Niles, by Rev. C. Clurk,	3 00	Watertown, Pirst Cha	취
Below, Pr. Ch., by Rev. J. G. Kanouse, Union City, Cong. Ch., by Rev. L. E.	50 00	" Record Ch., West Granville,	11.25
Hohart. WISCONSIN—	3 00	Whitehall,	10 15
Prairie du Chien, mon. con. coll., by		Woodville,	4 10
Roy. J. D. Stavena.	7 91	7	STI SI



### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Vet. XVI.

YEBRUARY, 1844.

No. 10

### Progress of Romanism in the United States.

ROMANISM is mainly indebted for its increase in this country to immigration. Hence, in looking for the epochs and the occasions of its prosperity among us, we must inquire chiefly, though not wholly, for the causes which, at different times, have led the subjects of the Papacy in Europe to seek an asylum on our shores.

The earliest Roman Catholics of this country, were the colonists who, in 1634, accompanied Leonard Calvert, son of Lord Baltimore, to the country of Maryland. The first company consisted of about two hundred. Smaller bodies occasionally found their way to the different settlements of the New World; but as they were not well received, especially by the northern colonies, they seem to have increased very alowly. Among the laws promulgated by the Duke of York, was one commanding all Roman Ecclesiastics to depart from the province of New-York before 1700. Their religious teachers for more than a century were Jesuite, and almost all from abroad. In 1725, Popery began to appear in Pennsylvania, though its importance does not seem to have advanced in an equal ratio with that of other sects, since the consecration of the church of St. Augustine in Philadelphia, as late as 1890, is regarded by Holmes as an event worthy of insertion in his Annala.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, there were probably not more than 20 or 30 Ecclesiastics in the whole country. The suppression of the Jesuits in 1778, had cut off the supply of missionaries from that order; and the changes of feeling, resulting from the contest between Great Britain and the colonies, rendered it politic for the Catholics of America to have a hierarchy of their own. Instead, therefore, of a Vicar of the Bishop of London, who had governed the churches since 1773, American prelates were designated in 1789—the first of whom, Bishop Carrol of Baltimore, was afterwards advanced to the Archiepiscopate.

The establishment of American independence threw open a field most inviting to foreign immigrants, and the events of the war had heralded the attracvol. XVI. tions of this field to all the nations of Europe. A rapid increase of population from abroad at this time, brought a proportional addition of Catholics. Arrangements were accordingly made to raise up priests for the increasing congregations. Accordingly, when, in 1796, the diocese of New-Orleans was added to those of the United States, we find that there were already in operation 2 colleges for general purposes, 2 seminaries for ecclesiastical training, and 3 convents. In 1799, another college was established. The priests now numbered forty-five.

In the present century, the first political event which caused any considerable migration of Catholics to America, was the Irish rebellion. But what more contributed to this result, was the increasing facilities and frequency of commercial intercourse between the Old and the New world. The operation of this cause was suspended for a short time during the war of 1812–15, but on the return of peace, it went on with redoubled activity. In 1810, Bishop Cheverus was cadained in Boston by Archbishop Carrol, making the fifth or sixth, now belonging to the hierarchy of the United States.

From the peace of 1815 to the present time, the increase of the Catholic population has been prodigious. The ratio, it is believed, must have been greater than that of the Protestant population, since a very large share of the recent influe of foreigners are adherents to Rome.

For various reasons, this class of emigrants does not spread itself over the country and engage in the cultivation of the soil, but clusters around the seaports, and larger inland towns, and along the lines of public improvement. Hence, it is comparatively easy for them to be reached and controlled by a smaller number of religious teachers, than other denominations. The same fact has also brought them into notice as occupying the most important localities; and has inspired their leaders with the hope of exerting an influence over the social interests of this country, greater than their numbers or their individual intelligence and wealth would otherwise warrant them to expect.

In 1930, the number of dioceses had increased to 11; the priests to 300; the Catholic population to half a million; while, as the result of foreign sympathy, literary institutions of every grade were rapidly multiplied. This foreign sympathy is mainly to be traced to the agency of the "Society for the Propagation of the Faith," and the "Leopold Foundation," established in Austria is 1829, for the express purpose of aiding the Roman Catholic missions in the New World. In the first fifteen months of its existence, this Leopold society received \$61,000. In 1840, the other institution expended \$160,000, on the American Missions. The details of the transactions of these Societies are set accessible to us. It has been stated, (on what authority we know not,) that the amount expended in Roman Catholic Missions in the United States, for the year 1842, was \$138,170, or \$45,750 more than was expended by the Protestant churches through the American Home Missionary Society on the same field.

From 1834 to 1844, the enlargement of Romish interests in this country has been astonishing. The population, from being 500,000 has become, according to general

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estimate, more than 1,000,000—some say 1,500,000. The priests have multiplied from 300 to 634; the dioceses have become 22 and the Bishops 25—six having been added during the past year. All these items, therefore, have more than doubled in ten years.

This rapid augmentation has not taken place without the operation of special causes. Among these, were the exaggerated accounts which prevailed in Europe, as well as in the eastern states of our union, in respect to the West, and which led thousands to break away from their homes, to find a Paradise amid the groves and prairies of the Mississippi Valley. Land speculators engaged extensively in stimulating this fever of emigration. Companies were formed, lines of shipping established, offices opened in Great Britain and on the Continent, to send out emigrants to America. These arrangements took effect. principally on the Catholic portions of society. In several instances, German nobles "located" large tracts of the public lands, and settled them with tenants from their over-crowded domain in Europe. Meanwhile, with the desire on the part of the emigrants to improve their temporal condition, there has conspired the design of their leaders, civil and ecclesiastical, to make their migration the means of propagating the Catholic faith. The opportunity offered, to send hither the materials for building up her spiritual domination, was too obvious to escape the Argue eyes of Rome, and too favorable to be lost.

It is a question of great interest, whether this ratio of increase is likely to continue hereafter. There are many considerations which lead us to believe it will not. Among them this is one—that foreign immigration cannot greatly exceed its present rate, unless there shall be a large increase of trade between Europe and this country, to multiply the occasions of transit. And whenever the supply of Romanists from abroad shall have reached its limit, the increase of our own people will throw them every year more and more into the minority.

It is often remarked, that "Romanism cannot become dangerous when surrounded by our free institutions." This depends very much on the piety and intalligence of our own people. Popery itself is beginning to affect a preference for democratic rather than aristocratic institutions. Freedom, without Bible principles, will be no obstacle, but rather a facility for the spread of error. But if our country shall be every where pervaded by evangelical truth, then our free institutions, or rather, the free souls of an educated and religious people, will communicate their liberty to the captives of error. There are not wanting examples, which already show, that the Catholic clergy are here losing some of that awful and mysterious power over the minds of their people, which renders them in other lands so irresistible. Witness the repeated confict of the clergy and laity in New-Orleans; also the opposition of the trustees of a Catholic church in Buffalo to the arbitrary demands of Bishop Hughes. And more recently, a correspondent of the A. H. M. S. in the West, informs us that the Catholics there are imbibing some new notions of their rights from the community around them. In one instance, a subscription had been made for the erection of a Catholic church, when it was claimed, on the part of the Bishop of the diocese, that the title to the property should be vested in him. On this, a very material part of the subscription was withdrawn, nor was it restored until a



#### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Policially,

.... county was made, that the deeds should be held by a popular board of tree-we was weare removed from his station. Nevertheless he still continues to as memory, on his own account, regardless of the Bishop's pro-

to be insende of truth for a moment imagine, that Romanism is to be ... ... A signal a struggle. She will summon all her resources to sustain the ........ unt what these resources are, and what they can accomplish, let the stary is these contures tell. Kingdoms erected, divided and overthrown: ....de. wat in mation or arrested, by power or by policy; the fortunes of water prompt of network so long dependant on the behest of the conclave in the during more accounts and Rome to success. And now, that she has found—what wept because he could not find-another world to conquer; now, that us ared with the hope of gaining so glorious a price as the supremary was the moral and physical resources of this wide continent, what will she ast or or make the object?

### Correspondence of the A. H. M. S.

#### MISSOURI.

You J. T. Tucker, Hannibal Mo-

#### Mirkmett.

www u gratefully record, that I have as were and ande from ministerial has be acknown or other casualty, so was t on a single Sabbath; yet death has was not our streets, and come in at sion to travel the wide interval of comt have followed to the grave Missouri and the upper Mississippi

joiding passage to the other shore. The grave of such is sweet.

Life's duty done, as unke the clay, Light from its load the spirit flies; While heaven and earth combine to say-How blest the righteous when he dies !

#### The Grand Prairie.

During the autumn I have had occawas a mount Since the beginning of try which divides the waters of the Contrary to my expectations, I found was a sudden stroke, but most, it already occupied with a tolerally agoring decline; and my heart dense population. The "Grand Prewhich forms the dividing ridged the streams flowing towards these two Nearly all of these, great tributaries to the ocean, is no keas do the righteous. ger an immense, desolate plain; but warmber, some of the fruit, though little inviting to settlers, it is delhas been, we doubt not, ted, at no great intervals, with the small cabins of a hardy race of pioneers. As has been to me, thus fre- you ride over these vast prairies, you was valled to accompany the may see, far off in the horizon, there word to the banks of Jordan, solitary farm-houses, and wonder, at I what singular fancy could have

sent a social being to fix his abode in t such an unsocial spot. On the highest, loneliest ridge of the Grand Prairie, we found one of these rude log cabins, and alighted to rest a moment. I asked its owner what had induced him to settle in such an out-of-the-way place. In the true spirit of Daniel Boon, he replied, that "It was getting too thick for him where he was before, and he had come out on the prairie to get grazing for his stock." Well, said I, you are not troubled with neighbors here, surely? He replied, with an indescribable note of discontent, "They've got down here in the timber, within three miles of me." I was glad to see in this most ? primitive of dwellings, a large family Bible, on a neatly covered stand. There **Was no dust on its cover.** 

#### Laboreen !

And these scattered dwellers of our grairies and forests—when shall they have the ordinances of the Gospel, and the means of grace abiding amongst them? Our state is populating at the rate of thousands yearly. The ministry and sanctuary are increasing.... I am **unable** to say at what a disproportionate | rate. But the difference is appalling **to** the heart of piety and patriotism. Our brethern in porthern Missouri, are going to premature graves (I speak no) exaggeration here,) beneath the weight of burdens which are too heavy to be dorne. At least three men are immediately wanted to chare the labor of this suction; and could half a dozen be had, they could be employed in these tapper counties with a promise of rich results. We are glad to see our neighbor, lows, remembered by the churches of the East. In behalf of Missouri, we would ask, while God most manifestby has not abandoned her, ought God's perpants to turn aside, and leave her des- and no dividend be returned!" Mutions unsupplied?

#### WISCONSIN.

#### Lougilou of Histographs in Wiscomein.

From the fact that 12 missionaries went in a body to lowe, it seems to be taken for granted by some of our ourrespondents, that the experience of this friend of Missions. Her

the attention of the A. H. M. S. has been principally directed to that territory, and that other parts of the West have been neglected. This is a mistake. Large reinforcements were sent to several important portions of the missionary field, particularly Michigan, Wisconsin, Northern Illinois and Missouri. We have not yet heard of the assignment of the stations to all the brothren, but the following have been ascertained in Wisconsin, YİS. :

Rev. Enoch W. Mewitt, Prairie du Les.

Ray. C. S. Minor, Madison City.

Ray. C. R. French, Geneva.

Rev. Lewis Benedict, Pecatonia.

Rev. John Lewis, Mining region.

Rev. E. D. Seward, South Port.

#### The man who gave a thousand dellare.

"It has been my privilege," was the language of a friend of missions, when writing down a pledge of a thousand dollars to send the Gospel to lows—"It has been my prinilege to invest \$250 in the stock of your institution, located in Wisconsin, and subsequently. to add \$750 to the same, making the whole investment one thousand dollars."

And why was it a privilege to give away so much money for such an object? What was the joy of such an act, that stimulated the door to repeat it? A cold, hard heart, such an the consciousness of wealth too often makes, thinks it a privilege to receive rather than to gree, to hourd rather than to disperse. "A thousand dollars! Why, it might be so invested as to yield from \$50 to \$100 yearly; or it would add a wing to my dwelling; or purchase a spleudid berouche and horses; or send my son on a six months tour to Enrope! A PRIVILEGE to give all this away, to receive no equivalent—so that it shall be clean gone,

But strange as it may seem to some, there are those who feel it to be indeed a privilege to give. They enjoy a luxury of the time of giving. The very doing of the deed ennobles them. In such acts, there comes over the soul a secret consciousness that it is rising into a higher atmosphere, and holding fellowship for the moment with the purer and better orders of being. Such was probably

had known the present satisfaction which accompanies a generous act, done in the name of Christ, and in imitation of his example.

But there is more in this privilege than the transient feeling that accompanies the act of benevolence; there is also the after joy of seeing its results. This is no temporary pleasure, but one which goes on, growing greater and sweeter, as the good effects produced become the causes of other effects, and these again of others, as long as the stream of influence can find room to spread. And the consciousness of having caused this stream to flow, and the satisfaction of seeing it diffuse life and verdure wherever it rolls, is a PRIVILEGE, compared with which a mere pecuniary "per centage" on the amount bestowed, is unworthy of regard. What could s man do with a thousand dollars, to make it bring back to him an amount of satisfaction equal to the results which are related below?

### From a Missionary.

I attended the Convention at Beloit, and found it delightful to be thus associated with so many of your missionaries, and to contemplate the changes effected in this territory through their means. Could the gentleman who con-! tributed \$1000 a few years since to sustain missionaries in this field, witness the moral changes here which I have seen, and could he know how much had already been accomplished by that sum of money, he would feel that he has made a most profitable investment. Ten years ago, as a missionary of your Society, I passed up Lake Michigan, the first minister of our name, as I suppose, that ever sailed on its waters, or visited its western coast. The Papists had the Papal church, taught to repeat Latin preceded me. Then, there were few white inhabitants in this territory, except at the military posts, and a few miners—no ministers, and no churches: of our denomination among the white inhabitants, and but one white man, and no white woman in Milwaukie. Now, that place has a population of about 6006; it has two very flourishing churches of our order, which are exerting an immense influence there and through Wisconsin. In the territory, we have ! about forty ministers, and more than fifty churches; and a majority of these churches have enjoyed revivals of reli- | ject, " I have some strange thoughts gion. That was a happy day when God sometimes." She is a regular attendant

put it into the heart of our friend to contribute so generously for this territory. He is already reaping an hundred fold in spiritual blessings from "the carnal things" which he sowed, and if the stream flowing thence is already ankle deep, it will soon be a river, waters to swim in, a river of delight! Would that many more men, equally rich in this world's goods, were equally rich in faith, and would make a like investment, in order to sow this western valley with "wholly a right seed." For other sowers have gone forth to sow, and are scattering seed more poisonous than dragon's teeth.

#### Do not despair of the conversion of the Catholies!

Facts are often communicated by our missionaries, which go to show that the Catholics are far more accessible to the power of truth than some Christians imagine. Is it not a fact, that many in our country pray egainst Romanists as enemies to be dreaded, rather than for them, as men who may be saved? Why should it be assumed that they are beyond the reach of the Spirit of God? May we not hope that it is for the very purpose of compassing their salvation, that they sre brought to this land? In the lines which follow, we have the case of one whom Same hath bound, lo, these many years! Is it me probable that she is a daughter of Abraham. and that in answer to the prayers of God's people she may be set free?

One aged woman, who was trained in prayers which she never understood but never taught to read the Bible, seems now disgusted with the influence of the Romish doctrine upon its believers, and is seeking after Christ. She seems not far from the kingdom of besven; and yet she does not rejoice in the Lord our Savior. Having been told that if any one leaves the Romish church they will inevitably perish for ever, she seems to have some fear lest this should prove true in her case. Evidently the Papal anathemas hang in terror over her. She says, in speaking on the subon our services, and says she is very fond of prayer-meetings. I do hope and pray that she may not long grope in this darkness, but will soon rejoice, like | blesped Simeon, in seeing the salvation | of God.

#### ith of Mor. D. A. She

From Rev. S. Peel, Milwaukie.

I have to communicate the melancholy intelligence of the death of your missionary, Rev. D. A. Sherman, of Pike Grove. He died at Racine on the f 16th December. I think he has been [ failing in health for some months. He was at our Convention, but could not preach. Soon after, he had a little of the fever and ague, and his system ran | down too low to be restored. He died in peace.

The foregoing intelligence awakens tender emotions in many hearts, to whom Mr. S. was endeared by the manifestation of the most valuable truits of character. Few clergymen i have sought the West with equal meturity of mind, intellectual discipline and farniture, " end a simple sim to be spent in the service of," at the East is usually surrounded by inhis Mester. The summons to a higher sphere found him busy at his work down to the latest ! yielded, and whilst be continues in that practicable hour. His fast report, dated Docomber let, is very brief, and evidently scrawl- | Will be converted; and he also has been ed with a trembling hand. It was probably the last he ever wrote; and is as follows:

been enabled to perform my official is for a time in a degree relieved from my stead at Pike Grove. of Mount Pleasant have been engaged. In confirmation of this I recollect par-in repairing the house in which they ticular instances. One individual, now usually worship. This has prevented a professed Christian, was raised in one worship there for several Sabbaths. of the older states, where he resided The Sabbath school at Pike Grove apuntil he was forty years of age, and pears to be doing well. Weakness precludes adding more.

#### Progress made.

From a Missionary in Walworth Co.

western country, and have good evidence that the cause of Christ has prospered; and I trust that foundations have been laid on which the millennial church will rest. In the counties of Walworth, Wis., and McHenry, Ill., every neighborhood has been visited, and preaching has more or less been enjoyed by the people. Now, when emigrants settle here, they will not be destitute of the means of grace, nor of some one to look after them. I am deeply impressed with the importance of the ministry in the earliest period of a settlement. The settlers soon become assimilated, and the moral habits of a neighborhood are soon formed.

#### Circumstances Streeting conversion.

When impenitent people emigrate from older to new settlements, they are, at first, more susceptible of religious impression than they previously had been, or than, in a short time, they will become. The settler's mind is in a state of wakefulness in view of his new situation, and is prepared to receive new impressions, or have a new direction given him. An unconverted man reared jurious influences to which he bas long position, the prospect is small that he accustomed to identify religion with certain professors whom he disliked. Now, when such a person leaves these I write from a sick bed. I have hindrances and comes to the West, he deties, so far as the people were pre- obstacles which hinder his attending to pared to receive, till the last Sabbath, religion. And many, when they emiwhen a neighboring brother preached in grate, have some indefinite purpose of The people ] changing their course in future.

He had ever been surrounded by wicked associates, but now he was relieved from them, and he attended to religion. The result was an entire change of character.

Cases are occurring not unfrequently in revivals in this country, of individuals I have now been five years in this being converted, who, in their native place, had resisted every effort to do them I good. These, in all probability, would have remained impenitent, had they not removed to another place. Many, when they come West, seem, in a degree, to be changed in their habits, and are ready for any enterprise that promises success. With multitudes there is a recklessness not seen in the older states. People in this unsettled condition of the mind, if left to themselves, will rush into every vice; but, if proper means are used, are often readily led to repentance and to Christ. There is a tide in the affairs of men."

If this view be just, the condition of this western world is very perilous. Vice and error, if not checked, will have a luxuriant growth; but if the present moment be rightly improved by Christians, we may anticipate the speedy success and triumph of the Gospel.

#### ILLINOIS.

#### Siekness in northern Illinois.

Several years have elapsed, since so many reports have come to us of sickness in the West, as at present. Some of these reports are given in the present number, in order that our readers may be reminded of their obligation to those who are their messengers to the new settlements. These toil-bearing, suffering missionary families, are but doing a work which is the common duty of those who remain behind; and the least they can expect, is to be stateined by the gifts and remembered in the prayers of their brethren.

#### From a Missionary Report.

For the first time during my ministry, I have been under the necessity of relinquishing my pastoral labors for any length of time, on account of my health. During the months of Sept. and Oct., and the most of Nov., I have been unable to preach, and for the most of the time confined to my house. My wife also, was sick during a considerable part | vive a little. Our meetings are uniof the time.

little children were preserved from being sick during that period. Many familier were quite differently situated, all have ing the ague and fever simultaneously, and not able to get help even win they had the means to pay for it. "The ague is thought to have been much more severe and difficult to manage this year than formerly. Indeed, two cases of death among us can be attributed to the ague alone. Hitherto, it was supposed that there was no danger to b apprehended from this disease. But God has been merciful in the midst of our afflictions. Few deaths, in comparsson with the cases of sickness, have been experienced.

These afflictions have been greatly feit in our religious assemblies, diminishing, for the time being, the number of attendants. It has also seriously effec-ed the prayer meetings and Habbath schools. But we hope now to be able soon to surmount these difficulties. The public worship on the Sabbath, has been regularly kept up in both of the congregations, either by reading a secmon or substituting a prayer meeting. Some of these seasons, the brothres have told me, have been very precious indeed.

Though afflictions have been our lot-God has not left us without a witness. Our places of worship are quite too strait for us, as we occupy, at present, nothing but school-houses. How losg we shall be straitened I know not May the Lord direct his people in this matter.

#### From a Layman.

#### Thursdaying for Mon

Your "Home Missionary" is, to n a welcome visiter, as "cold water to a thirsty soul," or " manna in the desert"

Rev. Mr. W., your musionary. has come to our aid, and the lasguishing cause of Zion, seems to resually solemn, and we begin to think But during our affliction we were that we can see a little cloud of mercy. much favored, having one in the family though no bigger than a man's hand who could take care of us; and our two hovering over us. We are about making

an effort to sustain Mr. W. a year, though we shall soon be compelled to knock at your doors for aid. The biccoing of those ready to perish, will afflicted, and never before in all may certainly come upon the American Home Missionary Bociety. Its patrons have dealt out the " bread which cometh | down from heaven," to multitudes of ? the "sone of the pilgrame," in their tothers that I have ever experienced, western homes. They have been eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame, and are blessed by the hungry for the sustenance they have given.

#### A trying condition.

During the past quarter, the Lord has: given me, as well as many of my peole, a practical illustration, that it is ! met in man that walketh to direct his stope. The first week in October I left house, as well as usual, to attend the meetings of our ecclesiastical bodies. When about 60 miles from home, among strangers, I was seized with a violent attack of the bilious fever. But instead of calling in a physician, as should have been done, and subject- 4 ing myself to a regular course of medical treatment, away from home and friends which, you are aware, is very difficult in this new country, destitute of the con-**Peniences of life, even for those in** health. I summoned all my remaining strength of body and mind, though burning with fever and racked with the anthem sung by the angelic choir Bain, and directed my course homeward, | travelling the whole distance, day; and night, without stopping, except once to feed my horse. I found my wife just taking to her bed with the same fiscase, besides another member of my family, belpless from the same cause. before witnessed in the state, individu-The first week, my life was despaired als, families, and almost whole commumyself and wife lay helpless upon our filling many a dwelling with weeping. beds, dependent entirely upon our Nearly or quite one-third of my own besseled affairs and whatever else care, say from the first of August to mended to be done. But our Heavenly the first of November. But returning Father provided and blessed the means health is again obsering most of our of our recovery; and has so far raised dwellings, and indicating that it is our us to health, as to permit me, after six , Heavenly Father's will that most of us weeks' confinement, to meet my people should have space for repentance and took to them the bread of life. | yet live to glorify him on the earth. One

It is good for me that I have been trials have I had such practical demonatration, that afflictions are the Christian's greatest earthly blessings. Although this sickness has, above all been wasting and debilitating, leaving me still in a very feeble state of health, and bringing me, apparently, nearor to the grave, and my final account, yet, it has been just what I needed to awaken me to a deeper sense of my responsibility and obligation to God. Clearer light has beamed into my soul, causing me to rejoice greatly that the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth, and orders every event to his own glory; and never before has the bow of mercy appoared so beautiful and respleadent amid the dark and portentous clouds that had overcast the horizon, and, for a few moments, shut out from my view the rays of the Sun of Righteousness. never before have I felt that slothfulness and inactivity in the service of our adorable Savior, who has endured such humiliation and suffering for us, was so ungrateful and deserving of the wrath of God. Nor did ever the wants of a perishing world, and especially that dark portion of it where millions are perishing yearly for lack of vision, press with such a crushing weight upon my mind, causing me to feel that life was desirable only to echo and re-echo over the plains of Bethlehem.

Nor has the chastening hand of the Lord been laid upon me and my family and people alone. The overflowing scourge has passed through this region, prostrating, beyond all that I have ever K, and for about three weeks, both nities upon beds of languishing, and beloved family has been entirely broken up and scattered by death, and another bereaved of its only surviving head—leaving our little Zion to mourn the loss of a dear brother, who but a few days before, bid fair to do much, under God, in aiding forward her ruing glory in this new land. But we doubt not that he is now on Mount Zion, singing the new song, harping with his harp, and following the Lamb whithersoever he goeth.

Although the sickness this season, as a general thing, has been considered of a mild type, yet in many a little community and family, appalling and heart-rending scenes have been witnessed, calculated to impress deeply upon the minds of all, our frail and dying natures, and weaken our attachments to things seen and temporal, in comparison of unseen and eternal things.

A few miles from me, one family, whom I have often visited, consisting of 12 members, all crowded into a gloomy unfinished log-cabin, with only one room of some 16 or 18 feet square, and with none of the comforts of life, had 9 of its members all sick at once with a raging fever, 4 of whom died in less than a week.

Another family, about the same distance, of some 6 or 6 members, more comfortably situated, but recently arrived from the city of New-York, had all of its members sick at once, 4 of whom in the course of one week-all adults—were also carried to the grave. Nor are these solitary instances of the deep distress and mortality, to say nothing of the individual cases, that have been witnessed the present season in many of our scattered settlements, in this section of our state. A larger number of the standard bearers of the church are among the sick and fallen, showing us all, that what is done for these pioneer settlements abould not be dolayed.

#### Chatneles arising from the newmons of the West.

The people of our new settlements have every thing to do almost at once. They must prepare their buildings, their roads and bridges, open and enclose be a means of quickening the charely

their farms, and erect the various public buildings which are needed, such as court-houses, churches and school-houses; and in the hurry and bustle which these matters occasion, all coming up together, though there is often a degree of attention to the externals of religion, yet oftentimes the one thing needful is sadly forgotten. If men frequent the house of God, their minds are somewhere else; and the spirit of world-liness rolls over entire communities, burying the fond hopes of Christians, where the transforming influence of the Spirit of God does not interpose.

In such a condition is our community at the present time, and the influence of the Spirit is not felt, or if felt, not hooded.

#### Unitarioniem.

In the mean time it may be that the enemy is sowing tares among the wheet. A Unitarian influence from Massachusetts is beginning to be felt, or at least feared in this place. A preacher, who when he first came among us was thought, on the whole, to be evangulical, but who has in different places, I am credibly informed, called himself a Free-will Baptist, a Universalist, and a Presbyterian, is now supported by a Unitarian association in Massachusetts. He is intent on procelyting, and ready to compass see and land for that purpose, and is successful in gathering adherents.

I cannot, however, believe that Unitarianism is to flourish on the soil of the West. It certainly is not indigenous, and one would think, from the habit of mind of the people, would not bear importation hither; and yet it may in time demuch mischief here, and doubtless will, if the Spirit of the Lord do not lift up a standard against it.

#### Severe sickness.

In one neighborhood there has been much sickness, so that, for a time, almost all were either confined to their rooms or watching over those that were. The sickness has now subsided, and the congregation gained its usual number. Whether this severe providence will be a means of quickening the church.



#### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

i find, as I passed from house scarce enough who were well

Jpon the sick. the last quarter my house has I for the winter. It is now? rooms and plastered. Never o I had a place for study or in my house. During this owever, I have preached 57 inistered the sacrament twice, iled 694 miles. During the raced by this commission I shed 200 times; administered ment 9 times; received into 1 17,--- 6 of them on examinaaised 9; and, to meet my apa, have travelled 2353 miles. sel inclined to complain, but, ik it right you should know sy receipts for the past year? at about \$250, perhaps less. not because the three churches l preach do not give as much i or they do in fact much more. ch probably pays as much in to their property and cir-Me, as any of our eastern Bome, however, have not yet m luxury of doing good, as I will ere long.

tgraph is published, not as a speabor which the ministers have to os istimating that it is in all cases fiee their labors over so much 28 so Ulustrating the style of chawill be useful in the West. It the writer possesses a resolute and ul-one that looks toil and selfthe face, and is not turned back urpose by them. He has many to encounter not named in this If he is gradually surmounting · judging from the past, he cannot d m doing great good.

## Co., 14

2 God had kindly watched over and again.

be seen. It was indeed dis-; and preserved this little flock, so that none of them had fallen either by death or apostacy. What shall we render to the Lord for his benefits ! Already have we entered into our straitened courts with the voice of thanksgiving and melody. May the great Head of the church still vouchsafe to us his presence and his blessing. It was good to most my dear people again after this temporary absence. I think we mutually joyed and rejoiced in beholding each other's faces. As I had supposed, the attention of our society had been mainly absorbed in collecting materials and putting up the walls of our house. The walls would have been finished had not the weather been so unfavorable for the work during the fall.

#### Thanks for help in building a Church.

I met with much christian sympathy while abroad for funds, although the object is, perhaps above all others, the most unpopular. And in connection with my people I desire, through the House Missionary, to acknowledge, with gratitude to God, our obligations to those friends in New-York, Brooklyn, Newark and Bloomfield, as well as in Obio, and some other places, who so kindly lent us their aid in the midst of our pressing wants. May the Lord reward them an hundred fold! They will be reminded of our momentary interview the last summer. and how much we feel their kindness. as their eyes shall glance over the few lines of this report. Though the amount received did not meet all our necessities, yet it greatly benefitted us. We hope the donors will pray for us, that our unworthy efforts may be crowned with the Lord's blessing; not only that our house may be completed, but it may become the birth-place for many souls. Thither may the people go up to worship, even the tribes of the Lord from henceforth and forevermore.

Our Sabbath school and Bible class s. L. Foots, St. Charles, Kane | is kept up with increasing interest. H our eastern friends could see the animation and joy manifested by the children absent during the greater part at the announcement, "There is a st quarter, endeavoring to col- small donation of books sent us," and a to assist us in building our the eagerness with which they perusa worship. On my return, I them, I am sure they would send again

#### THE ANA

#### Help from obroad necessary.

My commission came in a time of need, for it has been by using the most rigid economy that my family has been sustained. The people among whom I labor are poor, and unaccustomed to supporting a minister. Some of the more prominent members of my churches have been rescued from the lowest depths of drunkenness and vice. The idea, moreover, of supporting a minister, is so repugnant to the prejudices of the people in this section of the State, that it is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of your missionary.

#### Changes taking place.

My labors, during the past quarter, have not been in vain; the Lord has crowned them with his blessing. The people in the neighborhood look upon me with less suspicion; they begin to feel that I am seeking their good. Some few months ago I endeavored to establish among them a Sabbath school, but in vain; now we have one in successful operation. One man and his wife, formerly bitter opposers, have been led. I trust, to Jesus Christ.

The church of —— is still in an interesting condition. A decided advance is manifest among the people in the better observance of the Sabbath, and in attendance upon public worship. The hills, with which we are surrounded, are settled with Roman Catholics, mostly French; they have a church of three hundred members. This church is regularly supplied by a French priest, supported almost entirely by foreign aid.

#### Pion for the apper Wabash country.

It seems strange to one who has been raised in the West, and who has been for the past sixteen years specially conversant with this Wabash Valley, to find so much importance attached

to Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Northern Illinois, and so much sym thy falt for them in the East, to t almost total neglect of Northern Indiana. I can account for it only by supposing, that until lately it was co for emigrants to get to those pela than to this region. That those points of this great valley are more im tant than this, or more promising in a sense, I cannot imagine. That ti are more destitute of the means of think it strange, therefore, that I should feel some chagrin and disappoinment in looking over the new appointme for September, to find three next to Missouri, eleven to Iswa, five to Wisconsin, three to Illinois, five to Michigan, two to Ohio, and not one out of the whole twenty-nine to poor overlooked and neglected Indiana.

The A. H. M. S. has not willingly evelooked or neglected Indiana, as we hope is convince our correspondent, if the Lord safe on measures, the plane of which are manuing. Meanwhile, we willingly give publicity to be facts.

Let us look for a moment at this neglected region. The Presbytery of Logansport embraces, at present, all the northern part of Indiana, as fat south on the line of the canal as Langette. This territory comprises 30 organized counties, with a population of at least 175,000—probably 200,000 is nearer the truth. If one of the most important canals in the United States, running through a fat valley, supplied with a great abundance of water-power, stone, iron, timber, &c., furnish an isducement to emigrants, then this population is to become half a million before we can educate on the ground, ter ministers.

There are now lifteen or sixteen minister and three licentistes, in connexion with the new Assembly, and twelve with the old Assembly on this field; that is, about one minister to every 6,500 souls.

to find so much importance attached aupply of the ministers of other eval-





iominations. ; as much effort to preoccupy they are lows, or any other?

he West

feeling deeply the results of st of this field. Almost all ant points are already occussfully by others, and those [ re before us, take no small et our scattered members to

Many are thus committed s field ; so that we commence [ great disadvantages. Every day in occupying all the imnte in this valley, is a great our interests here, or rather, || the good cause as far as by us. I could give you parlustrating this point if they ed. None but one who has what injury delay is doing as any county in this state.

Asa Johnson, Peru, Miami Co., Ind.

rch is in a prosperous state. united with us last winter , with one or two exceptions, appear well. We have had of discipline. The church and the most of the members be growing in grace and Our Sabbath school cona very prosperous state; to: **\$20** worth of books have just || l, a donation from two gentle- || estborough.

#### Cateral usofulness.

The Catholics | county shall be supplied with a copy of

the S. Scriptures.

THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Four Sabbath school libraries from the Am. S. S. Union, have just come to me for my disposal; two of them I obtained for brother Sadd, and two for brother Thomson of Wabash; the latter are for Lagro and Huntington. Forty dollars worth of tracts from the American Society have also come to my address, for your missionaries in this part of Indiana; by these means our opportunities for doing good have been greatly increased. The good seed will now be scattered broad-cast.

I have, till this year, spread my labors over several counties. These labors have been attended, as I have from time to time informed you, with considerable success. Hereafter they experience in collecting and will be confined mostly, if not altoa handful into a church, in a | gether, to Miami county. I shall speak, village or country town, at least once every Sabbath, in Peru, ser denominations have al- and once some place in the county, as I ted churches, part of whom bave several of them within six or lyted from our denomination seven miles of Peru. Miami county 'a church of their own, can | needs missionary labor almost as much

> From Rev. T. W. Honce, Etna, Lima, and Harrison, Licking Co.

#### Berival.

Our little church stood, at the commencement of the present year, exactly where it was January I, 1842. As many had been dismissed and died as we had received during the year. We were like a ship becalmed; and the prospect of building up a church in this field, whose influence would be salutary and permanent, appeared at that time truly dark and doubtful. Our house of worship could be occupied in the warm season of the year only, because unfinished. The missionary must preach at four different points on the Sabbath, y last report, I have been in- or fail to supply an important portion of forming a County Bible of the church and congregation. But ziliary to the American Bible of the church and congregation. But ziliary to the American Bible of the church and congregation. But ziliary to the American Bible of the church and congregation. But ziliary to the American Bible of the church and congregation. But ziliary to the American Bible of the church and congregation. But ziliary to the American Bible of the church and congregation. But ziliary to the American Bible of the church and congregation. But ziliary to the American Bible of the church and congregation. t Society, \$130 worth of ral religious interest was apparent Testaments. We intend, among all classes of hearers; serious-divine help, that before the ness deepened. The influence felt, among us came " as the dew that de-

meadows newly mown;" it seemed to come. Happy souls, they had just fall on all parts of the field at one and emerged from darkness into " mare the same time. Evidently the all-per- lous light?" About eight days being vading Spirit of God was at work. No travelling evangelist, or protracted The husband soon followed. The femi Christ's cause. To the glory of God ace record it, the blessing fell on we like the manna in the camp of Israel. Every part of my field became at once an importent point. The inquiry was general-" What must we do to be saved?" To present the truth so as to lead souls to Christ was the great object. Preaching on the Sabbath; lecturing at different places some evenings in the week; bolding occasional inquiry meetings for the serious, and visiting from house to house, constituted the principal means used. The 19th of March, 16th of April, and 11th of June, were our communion Sabbaths. Fifty-three on these occasions joined the church—10 by certificate. Twenty were maler, andlourteen heads of families. At our communion the Lord was present, and they were precious seasons. About five years ago a young intelligent couple removed from the State of New-York, and settled in a re- ! mote corner of this field. Here they were inconveniently situated in respect of religious privileges, and seldom went to the house of God. They heard but tery few etangelical sermous in four years, and for many months immediately: preceding last March they had heard mone at all. But the " Lord was found of them that sought him not." His Spirit visited them in their secluded retreat, and opened, softened, and subdued their hearts to the obedience of mington and Bethel on the Sabbath, and faith. There, alone, they were awakened and led to Christ. They talked, and I ring the week, at Sabina, Port William, prayed, and repented together. No Harveysburg, Clarksville, and a few Christian pilgrim had visited them to other places. The people seem anxiom guide their souls to the Savior. No to hear, but we have received to minister had come to break to them the communion only five on examinates. bread of life; and yet they found the and four on certificate. Of the free Lord of life and glory. It was my pri-vilege to be the first minister to enter prived of the regular ministrations of their dwelling. I went alone, though the Gospel for fourteen years. Of the known my name, and the start wife had long have miring for the

scended upon the mountains of Ziou," [ visit, their joyful countenances, no well or like the rain that " comes down on as their lips and actions, hade me walthe wife yielded to the Baylor's claims. meeting, was instrumental in producing alter was immediately erected, on which the excitement, though both have done, I trust, " the eacrifice of broken hearts and will yet do much, we believe, for and contrite spirits," has been over since regularly offered morning and evening. In my first visit we read the scriptures, talked much of the Sevin, sung a hymn, and prayed together. At our communion in June, held in a be they, and 19 others, openly confessed Christ before men.

Since the revival commanced on prayer meetings are better attended and an additional one commenced. Two new Sabbath schools have been organis and that in K. has been sustained. In 1842 a young lady commenced attening that school with no knowledge of the English language, not even of the alphabet. She was then without hope in Christ. She has learned to read the Testament with considerable facility, and what is incomparably more valueble, she is hopefully a " new creature" in Christ, and a member of the church The Sabbath school instruction was instrumental of both these results. He German education is good. Three other scholars, and three teachers in that school, have obtained hope and joined the church this year.

From Rev. C. A. Hoyt, Wilmington, Clinton Co.

I have preached alternately at Wiloccasionally Sabbath afternoon, or de-

sen called to visit the sick and afflicted, at have nothing very special to commnicate on this subject, except the speful conversion of a young man on is death bed. His last words were, I shall rest in Heaven to-night." If in friends of Home Musions could ave seen the aged and pious grandother, as she grasped my hand, and soke by silence and tears what words suld not express; or could they have sen the unutterable interest with which we dying young man caught every syl- | ble which fell from my lipe; or witsmed the calm confidence and holy 7 with which he repeated, " I shall at in Heaven to-night," they could not gret the sacrifices they have made in ich a cause. Another young man tely died in hope. A short time before is death he said to his father, who was my much addicted to profanity, "Famr! I cannot die happy until you proise me that you will never swear rain." We have recently established bible class in Wilmington. We have to regularly organized Sabbath school, | The cause of temperance on the advance. I am the only Presol greatly the need of your counsel] ad your prayers.

rom Rev. M. M. Jones, Welch Church, at Radnor, O.

ation of God, and whose heart is now; other than the house of God, and the > full of joy that the earth seems to her | very gate of Heaven. We have reason lmost a paradise. I have frequently to be thankful for what we have experienced of the Lord's presence; and I hope and pray that he will continue his kindness to us until we shall see a general awakening among careless sin-

> There are a few English in the immediate neighborhood where I live, and they earnestly requested me to preach for them some part of my time. I have complied with their request, and promised to preach for them once every four weeks; but this will not be allowed to abridge my labors among my own people.

#### Attention of the awakened diverted by controversy.

During the last winter the church was revived, brethren at variance were reconciled, and difficulties of years' standing were removed. Solemnity seemed extensively to prevail; and it appeared as if the windows of heaven were about to be opened, and the Holy Spirit I scholars and 6 teachers, and our poured out upon us. Just at this time a smbers assist in several others. We debate was entered into between two sve one weekly prayer-meeting in neighboring ministers with a Univer-Vilmington, and one every other week salist minister. The result, as feared by our church, was disastrous. Almost all the impenitent flocked to the place fterian minister in Clinton Co., and of excited, angry controversy. Although our church seemed to be revived and blessed, but few sinners gave evidence of a change of heart. As the result, only four have united with us.

### A church trying to belp itetif---Priva-

Our new house of worship was dedi-For the last two months, it has been cated to the service of Jehovah last very interesting time among us. The June. The occasion was of course one and has manifested his gracious pre-more, and the power of his grace in people struggled very unitedly and har-wiving his professed followers. There moniously in the effort to build the a deep and interesting state of feel-house. Though this required a great g among us. Some time ago we ap- effort, our church have commenced muted a prayer meeting for the express building a parsonage. They would not the Spirit upon us: and we can truly present, if there had been a suitable ty, that it was not in vain. The Lord house, or part of a house, for us to ocwe verified his promise. Many can say | cupy. Although we are occupying the \_\_ :.: • • -\_ %'

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THE RESERVE OF BUSINESS IN

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As

12 the &c., I cannot but feel that the Lord has used my feeble services for good.

> Yes, out of the tears and toils of the missionary, in his poverty and obscurity, there comes forth a blessing above all price. Those fertile regions will soon flow with milk and honey, and be crowded with people, who will enjoy the advantage of well-established religious institutions; but how little can they know what those privileges cost, what a foregoing of personal ease and intellectual enjoyment, what hard work of body and mind, what months and years of conflict and anxiety, to lay the foundations of their social and moral privileges!

We continue our Sabbath school during the winter, and it is flourishing. mured I have myself the charge of a class of young men, and have visited all our congregation during the year. During this period, I think, the various errors of this region have not made much advance, except that of Universalism. The Universalists were greatly strengthened as the result of the debate above referred to. I intend, as soon as I can, to rrocure some of the late works on that error. I do not intend to prepare myself for a controversialist, but I feel it to be important for all who are set for the defence of the truth in this region, to be thoroughly furnished, to be prepared to meet every variety of error on al. suitabie cocasions.

#### Plenty of Preachers.

Our hearts are deeply pained, sometimes. to he ir a person who has travelled as fist " ste on and stage can carry him, oversix oreight or the western states, in as many weeks, a af-Court of the stanting account of the designation or ministers at the West is exuggerate in "He has been on the ground, and be knows that there are so many preachers there already. that every little town has several, while with their respective in overse are struggling for to the mountaine de la Statemente et me and the other makes of him is also groups the more things to excise upfet in guide truth in the to make them influently, and yet not emplite leave a just intression. It would >e firvidious for us to make a discrimination [ among preachers—characterizing some as assless, or worse than none—and in the columns of the Home Missionary this is seldom lone. And yet, in justice to the ministers whose correspondence forms the basis of our appeals for laborers, we are bound to state, hat there are swarms of preachers in the West, whose presence and labors there do not Manish, but rather increase the necessity be intelligent, evangelical labor. Could they personally known, and their influence appreciated by those churches which act brough the A. H. M. S., we should need to wing no other proof of the hapless condition of any region, then that such ministers are here. Their very zeal, crude and misguided m it is, augments the difficulty of doing good m the soil which has been sowed with their tree or burnt over by their wild fire.

Were it expedient, we could give from our surespondence some affecting illustrations of this troth, But we will only ask our endors to imaging themselves in the situation of the writer of the following report, and edge of his claim to their sympathy and Miyers.

The last quarter has been a term of such labor and unusual anxiety, and **truggling** in spirit, for the welfare of [ **Gio**n in this region. Clouds and darksees hang over us and obecure our way. Ine year ago, there was an unusual j meitement in this region, on the subect of religion ;, but the course it would ake was then uncertain. It is now ! leveloped. The ——— and itted now, by any presentation of truth. and if they are presented, the cry of Calviniam is enough to leave such a **empt**y seats.

ministers, to hold doctrinal protracted meetings.

#### MICHIGAN.

#### The new Missionarite to Michigan.

Among the laborers recently sent out, several have been stationed in the more destitute parts of Michigan. Of their arrival, and their promise of usefulness, an older missionsry uses the following language :

I cannot close this communication without adverting to the very delightful fact of the arrival of your missionaries, destined for this district. It encourages the hearts of the ministers not only, but all who love the interests of our Zion.

As is common with people from the East, they have suffered some by the climate, but have nearly or wholly recovered. They have been able, however, to give such exhibitions of their talents and piety as greatly to interest those who have seen and heardthem. They are now all employed inpromising fields of usefulness regardless of discouragements.

From a Missionary employed to Visit feeble Churches.

#### Lacking for the strayed.

I have been so constantly occupied that I have not had time or opportunity to write. I have travelled about a 1600 weachers urged men into their societies [ miles,and preached to average four times y bundreds and thousands. A reac- a week. I have visited after the exion is now taking place—not more than ample of Paul, from house to house, me in thirty of them are indulging hope, pearching out professors who have, in while the others are hardened more than a some instances for years, been wanderisfore, and many of them are, seemingly, I ing as sheep without a shepherd. The bandoned. None of them are bene- etory of their privations is often heartaffecting. One deacon said that there The doctrines of Grace, as taught by were four in his family members of the he Reformers and the New-England | church, but they had not had the oppormarches, are not understood in this tunity of attending a season of commuregion, except by a very small number, mion for six years. Many others are placed in a similar condition.

I have visited the sick and dying, minister to preach to bare walls and and endeavored to unpart such instruction as their circumstances demanded, An attempt is now being made, by and offer the last prayer that could the Presbyterian and Congregational be offered for their soul's salvation. Several times I have been called to attend; night, and on Sabbath organized a funerals, and to preach the Gospelover; church of 10 members. Others will the remains of the dead.

church. I search out its members, pro-; Christians. Many tears were shed as posing such questions as the following: the memorials of a Savior's body and Do you live in the enjoyment of religon? | blood were distributed. That evening Are you faithful in your attendance on a deep solemnity pervaded the congremeetings? Do you pray in secret? (if gation. But the people came so far the head of a family.) Do you pray in that they could not go home at night, your family? On the whole, are you making progress in the road to heaven? Some of my visits will not soon be forgotten. O! there is something in the evening, several tarried. A season of pastoral visit that makes a deep and prayer was held. I retired to rest quite permanent impression upon immortal worn down in consequence of the labors souls. I have attended several seasons! of communion, some of which were deeply interesting and affecting.

On one day I rode 22 miles, visiting from house to house. On the succeeding Sabbath I preached to an attentive congregation, and made another appointment to organize a church in two had found the Savior. I could over-hear weeks. I went to the place the Thursday the daughter exclaim in the ardor of her previous to my appointment, and found the people collected together for a meeting. Such confessions as were made passed away before the parents and I seldom hear. Among those present daughter retired. There was joy on was one who had studied for the minis- earth, but in truth greater joy in try, and graduated at one of our colleges, and been assisted by the A. E. Society. He had long and shamefully ly interesting meeting. I preached 15 neglected duty, but he now felt it to sermons in eight days, and visited 30 the bottom of his heart. He had left | families. God was there by his Spirit. the employment which was once dear | The last evening was full of power. to him, and plunged into the world; Several persons were almost overbut his confessions were frank, and his whelmed with a sense of their condirepentance apparently deep. I felt it | tion. Three or four gave evidence of good to be there. I preached day and a change of heart.

soon join them. It was a day long an-My plan has been to visit a destitute | ticipated, long prayed for by those and consequently we could not continue the meeting.

At the close of the exercises Friday of the day. I had but just closed my eyes to sleep when I was awakened by the father, who, with a trembling voice, said his daughter had just come into the house, from which she had been absent a little time, and made an humble confession to her parents, saving she soul, "O, what a Savior I have found! How precious Christ is to me!" Hours

heaven.

Last Sabbath evening I closed a deep-

### Miscellaneous.

#### MISSIONARY REMINISCENSES.

### Doing good by the way.

which for some time was seen mantling the prairies, had wasted under the tities of broken ice, they seemed to roll softening influence of a southern wind, on with a hasty and exulting flow, as if that for days, with its deep and strong not only joyful at emancipation, but concurrent, had been setting up the valley scious that they carried their captor capof the Mississippi. "The father of live. The prairies were just beginning to

waters," the Illinois and other western streams, were just beginning to find relief from the imprisonment to which stern winter had subjected them for an In the spring of 18— the snow, unusual length of time; and as they bore, upon their surface, immense quanbe vecal with the merry notes of various [ wild fowl, enraptured at regaining posession of their favorite streams and lakes, from which they had suffered a temporary banishment. As I beheld the bright sun emiling upon the fields: and groves, inhaled the bland atmosphere, looked on all the indications of approaching spring, and considered them as the signal for me to start on a tour beyond the Alleganies, upon which my beart was set—my soul would have been kindled into raptures too, but for a single drawback—the prospect of a protracted absence from my beloved

However, I was soon at a small village on the Illinois, and was not a little chagrined to find that the first boat! Which had descended the river since the breaking up of winter, had left the landing about two hours previous to my But I soon found a sturdy **beatman,** who had purchased a skiff in i which he was to set sail alone, in half] an hour, for St. Louis, distant more than I a hundred miles. Rather than await the uncertainties of getting another · best, and endure the tedium of a protracted season of suspense, I at once offered to pay the boatman one half the east of his skill, for a passage. He accorded to the offer; and with all desnatch I hastened to the bouse of a friend, laid in a stock of provisions for the: toyage, and a blanket in which to wrap myeelf at night, and returned to the landing; but neither my contrade nor his skiff were visible! It seemed mysterique; and for a time, I gased in every direction in vain, but at last espeed him far down the stream, plying the car for Bt. Louis, with all his strength! I inquired the cause of his abrupt departure: but the by-standers feigned entire ignorance, and I did not press my [ interrogations, as, on a second thought, I suspected some one had told him ! was a "prescher;" and as he would rather pursue his dreary voyage alone than with such company, he concluded t flight!

My plane were now frustrated, but  $\mathbf{I}^4$ regretted it less, as the delay afforded

a column of smoke and the report of a ewivel up the river, announced the approach of a boat. It was at the landing -I was on board--and we were soon

thundering down the Ulinois.

The Babbath was passed at St. Louis. Early in the following week I was on board again. We moved rapidly down the Mississippi, and soon swept holdly into the Ohio. From various causes, our progress was so much retarded. that the following Saturday, contrary to my plane and wishes, found me at L. I called on a ministering brother, and at his solucitation, occupied his pulpit for the Sabbath. It was a day of great apparent solemnity with the congregation, and certainly, of peculiar interest to my own mind. The power of the Holy Ghost seemed to attend the word to the hearts of the hearers. was, at this time, residing with this ministering brother, a sister whom he had brought a few months since from one of the eastern states, with the intention of furnishing her with the means of an education, and having her under his special supervision. And never was there a brother of more ardent attachment. She was then a blooming girl, just in the transition period between childhood and maturity, when the allurements of the world have the most dangerous away over the imagination and the passions. Not only were her personal attractions such as to secure attention, but the respectability of her brother gave her immediate access to the most select circles of the city. She mingled with the fashionable and the gay, who were careering along the flowery path of youth, and in her thoughtleseness and buoyancy, soon became the devotes of pleasure. seemed much less included to store her mind with useful knowledge, than to run the giddy round of what are generally termed innocent, lashionable smuse ments. Her brother counselled and prayed, but saw with pain, that the temptations to vanity had a strength superior to there was no safety but in precipitate | all bis admonitions. Not only was the appropriate period for acquiring an education passing away, but, what was more, the golden season of life, with refe me an opportunity to preach the Gospel rence to the interest of the soul, was to the villagers. Two or three days, rapidly wasting! At length he relucthowever, had relied heavily away, when I eatly resolved upon removing her from

her to the place of her nativity. My journey castward afforded a favorable opportunity; and he proposed to place her under my care. But he felt intent-Whonly for her spiritual interest. ever he mentioned her case, his heart seemed ready to burst with amotion. He told me that he had tried to be faithful; that he had conversed with her about religion till be hardly knew what to say more. But he abould write a letter, into which would be poured the full tide of his feelings, and give it to her at parting. He then becought ma, with an earnestness that will never be elliced from my memory, to be faithful to her soul. I promised; and trust that God enabled me to keep the resolution.

The time of our departure came. His parting words were few, and inaudible to me; but as he delivered the lotter, gave ber the parting hand, and turned away, the aspect of his countenance, and his eyes ewimming in tears, betokened the conflict within.

The fires were up—the wheels in motion—and we were urging our way up the Ohio. I left Amelia to her own reflections. There is a tenderness and a sucreduese in the rush of feeling consequent upon such parting scenes, that constitute the sanctuary of thought, which, for the time being, is forbidden ground. The ties now sundered, the circle of loved associates, and the friends Whose warm embrace have just been felt, are living images in the presence chamber of the soul, and all other things are usweicome. Accordingly, I made no demands upon her attention till the tide of emotion had subsided, and thought and feeling assumed their accustomed But a silent prayer went Channels. up, that God would make effectual the warnings and exhortations of the letter. After a proper interval, however, I introduced the aubject of religion, and found, that under the last sermon on the Sabbath, her mind became deeply impressed, and she was brought almost to the determination, to make that the time when she would mack, in earnest, the salvation of her soul. But she was still fluctuating in I that are dependant upon its turning? purpose-was inclined to defer the subjost till she had reached her friends. I deliberate determination that then should andsevered to point out some of these be the time when she would in corners

the scope of temptation, by returning adelusions in which the great advers in accustomed to enumero the seeds of mes. Mareover, we were liable to tax thousand dangers by the way—the boll-or might burst—the stage upon—or some other cause terminate her pro tion, and she never reach bor frie Besides, she was then among stranges out off, in a sense, from the warld, at throws in upon herself; and it was a favorable time for reflection. evidently fell with weight; conncise uttored its monitions, and, I doubt me the Spirit of God strove. She felt, be still was undecided. I then inquired whether abe was willing to come to the deliberate conclusion, that she would not then seek the salvation of her see and she appeared to shedder at the thought of such a determination. 🗷 on being anked if a refusal to give t subject of religion immediate aftenti did not accessarily involve a determintion to the contrary ! she counsed startled, but made no direct reply. However, she promised to take the subject into immediate and serious considi tion, and inform me before the close of the day what was her determination. I dropped a solemn warning against procrastination—left bor to her own reflection, retired to an secluded a spot as I could find on the boat, and sent up a fervent prayer, that God would interpore, by the gracious unfluences of his Holy Spirit, to decide the doubtful cam, and renew that heart!

It to always a moment of amazing interest, and perhaps the most parilet in the history of the soul, when the scales have, in a measure, fallen from the eyes of the sinner, and he = comes to himself." When divine truth, cont home by the Spirit, becomes quick as powerful, proves a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart, gathers the reality of eternity around the soul in all their importance, as holds up too the mirror in which it can see its own vileness. Then the struggle between the claims of God and the work come on; the interests of time and eternity are thrown into the balanceand O the joyful or the fearful results,

We met again, she had come to the

seek the salvation of the soul! And with a falturing voice, asked me to remember her in my prayers. I blessed the Lord even for that, and took courage. After giving her such instruction and counsel as her case appeared to demand, I retired—but where! to eleep! I could not. The passengers were just baginging to take their botths for the night, and I went out to promenade upon the guard of the boat, and muse upon the novel circumstances with which I was surrounded. The serens heaven stood above me; the bluffs and forests that skirt the Ohio, with their faint outlines, flitted by; the breezes were laid; and occasional reflections from the gentle waves produced by our motions, revealed, in distinctness, the hosom of the stream. All was silence, but the angry rush of the steam, the increasent deshing of the wheels, and the operations of the firemen. It was the time for meditation! An anxious sinner, thought I, on board a steam The very place which is too bost! often but the floating receptacle of iniquity, turned into an inquiry room! The very door to perdition likely to become the gate of heaven, at least to one soul! God be praised! I retired to my own berth, but when all others alumhored around me-my busy thoughts ran upon the case of that anxious sinmer, and I felt that I could continue all might in prayer.

The morning came, but no convenient sportunity for conversation occurred till in the latter part of the day. I then found her determination not only unchaken but greatly strongthened, and as we separated, she asked me to pray for her, with a strength of emotion which told the power of the inward struggle. At our next interview, she seemed to have very clear views of her lost condition by nature. Indeed, at times, her eine rose in such mountainous and aggravated forms, as to appear uppardonable, and she seemed ready to settle down into inactivity under the gloomy apprehension that there was no marsy for her. I endeavored to set before her mind the freeness of the "great salvation," and its sufficiency for the wants of every sinner. Consequently, none need parish. The blood of Jeons Christ could cleanee from all gin, and the very magnitude of her Hall, New-York.

iniquities should drive her at once to the only source of consolation for lost men, in the wide universe. As we sat upon the guards one beautiful day, and were moving along under the precipitous bluffs of the Ohio, I endeavored to llustrate the nature of submission to leeus Christ, under the image of a man hanging in great peril upon one of their edges. He cannot long retain his hold; but to regain the top of the precipice in impossible; and to fall is inevitable death. Under these circumstances, some friend from below cries to him to let go his hold and drop into his arms! But be either doubts his power or willingness to save, or perhaps both, and he clings to the precipice. The friend continues to plead, all else is now despair; be concludes to trust—relaxes his grasp, (alle into his arms, and is safe !

At W. I went on shore, purchased Baxter's Call and put it into her hands. its influence seemed to be highly salutary. It was not long, however, before some rays of light began to break in upon her darkened mind; and she felt, at times, that she could " trust her soul in the hands of Jesus." We spent the Sebbath at P., it was a blessed day to her. The inward tempest had ceased; the clouds had rolled away, and the Sun of Righteousness poured over her soul the sweet peace that results from sine forgiven! O, the holy calmness—the unepeakable serenity of such a moment. When the burdened and bleeding heart is cast for salvation upon a crucified Redeemer, and the trembling sinner raises the eye of faith, and beholds on the thrune of the universe a reconciled God! his Pather-his Almighty Priend, and undying portion.

#### NOTION.

#### TEMPERANCE JOURNAL

We are happy to state that Chester Buckley, of Wethersfield, Ct., has renewed his generous subscription of one hundred dollars, to enable the American Temperance Union to send their Journal to 200 of the Hume Missionaries for one year. In return, it is hoped the Missionaries will be free to communicate such facts on Temperance as fall under their notice to the Editor of the Journal, at Climan. Hall, New-York.

#### Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S. from Dec. 1st, 1843, to Jan. 1st, 1844.

#### Not in commission last year.

Rev. M. N. Miles, Farmington, Ill.

Rev. Lemuel Foster, Bethei, IlL

Rev. A. B. Corning, Manchester, Mich.

Rev. Sarell Wood, 1st Cong. Ch., Crown Point,

N. Y.

Rev. John Black, Destitute places in Kentucky.

Rev. John Forbush, Unity and New Lexington, O. Rev. O. N. Chapin, Brockville and Salem, Ind., and Alganese, Mich.

Rev. B. Pond, destitute chhs. in Illinois Presb.

Rev. Geo Pyle, Main-et. Ch., Peoria, Ill.

Bev. S. Thompson, Thorn and Recbe's Groves. Ill.

Rev. Joel Fisk, destitute places in northern N. Y. 10 weeks.

Rev. A. Parmelee, Middlefield Center, N. Y.

Rev. J. S. Lord, Borodino, N. Y.

Rev. C. W. Treadwell, Moreau, N. Y.

Rev. B. B. Cutler, Lawrenceville, N. Y.

Rev. A. Bacheller, Fullenville, Edwards and Russell, N. Y.

Rev. Peter Snyder, Cairo, N. Y.

Rev. Nath'l Sumner, Davenport, N. Y.

Rev. J. F. Ingersoll, Hunter, N. Y.

Rev. S. W. Rose, Fredonia, O.

Rev. L. C. Ford, Hocking Port, O.

Rev. Nath'l T. Pay, Montgomery, O. Rev. Hubbard Lawrence, Toledo, O.

Rev. Geo. A. Mathes, Rogersville and New Previdence, Tenn.

Rev. Wm. Fithian, Banker Hill, IlL

Rev. Le nuel Hall, Virginia, Ill.

Rev. Silas Jessup, Albany, Ili.

Rev. S. Smalley, Amazon and Cold Spring Prairie, III.

Rev. T. B. Hurlbut, Vermillionville, Ill.

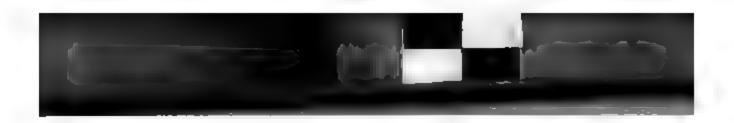
Rev. J. B. Townsend, Paris, Mo.

Rev. E. A. Carson, Platte Co., Mo. Rev. W. W. Wuods, Iowa City, Iowa.

Rev. Chas. Burnham, Brighton, Iowa.

#### The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from Dec. 1st, 1843, to Jan. 1st, 1844.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE-		Trumbull, Cong. Soc., \$1950; Lad. Sow.	
Bennington, Ladies, for freight,	3 00	Soc., by B. B. Plumb,	<b>20 10</b>
VERMONT—		NEW-YORK-	<b></b>
Brattleborough, Ladies, for freight,	3 00	Brooklyn, 1st Presb. Ch., Jav. Miss. Soc.	
Massachuse i'ts-		by R. Crned, \$55 03; D. Leavitt, \$30,	<b>85 66</b>
Missionary Society, per B. Perkins, Asst.	1000 00	3d Pr. Ch., Mon. Con. Coll., by A.	
Treus.,	1000 00	Edwards,	17 97
Andover, South Parish, per N. Swift,	200 41	Friend, \$40; Mrs. Mary Baylis, \$3; O.	44 40
Attleboro, 2d Cong. Ch. and Cong., per	30 00	A. Smith, \$1,	44 66
J. Crane,	30 00	Denton, Presb. Ch., by Rev. Mr. John-	7 50
Great Barrington, legacy of the late Deac. George Beckwith, per Erastus Beck-		Fire Place, L. I., Mon. Con. Coll., \$5;	1 50
with, Ex'r.,	202 86	Lad. Sew. Soc., \$250; by N. Hawkins,	7 33
Cong. Soc., per Rev. J. W. Turner,	28 00	Millor's Place, L. I., Rev. P. Hawes'	
Hampshire Miss. Soc., per E. Williams,		Cong., by E. N. Miller,	<b>39 37</b>
Treas., viz:		New-York City. viz.	
Amherst, E. P., to const. Rev. Pomeroy		Allen St. Ch., sub., in part, \$89 01;	
Belden, a L. M., \$35; Hadley, Rus-		Mon.Con. Coll., \$50,	139 61
sell St. Ch., Sew. Soc., to const. Mrs.		Duane St. Oh., Cash,	50 W
George Hodge, a L. M., \$35; North-		Houston St. Ch., coll. and sub., by D.	
ampton, First Parish, Fem. H. M.	300 00	Stevens,	59 04
Sew. Soc., \$30; other sources, \$190, Hopkinton, Ladies' Miss. Soc., per Kev.	300 00	Mercer St. Ch., Mon. Con. Coll., by T. S. Nelson,	91 <b>36</b>
J. C. Webster, to coust. Elijah Fitch		Sixth St. Ch., coll. and sub.,	15 67
and Mrs. Lovett Walker, Life Mem-		West Presb. Ch., Seb. Sch. Miss.	20 01
bers,	60 00	Assoc., by J. J. Griffin, Trees.,	90 00
West Stockbridge, First Cong. Ch., per		Sabbath School No. 26, by R. W.	
Rev. S. Bryant,	5 00	Havens,	2 81
CONNECTICUT—		Ridgebury, Presb. Ch., by Rev. W. Y.	
Bethlehem, legacy of the late Miss Mary		Miller,	<b>35 0</b>
Aun Crane, per Rev. F. Harrison,		Scaghticoke, Presb. Ch., Rev. J. H. No-	70 00
\$50; Fem. Cent Soc., by Mrs. A.	56 00	ble,	<b>70 40</b>
Church, \$6, Bridgeport, South Cong. Ch., to coust.	30 00 1	Sheridan, 2d Cong. Ch., by Rev. E. Ray-	1 50
Rev. Nathaniel Hewitt, D. D., a L. M.,		mond, South Hartford, by Rev. J. B. Shaw,	2 00
by H. Highy,	30 00	Utica, Moses Bagg,	15 00
Brooklyn, Deac. Moses Clark, by Rev.		Windham Center, Benev. Soc., by J. M.	
G. J. Tillotson,	<b>10 0</b> 0	Matthews,	9 01
Durham, Benev. Soc., by D. Camp, Tr.,	30 00	NEW-JERSEY—	
East Farms, Benev. Soc., by Rev. E. R.		Orange, Family of H. C. Meslor,	5 33
Gilbert,	15 00	LOUISIANA—	100.00
Hartford, A.,	90 00	New-Orleans, Leonard Corning,	100 🗪
Madison, Ladies' Cent Soc., by Hannah	<b>25 0</b> 0	ARKANSAS—	14 75
M. Wilcox, Treas., Mystic Bridge, Fem. H. M. Soc., in part	<b>20 00</b>	Fort Towson, by Lieut. Col. Loomis, TENNESSEE—	
to coust. Asa F. Tift, of Key West, a		Rogersville, Presb. Ch., by Rev. G. A.	
L. M., by Mrs. A. M. Cook,	10 00	Mathee,	12 75
New-Haven, H. E. Hodges, \$10; Friend,		оню—	a
\$3; by A. H. Maltby,	13 00	Berlin, Cong. Ch., by Rev. J. C. Sherwin,	25 00
New-London County, Friend, by Rev.		Brecksville, Cong. Ch., by Rev. N.	
L. Nelson,	6 00	Berrett,	95 33 17 00
New-London, 2d Cong. Ch., by R. Coil,	8 00	" Springhold, J. S. Murrey,	** **



ELLINOIS	rnbom, 15	Bigu, Semuel Baldwin, to count. Mrs. Loie Baldwin, and Gordon, and Samuel C.	ı
Chicago, 1st Presb. Ch., Bicks.	by Rev. M.	Baldwin, Life Members,	100 40
3d Presb. Ch.,	17 0 31 t		2 00 4 00
Dover, by Rev. A. Donalds Virginia, Prest. Ch., by Re	Ma, 16 7 ev. L. Hell, 15 3	D   Mose, by Rev. B. Ladd.	11 🛍
TRICHIGAN		Scottsville, Philip Garbet, to south Mes.	25 (0)
Bruce, by Rev. A. Govan, Loons, Cong. Ch., by Bev.	G. Barnam. 2 5	V   Namey Garbet, a.L. M. 830; others, 898	
Wisconsin	-	Somerset, by Rev. Thomas Payne.	58 <b>67</b> 25 04
Miseral Point, by Rev. N.	Ceok, 15 0	Boath Densville, by Rev. A. C. Dubois, Binford, by Rev. H. G. Ward,	4 ed
	<b>8385</b> 6 1	Throopevillo, a Lady, a gold watch.	20 00
J. 00	RNING, Tressurer.	Trumsusburgh, H. Camp, Esq., Victor, W. Bushnell,	30 M
Denotion of the	Alian As	Youngstown, by Ray, J. Elliott,	15 00
Denations of clo South Radiny Palls, Mass.,		Por articles sold,	5 32
Circle, boz.	_		1000 <b>4</b>
Norwich, Mass., Mrs. Russey Jodged last full as from No	r Coif, a ba <b>x, saknow</b> ethampton, \$18,46.	Bezes of Clothing have been received at	the office
Sennington, N. H., \$30 50.		of the Agency from the following plan	MAL.
	-	Pulton, North Bargon,	
Receipts of the Western Age	tucy at Geneva, N. Y.	Naples.	
from October let to Decor J. A. Murray, Secretary.	metr 1000, 1045. X41	Orld	
Addison, by Rev. Mr. William	ns, 25 0		miedge
Albion, A. Ward, Esq., L. M., T. C. Fanning, L. M., in	, 12: part, \$10; part, \$10; F.	the receipt of the following sums.	. –
Clark, \$10,	30 0		20 66
Angelica, by Rov. L. Hull, Auburn, lat Prach. Ch., a se	ember, L. M.,	Unknown friesd,	5 64
im part,	15 0	Balisbury, Ct., Ladles, for freight, Newark Valley, N. Y., Ladies, for freight,	10 0
Aurora, L. Himrod, to cont Matteon, L. M., \$35; oth	ers. id coust	Laucaster, Must., Ladies, for freight,	3 (4
Mrs. A T. Matteon, L. M.,	\$30, <b>65</b> 0	NEGWO.	1 37
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Chapinaville, by Rev. J. B. V.	rillena, 7 S		akao yy,
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Clarence Hollow, by Rev. W	7. P. Jackson, 6 S		Rev. 3.
Colden, by Rev. A. L. Skins Kert Bloomfeld, Silas Eggle	etor, 47	Water A. A.	14 00
Eden, by Rev. S. A. Rawson,	25 0	Lampeter, let. Cong. Ch.	( iii
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Rav. Mend Holmes, a L. N	L, 39 6	Northwood, Mrs. Ebeneser Cos.	5 60
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\$60; C. A. Cook, \$25; 7	ira Mary E.	Durbam, Cong. Ch., Rollis, Cong. Ch.,	95 점 45 <b>Q</b>
Boolyo, \$25; Judge Suti Roy, Dr. Hay, \$5; Rev. J	. A. Murray,	Nashus, let Cong. Ch., a Lady,	3 00
\$10; Mrs. S. M. Hopkii Ward, \$5; A. B. Hell, \$10	na, 65; Julia	Presceptows, Cosg. Ch.	31 70 24 00
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hor, \$1 : B. R. Camford, \$1 .	W. H. White,	Franklin, Cong. Ch., \$6 94; P. Noyes,	
Mr. L. Barnard, \$1; L. W.	. deckeon, #1; L.M. C. Anjull.	Hanboroton Bridge, Cong. Ch.,	16 96 4 <b>9</b> 6
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Lynn, Huron Co., O., Int Cong. Sea., to count. Rev. S. W. Burritt, u. L. M., Watertown, Ci., Miss Polly Natilates.	30	00
L. M.,	30	00
The Treasurer of the Massachusette Mi Society acknowledges the receipt of the fi sums, from October 1st, 1843, to January 1	of the section is	
Hampshire Missionary Son., E. Williams, Trees.	***	
Cheles, Wississimmet Ch. and Sec., Hensen, balance of legacy of Mrs. Tamer	833	35
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Treas.	28	88
Hubbucdston Fom. Soc. and Library Am'n. Abungton, Hev. Mr. Powan's Soc.		00 13
Banks North Any, See 1, 54 Country The	440	90

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Kerlway, Village Ch. and Soc.	20 00 136 FL
Franklin Co. Dom. Miss. Soc., Rev. Lowis Street, Trees.,	540 01
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Boc., Him Elvira Child, Herra, Mim Elvira Child, Medway, Kav. Dr. Me's Boc., Mr Joel Partridge, Mrsang Soc., Rev Sandwich, Eveng Soc., Rev S. Posse, An Officer in the Navy, by Rev. E. N.Kirk, Frichburg Religious and Charitable Son. Palmouth, hast, Rev. Mr. Lowis' Soc., Teunton, West Cong. Soc., Princeton Ladica' Benev Assoc. Orlasas, Cong Ch., Norfolk Conference, E. Alden, Treen., Bruckfield Assoc., Nav. W. A. Nichels, Tr-Bruckfield Assoc, Rur. W. A. Stehela, Tr. W. astboro', a Friend to Missions, Middleburo', Ruv. Mr. Rrappo's Suc., Dunstable, Rev. Mr. Rrigham's Soc., Falmouth, Rev. Mr. Hooker's Soc., South Denuis, Rav. Mr. Pottingell's Soc., Actos, Rev. Mr. Woodbury's Soc., Lev. Mr. Woodbury's Soc.,

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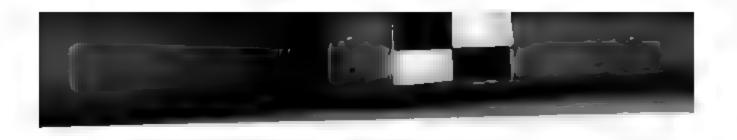
Middleson North, and vicinity, Chur. Son. J. S. Adams, Tress., Grafton, Evang, Cong. Soc., E. B. Miglow,

Grafton, Every, Cong. Sec., E. B. Mighee,
Treas.,
Amherst, Rev. Mr. Cook's Sec.,
West Cambridge, Rev. Mr. Hertan's Sec.,
Weburn, Rev. Mr. Benrett's Sec.,
"Female Reading Sec.,
Dighton, Cong. Ch. and Sec.,
Liberty Co., Georgia, Capt. Jec. Jenne,
Dedham, Rev. Mr. Durfee's Sec.,
Charlestown, Winthrop Ch. and Sec.,
Charlestown, Winthrop Ch. and Sec.,
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Watteet's Sec., to count. him a Life Mem.
A. H. M. Sec.,
South Abington, Ladler' Benev. Sec.,
Booth Abington, Ladler' Benev. Sec.,
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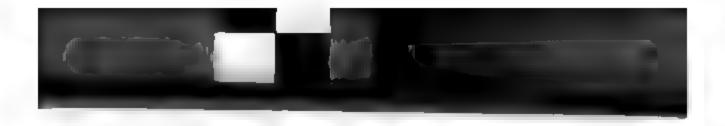
MARCH, 1844.

No. 11.

# Duty to our own Country.

[By a Professor in a N. E. College.]

The very name " Home Missions," suggests a good reason for attachment and preference. "Home, sweet, sweet home." We are indebted to Christianity for that touching melody, and all the power it has over us. The idea, the very name of home, music as it is to the ear, and fragrance to the soul of the Christian, is wanting in heathen lands. And the idea, the impulse, to which Christianity has given birth, Christianity bids us cherish. The love of kindred. home and country, like all the better instincts of our nature, our holy religion. does not repress, still less destroy. It quickens them into a new and higher life. It hallows them by association with sacred things. It elevates them, by lifting them to heaven, and magnifies them by spreading them over eternal ages. It is as spiritual and immortal beings, that the Christian loves his countrymen; and he may well feel an interest in them, as much stronger than men of the world do, as the soul is more valuable than the body, and eternity more enduring than time. If the labors of Christ, whose mission was the salvation of the world, were confined to the land of his birth; if the Apostles, whose commission was to disciple all nations, preached the gospel first to their countrymen; if Paul, the Apostle to the Gentiles, could say, in the intensity of his sorrow over the unbelieving Jews, "I could wish myself accursed from Christ for my brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh," then, assuredly, we may give the first place in our prayers and charities to our own country. We may! Nay, we must. If we do not, we "have denied the faith, and are worse than infidels." For it is our own kinsmen, and family connexions, "those of our own households," our younger brethren and sisters, our sons and daughters, that are destitute of the means of grace, and we must provide for their spiritual necessities, if we would not prove recreant at once to the ties of blood and the duties of religion. The God of nature requires it. The God of the Bible commands it. Others will not do it for us. They cannot be expected to help us in it. And if never so many 21 VOL. IVI.



March.

stood ready to come to our assistance from older and less needy Christian lands, we could do it far better than they all. The character, the language, the manners, the motives of our countrymen are familiar to us. We have daily access to their persons. We know the avenues to their hearts. It would be miserable economy to neglect our own country, and bestow our labors, with never so much success, on foreign lands, till at length foreigners must come to rekindle the light of the Gospel, or save it from being utterly extinguished, at our own alters. The Christian father may not be indifferent to the welfare of his neighbors. He must love their families, as his own, and show that love by doing for them all that he can do, consistently with his higher duties to his more immediate charge. At the same time, his own family demand his first, and if need be, his exclusive attention. If he has a large and growing family, whose character is rapidly forming, and whose lot will soon be cast for this life, as well as their destiny sealed for the next—if all his energies need to tell, and can be made to tell upon their education and his undivided resources, are scarcely adequate to their immediate necessities—if there is a fair prospect that the devotion of his whole time, and money, and talent to them for a little season, will gather about him a band of youthful coadjutors who will multiply, many fold, his power to benefit others, while the neglect of them for a little season will encompass him with a group that will blight by their silent example, not to say counteract by their direct efforts, all his good influence—under such circumstances, it may be right for him to give them his exclusive attention. Not to give them the first place in his regards and efforts were certainly wrong—no less mischievous to the community than fatal to his household. Whether such be the circumstances of our country in her relation to the great community of mankind, I leave to the consideration of my readers. But under any circumstances, the religious education of our countrymen is our first duty. It is our appropriate, appointed work. Not to do it is to betray our trust.

#### Extent and resources of our Country.

The Home Missionary field has the first claim on American laborers, not only because it is their own country, but because it is such a country as no other people ever had to delight and glory in. With a continent for its territory, as large as the whole of Europe, exclusive of Russia, and nearly equal to the whole empire of Great Britain, which has stretched itself around the globe, and on which it is boasted that the sun never sets; with a soil so feasible and fertile that there is scarcely an acre of it but will richly reward cultivation; with a climate so varied that there is scarcely a production of temperate or tropical regions which will not thrive in some portion of our wide domain; bounded on the East and South by a sea-coast of thousands of miles, which is dotted all along with convenient harbors; traversed throughout the West by the "Father of Rivers," whose many waters, gathered from every part of that great "Valley of the Sea," and rising like the swelling ocean, might bear on their bosoms the commerce of nations and the navies of empires; intersected in every direction by navigable streams, and other great lines of intercommunication which annihilate distance and bring the

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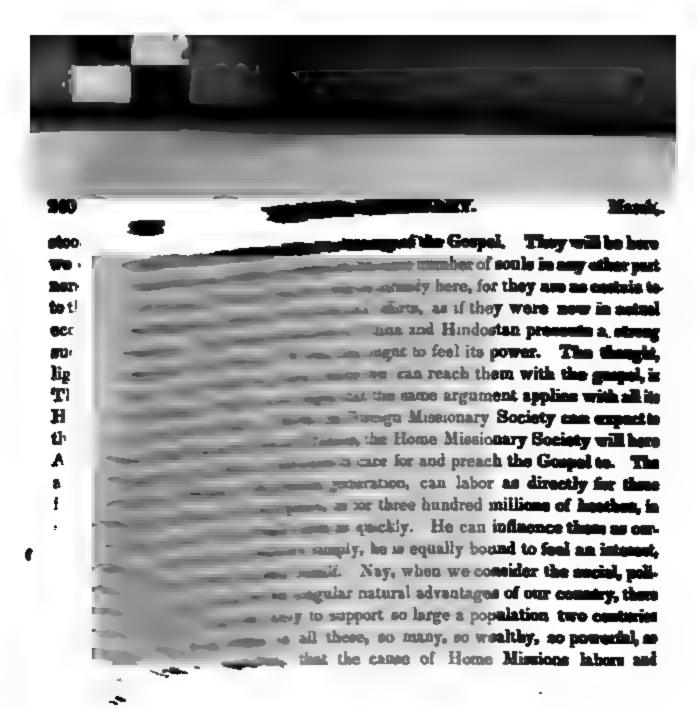
241 advantages of every part within the reach of all-our country combines all the physical elements of unrivalled greatness. Nothing but moral causes can prewent her becoming a Colossus among the nations. These may break up our Union and destroy our existence as a nation, and cripple the energies of the several fragments of our great confederacy. But not even these can prevent an immense accumulation of wealth and power, within a territory so vast and so richly endowed with all the advantages which the God of nature can bestow. Just so certainly as the sun continues to shine, the rain to descend upon a soil of such singular fertility, just so certainly that soil will become one unbroken expance of fruitful fields and blooming gardens, thickly set with thrifty farm-houses, densely peopled with wealthy and independent farmers. Just so certainly as the Atlantic wave continues to beat on our extended coast, and the waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries to wash our scarcely less extensive frontier, and innumerable other streams, large enough to be the highway of nations, to intersect every portion of our country—just so certainly all these waters will be lined with villages and cities, and covered with the whitening sails and curling smoke of vessels of every kind, laden with the productions of nature and of art of every clime. The American who lives a century or two hence, will see the agriculture of his country teeming like the wild exuberance of the prairies, her commerce flowing out like her mighty rivers, her shipping shooting up its masts like her giant forests, and all the operations of art and the monuments of society proceeding on the same scale of unequalled magnificence with the creations and agencies of nature herself. So certain and so speedy is this issue, that it will be consummated long before the present plans of benevolent effort will have reached their accomplishment. And we ought to deliberate, and pray. and contribute, and labor as if that future were already present, and our country now holding a peerless place for wealth and power among the nations of the

#### Population of our Country.

Our country will soon be among the most populous on the globe, and so on the simple score of numbers, entitled to the first place in our plans of Christian benevolence. Let not the incredulous reader start at this bold announcement. It is not more bold than certain. Our present population is nearly nineteen millions. It doubles once in twenty-two years. To make the calculation as simple as possible, and at the same time be sure that we do not arrive at too large a result, let us reckon our present population at twenty millions, and suppose it to double once in twenty-five years. Then, twenty-five years hence, it will be forty millions; fifty years hence, eighty millions; seventy-five years, one hundred and sixty millions, and at the end of the century, three hundred and twenty millions. So that in 1943 we should already have a population as large as the teeming myriads of China. Unknown causes may operate to modify somewhat this result. But, sooner or later, it is certain. This vast multitude may not come within a century, but they will cetainly come, and that within a short time. They will be here as soon—alas! I fear, far sooner than we are prepared to re-

1844

earth.



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share and gracifying plans unter the new steer which the new share which the new training to the training to the training to the training to the training to the training to the training to the training to the training to the training to the training to the training to the training to the training to the training to the training training to the training

the arrival of the band of young brethren from Andover, who have come to
share with us the labors incident to the
planting of the Gospel here. I have
seen but one of them; but I hear favorable reports from all, as to the spirit
which they manifest, and their acceptableness with the people. They are distributed in different parts of the Territory, where their labors are most pressingly needed, and I have no doubt their
influence will speedily be seen and
felt.

From Rev. O. Emerson, De Witt, Clin-

My last letter was written under

deep personal and family affliction. If the only ministers who sympathized with cy, she is now better, and we are per- bade them to be present. mitted to hope for a speedy restoration. During the first month of this quarter, I was entirely disqualified for missions-Ty service. Since the last Sabbath in October I have been able to preach every Sabbath, and occasionally during From Rev. J. C. Holbrook, Dubuque. the week. The results of these labors have not been revivals of religion; but have not been revivals of religion; but at all my preaching points, there are increasing congregations. There is in tioned twenty-five miles south of me, and the community an increasing conviction and these are now my nearest ministerial naighbors in lows while I have of the importance of religious matitu. rial neighbors in Iowa, while I have fare of society. Along with these labors, in preaching publicly, and from house to house, I have circulated about one hundred volumes of the American Tract Society, and two thousand pages Tract Society, and two thousand pages of tracts. We have a quantity of Bibles Cascade, to assist the missionary there there are the controlled them, and making reating and important point, and I have devolved on your mission for some time fait the need of a laborary educed price. As soon as spring be quite a manufacturing place. past quarter has also been markthe formation of the "Congrega."

Association of Northern Iowa."

I had hoped, that of this band of cetting was held at the Forks of new missionaries, one could have been whose Brother Salter is separad for Clauton County (the next)

was confined with fever and ague, my the interests and objects of your Sociewife was in a declining state, and our ty. We had four ministers present, and hopes of her recovery were at the lowest knew of three others whose hearts were point of depression. But, through mer- with us, but whose circumstances for-

blections, &c., devolves on your mission for some time felt the need of a laborer onary. I hope, before the expiration there. At this point there is one of the another quarter, to see the word of in every dwelling in our county, ever seen, formed by the falling of the Maquoqueta River perpendicularly siderable height, and affording an admi-1 28 greater readiness to receive siderable height, and affording an admiles and pay for them. I have also rable water-power, which is already immican Sunday School Union a box excellent flouring mill. As soon as the country becomes more settled, and card.

The surface of the proved in part by the erection of an excellent flouring mill. As soon as the ing machines, &c., are needed, it will be quite a manufacturing place.

queta, where Brother Salter is spared for Clayton County, (the next north of this). It is a delightful section of the Territors almosts. There were present, brethren Turner, Bobbins, and myself, and also the association. This settled, and will eventually be a very misters and churches the Con. Turkey River, and affords a fine opportunity for settlers to make farms in a healthful climate, on a rich soil, and in the lows River. To me it was healthful climate, on a rich soil, and in three years, when I entered and lived more than a year, will, while mining operations shall be region. ( and another, now gone, were continued in this region. There are

neveral professors of religion settled at | little interest in these "Yankee manthe county seat, where a church might sures," but after bearing the nature be organized, and where, in connection and influence of it, as brought out in with itinerating in the county generally, the discourse, were pleased and de-the labors of a missionary might be ad-lighted. I embraced this occasion to vantageously employed. I hope that present the cause of Home Missions for ere long you will be able to plant a man there.

I have recently pres ched to my people-on the subject of Home Missions, and am happy to say that much interest was manifested on the occasion. I endeavored to point out the vast importance of present efforts to plant the institutions of the Gospel in our land, and the responsibilities that devolve upon the present generation, especially those who inhabit " the West." A contribution was taken up at the close of the exer-; cises, amounting to \$15 50, which, though in itself a small sum, it is something, when it is considered that we are obliged to depend on foreign aid in sustaining our own Gospel institutions. of my life. Through the last long and But I hope that this, our first humble | dreary winter, my health was such as offering, will be followed hereafter by to enable me to meet my appointments, other and more important contributions with few or no exceptions. And what to the cause which, to say the least, is was still more encouraging, the people second to no other in its claims upon | have universally shown a disposition to the American churches. We have also come together, and listened with great established the monthly concert of attention, prayer for the conversion of the world, and at each meeting a contribution is to were gathered into the Salem church, be taken up, one half to be appropriated about the middle of January, (1843). to Foreign Missions, and the other half , In the same month, five were received to the American Home Missionary Society.

#### Thanksgiving in fewe.

Our Governor made us no appointment for Thanksgiving. I thought it best to begin at the start to train our little church to the good old custom of | preach more, than any other year of my the East. Accordingly, I made an ap- life. I have attended several protracted pointment to preach on the subject on meetings, which, for the most part, have the 30th of November. Several of our been meetings of great interest. The eastern families had never attended a one held in the Salem church, in June, Thanksgiving in the West-it was a was a season of deep interest-some great treat to them; and several of our | eight or ten were hopefully convertoldest members, over fifty years of age, ed, and have since united with the bad never attended a Thanksgiving be- church. fore. It was a new and strange thing At my last visit to Oseola, in the carto them; and at first, some felt but ly part of the present month, we had a

a thank-offering, and received #4 70. Of their penury they gave it-but willingly, and many who had nothing would gladly have given. It was the first time this cause had ever been presented

#### THEOURIL

From Rev. Amasa Jones, Deep Water, TO DE

The past year has been more peculiarly marked with mercies than any

Quite a harvest of souls, seventeen, into the Deep Water church. The most of these were received on profession. Six were received to the Oscola church, in the early part of summer-All three of the churches to which I minister, have been considerably revived; and have walked together, so far as I have been able to learn, in the unity of the Spirit and in the bonds of peace. My health, though somewhat declining, has been such as has enabled me to attend more meetings, and to

macramental season. The exercises commenced on Saturday and continued until Wednesday evening. The Sabbath was a beautiful day, and a good congregation came together. I visited among the people in the day time, and preached at night. Good congregations assembled and were attended with a great deal of solemnity. Although no accessions were made to the church, yet we have reason to believe much good was done.

#### From Rev. David Wier, Morgan County, Mo.

My regular appointments for preaching, through the latter part of the summer and fall, were much interrupted with sickness. For about seven weeks at one time, public preaching was almost entirely suspended; which time I spent principally in visiting the sick from house to house, by day and by night. Such was the afflicted condition of some parts of my field of labor, that through seven weeks, I got but three nights of unbroken rest. The afflicting scourge for some time appeared alarming; but the darkening clouds have dispersed, and health is again restored. We have to record the death of a beloved sister in Christ, about eighteen months from Scotland, aged thirty-one years. She was a female of well cultivated mind, and ardently pions. During her illness I visited her three times; which were, to me, occasions of deep spiritual interest. Her mind was strong, her ideas clear, her piety ardent, and her hope firm and unwavering in view of the solemn change.

in our Missouri country, which seems to promise better days to come. We are encouraged with the evidence we have that truth is making a silent, but sure conquest over error; and, on the whole, Christians are on the advance in piety. The Moreau Church begins to assume an attitude that is encouraging.

Our meetings in that church, through the summer, and since my last report, have been crowded, Christians engaged, and some who, before last summer, never attended preaching, have become regular in their attendance, and feel much anxiety with regard to their salvation. Complying with calls from other places, I had been absent from them for several weeks, until Saturday, two weeks ago; when, late in the evening, I arrived at the house of one of the elders. They circulated the notice, and that night we had a crowded meeting. On Sabbath I preached in the meeting-house to a large and solemn congregation. On the solicitation of a worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, we appointed meeting that night, at his house. We had a solemn night, much feeling. and ardent prayer with the people of God, and many tears from some of the irreligious.

One token for good in that church is, the sincere and prayerful co-operation of the Cumberland Presbyterians, in the immediate neighborhood; and we acknowledge ourselves to have been much aided by their prayers.

On Monday, when about to leave, one of the elders of our church, understanding that my missionary engagement was nearly out, said, " Do you intend to continue !" I told him, "certainly." With tears in his eyes, he said, " O, will you not come to us?" I told him, with the will of God, I would serve them; at which, his emotions seemed to be such as are more easily conceived than described.

#### wieconsin.

The ministerial ranks are filling up From Rev. E. G. Bradford, Platteville, Grant Co.

#### Distressing sickness:

The cause of the delay of this report is the existence of the small-pox, in an epidemic form, in our village. We have been, and are being, most severely and dreadfully scourged with it. It The few members composing it feel and dreadfully scourged with it. It that the rise and prosperity of Zion is commenced in this village, on the 28th with them the great business of life. of October, in a very mild form, and

continued such for a considerable length of time, so that four weeks elapsed before any of our physicians discovered its true character, so as to venture to call it by its true name; and another week passed away before they could all be persuaded of it. From its commencement, no death occurred by it until the 6th of December, since which it has been very fatal. As a consequence, all business is at a stand; the schools are suspended; and the places of worship nearly deserted. Many are sick, and they must have attendants. The whole village is affected with the disease. It seems to ferent times heard the word, we cannot transgress all bounds, and to seize | but believe that seed has been sown every body, whether protected by pre-vious vaccination or not. And even some who had previously had the small-of his grace. pox, have been pretty severely affected, by it. Several have died by it, who showed signs of vaccination on their arms, some of which had all the appearance of being genuine and good. They supposed themselves fully secure: against its ravages; but they are gone.

among us in all the buoyancy of spirits and of life, now lie beneath the turf. What the end will be, God only knows. nity were fully exposed to its contagion | ing." Three stores in our village keep before they were aware of the danger. defence. And when resort was made ling county to have engaged in a drinkto vaccination, it was found that we ing frolic. But, worse than all, a had imposed upon us a vitiated, if not minister, on returning from the East, spurious vaccine virus, which proved to landed on Saturday night; and early be no protection, yea, much worse than the next morning, with some of the none.

expression of his wrath. May Heaven jevil in this community. 🛊 🛶 dispose this people to profit by this severe judgment.

desk in this place. I have also kept up but little good. I have never realized my meetings at Belmont, and have so fully, as of late, the force of the preached several times in other places. Apostle's statement, " In weariness and We have constantly a church prayer-painfulness, in watchings often, in hun-meeting on Wednesday evening, and ger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold the exceptably concert on the first Mono month.

When I look back on the year now closed, I cometimes feel discouraged in view of so little that has been accomplished; and yet, I think there has been some programs made. We have a better house in which to worship, a well scated, well lighted, and well warmed room. We have a more respectable, and more constant congregation. We have quite a respectable choir of singers, while at the commencement of the

#### Meny triels and much les

Like other brethren in the missionary field, I have "lights and shadows" in Fifteen, who, a few days since were my labors—have causes of grief, and congrue in all the buoyancy of spirits occasion for encouragement. This place has had the reputation of possessing a high standard of morale; but, alas! the The disease stole in among us in so mild gold has become dim-the day of trial a shape, that almost the whole commu- has come, and some are "found wantand sell alcohol. Members of the Tem-And when the alarm come it was too perance Society are reported to have late to flee, or to take measures in self- violated their pledge; and in an adjoinne. God meant to scourge us; he did not home, and traveling all day on Sunday, intend that we should be able to escape reached here in the evening. The in-or clude it. And we feel but the just fluence of that example has done great

My labors are extended over a wide field, and are so much diffused, that I During the quarter, I supplied the fear sometimes, they are productive of that are without, that which cometh

upon me daily, the care of all the churches."

My labors are more than I can endure, and are fast exhausting my physical energies; but I can see no place to stop. I want, AT LEAST, TWO BEETHREN with me in this field. Will they come?

#### ILLINOIS,

#### Utility of S. S. Books.

Our Sabbath Schools are increasing in numbers and interest. The books, Jast summer, have aided us very much. It is delightful to call upon families and see what interest is excited by parents and children in perusing them. Some portions are committed to memory. rejoice, particularly at this time, in the introduction of the Sabbath School publications, because they constitute almost the entire reading of the young, other books being but few. We are trying to raise a spirit for purchasing libraries for themselves. The children have began to hand in their contributions. I hope by the next report, that I shall be able to forward at least five dollars. We have three schools in operation this winter, which I meet at least once in four weeks. We shall commence a fourth in the spring, and perhaps a fifth. None of these will be less than five miles from each other. could not have increased the interest for schools to such an extent, had it not been for the libraries furnished—two from the Massachusetts S. S., and one from the Am. S. S. U. But these books do no suffice.

The design of the Am. S. S. Union, of granting \$3,000 to this Valley, gives great joy to those of us here who mourn over the desolutions and errors that surround us. Errorists here mourn most bitterly, that children are furnished with reading of such a character. And still these books find the most ready access to families; I have found no instance where they are refused. I hope we shall not be overlooked in the appropriation, and in the mean time I will do what I can to raise something on our part.

#### An Inviting Region.

The field I occupy is assuming a great importance; equalling, perhaps, any other in this part of the State. About this place there are eighty families convenient for one congregation. On the ----, as I stood, one morning, at the door of one of our brethren, I counted sixty smokes issuing from the chimnies of settlers, and this was not one half of the families within the bounds of our church there. The numbers are constantly increasing—much land yet at \$1 25 per acre, and that full as good as any aiready occupied for farming purposes. ·

#### Bucksliding and Crime.

I have previously given you some statement of the moral character of this people. Yesterday I called on Mrs. -, whose husband now lies in jail, awaiting his trial for murder. He and his wife came here nine years ago, from a Presbyterian Church in Pennsylvania. They were among the first settlers after the Indian war. For a time they maintained family worship. But there being no public worship, no church, and but few professing Christians, they began to lay aside their domestic altar, and to employ the Sabbath for other than holy purposes. Neighbors would visit each other, and look up claims, and get into disputes and contentions about claims, &c. This man partook as deeply as any other in these evils, until it resulted in the death of his next neighbor.

#### Indispensableness of a Stated Ministry,

This melancholy result of spiritual destitution, shows the vast importance of a settled ministry, early in every settlement. If there is not the public worship of God, there will be no Sabbath. If men tarry at home, they will not be likely to spend the time in private devotion. The Sabbaths, where there is not a competent ministry, are employed, too often, even by professors of religion, for secular purposes. How

much better it would be for those who lary, for want of just such help as they are about to emigrate into a new country, to write to a minister of their own order, to direct their location? By living for some considerable time without the ordinances of the Gospel, habits are contracted which often terminate in ruin. Some among us, in the church, whose christian character had well nigh been destroyed in this way, are still blighted, and it is a matter of doubt whether they will fully recover their spiritual strength and vigor. It is painful to hear them suggest that the Sabbath is not of binding force, and laugh at the primitive strictness of the Fathers of New-England. With them, revivals of religion are of but trifling importance, or the early training of their children, or a domestic altar, or atendance on divine worship at the sanctuary. Christians should be cautioned, who are thus coming out from the New-England churches, and not left to suppose that there will be no danger of their ruining their own and their children's souls.

#### Plons Laymen Wanted.

One great reason that so little is done in some parts of my field is, the want of a recident layman, who is qualified to give permanency and interest to prayer meetings; keep up the regular worship of God on the Sabbath, when destitute i of preaching, by reading sermons, and conducting the exercises; and superintend and sustain Sabbath schools. The emigrant merchant, lawyer, and physician, look out some newly located county-seat, or thriving village, where they places of responsibility. We want not find facilities for establishing them. that class of men who expect to exert selves in successful business. The | farmer locates himself with reference ing out here, and looking on, and giving to quality of soil, and proximity to mar- | advice, and who will then wonder that ket. They are studious to adapt means the people are so stupid as not to regard to ends. But, also, how few pious laymen, who have all needed qualifications [humble, hard-working men, who are

can render.

Could I speak to some of those some of the church at the East, to whom Got has given pecuniary means of establishing themselves in such places, without material detriment in a temporal point of view, and generally with great advantage, I would say, How long, O ye children of light, shall the children of this world be wiser in their generations than you? If they can cheerfully forego all the evils connected with emigration and a new settlement, for the sake of worldly good—a fading treasure cannot you endure the same, to save deathless spirits from eternal wo, and to give yourselves a treasure which moth cannot corrupt nor thief steal? Dear brethren, the Lord hath need of you in some of our new county towns, and country villages, that are soon to contain thousands of souls, whose weak or we for eternity may depend upon the babits now formed, and the character of the institutions now planted and sus-Now is the seed time. Now tained. the cement is in a proper state for use, but soon will be as hard and unyielding as the granite rock.

Could you see this subject as I see it, nothing but impossibility would prevent your being settled speedily in some of these important locations in this fruit-(u) valley—fruitful in every thing but the fruits of righteousness—and destined one day, if American Christians are faithful stewards, to be a "name and a praise in all the earth." Three out of four places where I preach statedly are in pressing need of such men as many of our eastern churches can spare, almost without missing, who now do almost nothing, from the simple fact that others more experienced fill all the influence by the wholesale, by just comfor building up the Redeemer's king-dom in the great valley, stop to survey the field with reference to some desti-tute place where almost nothing is ac-complished by the disheartened mission—willing to come down to the level of the amove them—but who would pursue a course calculated to gain their conf-dence. Such men we need, and pur-



can spare. send me !"

From Rev. B. B. Drake, Elk Grove, Ill.

When I last wrote, we had no convenient place in which to hold the stated meetings of the congregation, except at two extremes of the church. seemed to be much division among us, not only in respect to the location and building of a church edifice, but also in respect to the location and erection of a school house, or school houses. But since I wrote, two good school houses, (18 by 24 feet,) have been erected, and made comfortable for schools and for religious meetings. They are situated near the extremes of our Grove, and will accommodate our church as a body, much better than those where we have, for some time, been obliged to meet. We expect to occupy the two alternately.

My congregations at the neighboring Groves have generally been good; sometimes very large. I have sometimes, also, been encouraged, by what seemed to me a more than common interest in the great subjects discussed. The first day of the year, though the beavens were a very lowering aspect, and did indeed pour down its rain ere our meeting closed, the monthly concert was more fully attended than it had been for many months; and I think it was characterized by a corresponding increase of interest and animation. Some came six and seven miles

to be present.

#### Doctrinal instruction

I am preaching a series of doctrinal sermone, in which many of the people are deeply interested. In our Bible class we use the Shorter Catechism. I think that some good will result from the careful investigation which we are now making of the doctrines of the Bible. I was perfectly astonished to find, in the church, so little accurate know-

Who will say, " Here am I, | the Bible. There is a good degree of interest manifested in the class; it numbers from thirty to forty. tain three weekly prayer-meetings.

The stated church prayer-meeting on Thursday night; a female prayermeeting, not very well attended, and a moveable meeting on Monday Dight. The last is carried about from house to house, and from neighborhood to neighborhood. This meeting has of late been A few of the choice spirits interesting. of the church are somewhat engaged.

#### A Missionary in trouble.

I do not think there has been a conversion in the congregation for six months. I know not what to do. I' have endeavored in all plainness and kindness to place before the church their duty to work for God daily. I have tried to allure them by the glorious things promised to the faithful. I have endeavored to arouse them by a consideration of the woes denounced against the slothful-but all in vain-they slumber on. I wonder that they bear with me so patiently. Whether I warn or encourage, whether I point them to the crown or to the pit, they are well pleased with me. I never acold-but feeling their awful delinquency, I do most earnestly and solemnly place before them their sins, and the fearful consequences of them-and yet they say it is all right, and continue on in their stupid state! I speak of the majority of the church. There are some exceptions some working men. I know not why my labors are so fruitless here. At N-, where I preached two years, the church doubled, and almost every impenitent sinner in the congregation was converted. I know I am a poor, weak, unfaithful worm-but God's word is powerful, and he often blosse feeble matrumentality. Pray for memy only hope is in the aid of the Holy Spirit.

From Rev. R. Mears, Ottawa, Ill.

I came here under what was, to me, ledge of the system of truth taught in | very discouraging circumstances. The CAPTE BE IN EASTE WINE TO PROPER THE PROPERTY. The purpose the state of the latest the state of the latest the state of the latest t THE THE CHILDREN EN THE NOT A CHARLES IN THE STATE OF THE 銀行 化中二甲烷烷 化红 二三烷烷 在下

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Arrenge I have been uncoing to इंदर का एक कोई का करना एक है जह Sela to a significant representation to the more TO E \$200 FELT DESIGNED AS AND port of self-revenues than the telephone that was taken and and underly their the grave. R. Grant repry, 7 to the or . My fact years as been more the for a great number to assemble affirmed than bessel. I had also a me, punctually at any one or two places. Grand and the country with a five in less when regether with her tem ly, were all all yes large as could be expected, aree car, and I had toom unsught to my raging from one bandred to one bandred notice, where they remain. Thus, sink maybe 5, with a lack family, and a liprovided trigether into one richts, withonly one fre-place, you need not be worm sed at the interruption of my regular reports.

present year, when I have been able | district school-house is the only place

for wars. There we were very like morning and undring, he talk confi present my a live name wave that from the front I man more populated again postures the features recommended to the time of reducing lot The otherwise which come a max. Notice small I hopped the goodies of ion to um. Normer Inne [felt und THE R. SHIP SHOPENING, MAY SELE MOT BE species to the company comparated to be named survivon. They for me, that of Affectable water six properties to me.

By Marie and American Prints T DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AND THE me me were the manually of \$40. without some of this enterprise confolis a life where were wary desirable in science. For a second at a time, we Print Williams in secure of sugar is the er estant, mit säuft pobebij in radigut ir neuman an, am I cannot the evenically acts and equipment in a Cyap THE RESIDENCE MEMBER COMMITTE BOCKET al the case that wall has also my at the trate or the year, will be invest nest previous chiquinum and the fit of a bo

Ball v to his over whether door beeting to a the an addition embanding in m vice. My Master and Savor had at where . At his mend. I love by TABLE AND A SECRET TO labor and 25 T. T.

#### From Rev. G. D. Maker, Routhly Taperstar Co., Ind.

lan content a a traine country, in new person with grantest sections the popul-्ड र गाउन्। पाँच राज्यक्रम**ें वस्ति वेस्तराहरी** to produce out and out this account, onthe worker and spring, it as impossi-

The commentation bowever, are well

and n tr. on the Sabbath. A larger congregation than I have camed, could not, except at one place, be accommodated, and at that one the house will not hold more than two hundred persons, there not being a I have never labored harder than the church edifice in the whole field.

tle better than the grove, and, ined, inferior in the summer.

#### Not proud.

A little incident will illustrate the adstage of mingling, to some extent, th the people, and being one of them, as to contradict the very general immaion that our ministers are proud, and e't associate with the common people. happened recently, that I visited a mber of the church on a day when a mber of his neighbors were helping n to erect a framed house. I went to wit as one of them, and when at leire, interested them by leading and citing them to useful consideration. ter this I was told that a remark from of this company, of whom none were our denomination except the owner the house, expressed the feelings of whole company. He remarked that i " liked Mr. --- better than he ever I, for he is not proud, and does not nk himself too good to speak to a numer feller." The impression rered to, though erroneous, so far as nisters in this region are concerned, s a deleterious influence on multiies in this new country, and is used, by every one that from prejudice or vy opposes us.

#### can Rev. T. C. De Pew, Bristol, Ind.

We have enjoyed a season of procted services in the Little Elkhart **urch, assisted** by ministerial brethren this region. Much good, we think, s been done—the church awakened, ∮ Sculties removed, several persons ex-ed to serious inquiry, and some hopeconversions.

After speaking of the great number of opena for doing good, and the imperious necesr for ministerial labor, Mr. De P. continues :

But who is sufficient for these things ! e need the labor of two additional med? Only by your Society, for the are officers in the society. FOL XVI.

have, and many of them are but present-at least in part. All the churches are struggling to live. Could the friends of the A. H. M. S. stand upon the ground, see and judge for themselves, it would be far more effectusithan any appeal that can be presented with ink and paper.

#### eichigan.

From Rev. P. H. Burghardt, Fenton. ville, Genesee Co., Mich.

Mr. B. is one of ten missionaries sent to Michigan during the past season. He has been well received, and the prospect of an open door and much labor is such as to encourage the expectation of a high degree of usefulness.

My labors are divided between the people of Fentonville, and a place called Cook's Settlement. My field is large. and quite destitute of moral cultivation. I have seventeen miles of road in a line, upon which I have visited nearly every family. Roads run in almost every direction from this main road, on many of which I have to go some four or five miles. In fact, the log cabins are to be found, go almost which way you will. They are filled with souls, that must live for ever, as precious as if they dwelt in princely mansions. They need to be visited and induced to go to the "house of prayer," and they generally can be. The weather has been quite unfavorable during most of the time I have been here, but, notwithstanding, my audience has increased, until I have quite a full house. I find that visiting the people will bring them out. My labors in the cause of temperance have been much blessed. About one hundred and fifty have signed the total abstinence pledge in Fentonville, and one hundred in Cook's Settlement. We have formed two efficient Washingtonian Societies. We hope the temperance movement may prove a kind harbinger of greater good.

We had in this place three stores, where the poison was sold and drank, sthren on the field now occupied by now we have but one; the keepers of t one. But how shall they be sus- the others have signed the pledge, and

Charles Branchery. Their on designated.

- Cur 'sal gros to ्र च दा च प्रश्नावत red, and I was - - romsed - no iss stance and bechool, with - water on, dec. a suestion arose in my - - c re to recall them, - weared for my sup-- - was a small, and the selp from the A. a and no assistance . - us us cates upon Him --- woung ratens when and the said, " Trust in was a so good, so shalt thou and rerely thou shalt be . . . ! reversed your commisand not trusted the Lord 800

we charches, twenty-five basels from each other. One www was writted a few weeks prewas a ser val, and the other I have ar ug the past summer. and the promised great usefuls the part of the season; but we were colleged to suspend our was welchness abounds here, and www. Novue disheartened could was way surselves upon Israel's born rance is the most alarmwhich we have to con-

wave. labors are very great, and : to spend so much time in and visiting, that I have had & & a watunity for study, which walks and nothing but the duty could sanction. W we wes an Eastern clergywhen here is labore and sacrifices at the West; and how litthe churches there who sit from It is thus the Gospel shows itself to be esthe capet in their churches, know of earliest fruits of that tree which the friends

the privations and sorrows of their sisters here. During my wife's absence, I had a course of fever, and tasted largely of missionary trial. But the Lord sustained me, and blessed be has name; and I trust I shall never shrink from any sacrifice I am called to make in his service. This is a destitute region. There are no ministers of our order nearer than fifteen miles, in one direction, and twenty or thirty in any other.

From Rev. J. Morton, Somerset and Hanover, Hillsdale Co.

Our congregations are not as fluctusting as last year, and the steady attendants have rather increased. It is nevertheless true, that there are many among us that seldom attend religious meetings of any kind, especially those of Presbyterians. They will sooner go to hear errorists than any others. The better I become acquainted with this community, the more deeply is the impression made upon my mind that we shall probably gain upon them only by little and But in this manner I think we have reason for gratitude for the sure advances we are making.

Our Sabbath schools are in a flourishing condition, though not large. Through the kindness of christian friends at the East they have been supplied with good libraries, which have given a new impulse to the schools.

#### Systematic benevolence-

Yesterday I presented the claims of the Home Missionary Society at S., and etarted a subscription. A committee was appointed to present it to every member of the church, with the hopes of getting something from every individual, if it is not more than one cent. greatest sacrifices I am I am happy to know that these churches generally feel that God calls upon them, even in their poverty, to commence a systematic course of contributing to the benevolent objects of the day.

of Missions are laboring to plant all over the | water. Rev. Mr. F. holds meetings Western soil. Does not God own their labors? and remunerate them, too, in these returns into their helping hands? Can we not see, in there small beginnings, the promise of a state of things similar to that which now exists, through the blessing of God, on Home Missions, in the churches of Western New-York -which whole region was, but a few years ago, missionary ground, and which the statistics of benevolence lately showed to have contributed, in a given year, more than fourteen entire states of the less favored portions of the Union?

From Rev. H. E Waring, Grand Ville, Kent Co., Mich.

Grand Ville is my principle point of: labor, where I spend three fourths of: my time. It is a small village, situated on Grand River, about thirty miles from the mouth, or Grand Haven. There is no other church organized in this place, and no other place of worship within seven miles. The Sabbath-school averages about fifty; Bible-class about ; The country around is twonty-five. quite thickly settled for so new a county. I have a preaching point out of the village, about five miles, where congregation, has, however, from that heretofore they have never had any, time to this, been gradually increasing, so The time cannot be far distant, in the | that it is now nearly a third larger than usual course of things, when this must when I commenced. Yet still, the ma-be a flourishing village and community, jority of the people never hear the and a large church built up. As yet preaching of the Gospel. we have no church edifice, but a large and convenient school-house.

The fourth part of my time I spend! about fifteen miles down the river, on the opposite side, in the town of Tall- or five hundred inhabitants, situated on mage, in Ottawa county. In this place a bluff on the shore of Lake Michigan, there are a number of Presbyterian fami-lies, who are desirous to hear the Gospel, Paw-Paw rivers, and lies at the termina-and are willing to help support it. I tion of the Central railwood, which will

on the Sabbath, when he is there, and does what he can for their interest. It would be much better, however, if they had a regular missionary.

The attention of emigrants is beginning to be turned to the Grand River Valley, and the current of population may be expected to not in there rapidly. It is very important that offorts be commenced without delay, to secure an ascendency for truth in the very beginning of the settlements. The habit of doing without the Gospel for a few years, is enough to ruin most persons; and, in fact, very few even professors of religion, ever become again the active and spiritual Christians they were, before they learned to do without the means of grace,

From Rev. M. S. Hawley, St. Joseph,

I commenced my labors here the first of October, under somewhat discouraging circumstances. I found a small congregation assembled for worship in a school-house, while a very large part of the population staid away from the house of God, as they do now. when I commenced. Yet still, the ma-

### Bescription of the pines.

St Joseph is a small village of four and are willing to help support it. I have a stated Bible-class at this place, and a prayer-meeting.

As to Grand Haven, during the winter season, I shall not be able to preach there but seldom, as the road is almost degree; but has since become so conimpassable, and a distance right through | tracted that many houses were deserted. a forest wholly unsettled—but in the accessions, so that all the dwellings are casionally, as I can find conveyance by occupied. A number of families are suing summer. business men, as destined soon to become an important place; and now appears to be a favorable time for christian effort.

There have been 142 arrivals of vescels at this place, the past season, and 141 departures, most of which are the largest that navigate the Lake; and in addition to these, the steamboat runs regularly between this place and Chicago, during the season of navigation.

From Rev. S. Cary, Kensington, Mich.

#### Slow, but onward.

growth, but has always been on the ad- is, a large portion of my parish is in wance, when enjoying the means of the heavy timbered land, and making grace. Those converted in our pro- roads is very expensive. In other parts, tracted meeting, last spring, persevere however, the roads are good, and in with a good degree of fidelity. This these, fast improving.
is the fifth year that I have been labor. My field of labor is widening, or ing as a missionary in Michigan, and I arather, God's providence seems opening am happy to state, that we have not more before me; my congregations are been under the painful necessity of ex- attentive, and larger of late, than ever cluding a member from any of the before. I generally preach several churches in my field of labor. Our evenings during the week, in various Sabbath-school has been sustained dur. places. A great portion of my congre-ing the summer with a good degree of, gations are the impenitent, uniformly advancing. I preached to our people a few Sabbaths since, on the subject of Home Missions, and obtained, on subscription, eighteen dollars. This contribution, considering the state of the do not see since converted. tribution, considering the state of the do not see sinners converted. church, more than met my expectations. The people in this place appear to have a mind to sustain the Gospel, but on account of the low prices of produce, find themselves unable to do what they otherwise might do. I think that in the lapse of a few years, no people will be better off than the people of Michigan.

#### Stimulating influence of timely aid.

expected in the spring. The region tiny of a church. Could the Christians of around it, which is almost an unbroken our land view this fact, as the conductors of forest, I am informed, is to receive anythis Society are compelled to, they would accession of several families, the en- never leave it without the means of stopping This is regarded by in to save a sinking congregation from deepsir and dissolution.

I have just received your answer to our application, and it is with joy and gratitude. Every effort possible must now be made to erect a meeting-house. Times with us continue very hard; but the voice of God's providence, calling us to it, I think, is not to be doubted. The size, &c., are to be determined by what we can raise. We do not intend getting in debt, nor soliciting out of our own region. In order to be h able to assist a little in this work, I dispense with keeping a horse, and labor over an extensive parish on foot. Some of our roads are yet so bad, that, if I kept a horse, I should walk over them, This church has not had a rapid notwithstanding. The reason of this

The temperance cause is attentive. My Bible-class is interest-

#### Speaking the truth in leve.

Your missionary has been especially blessed when he has manifested a spirit of love, toward all men. Here permit me to allude to a conversation with a professed Universalist, about seventy years of age, who fears not God, not regards man. It was on a Tuesday A little missionery aid, judiciously sup- after he had trapped a fox on the Sabplied, at the right time, often decides the dee- bath. As a last refuge, he says, # God is love." "Yes, he is love; he loves And when prayer was offered, they all you; yes, infinitely better than you' love yourself. He loves you so that he gave his infinite Son to save you from our stas, and make you happy forever." He wept bitterly. As I left his house, he hung upon my hand, saying, "Do come again; never go by." Never before was I so sensible that a minister of Jesus should be an incarnation of divine love.

1844:

#### Fynite of Rieslonary labor.

Mrs. S. S., wife of a captain on the } great chain of Lakes, was on the decline for several months, and died in ; September. She was born and brought. up on an island; and the circumstances of her childhood and youth, and all her life, till the arrival of your missionary, were very unfavorable to religione impressions. Last winter and spring, I had several opportunities for personal conversation with her, which I endeavored to improve by urging upon her the importance and necessity of a change of heart. She was always respectful, and gave her assent to my remarks; and whenever a tract was presented, which I thought to be adapted | to her case, she would promise to peruse it. About this time, her reading, works, and (as has been ascertained since her death,) she read a chapter in after she became so weak as to be unable to leave the bouse, I preached twice at her residence. Her case was mentioned in the prayers, which very much sickness, she suffered much mental affected her. For a few weeks pre- derangement, yet she was favored with vious to her death, I visited her as lucid intervals, in which she evinced often as I could, and found her ready to unchaken confidence in her Redeemer, converse on the subject of religion, and and gave evidence of being prepared anxious not to be deceived. I endea- for the last conflict. Perhaps never has vored to be faithful to her soul; and the death of any individual awakened trust she became reconciled to God so deep sensibility in this community. through Jesus Christ, and died in peace. To many this dispensation of Divine Whenever I visited her sick room, her Providence seems dark; yet to myself, Ausband, his brother, easters, and many the finger of a wonder-working God, is ether relatives, all "without hope and evident. By Him, without whose "nowithout God," were present, and gave tice not a sparrow falls to the ground." apparently extremt heed to my remarks | she was brought to this place, to be

bowed before God, and by their tears and sighs, evinced their deep interest. O, those were hallowed moments which I spent in that sick room! The funeral, which was numerously attended, was a season never to be forgotten. The text which I chose for the occasion was Hebrews, ix. 27, "It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment." A brother of the captain, who had been evidently thoughtful for some weeks, I think is now truly a converted man ; two sisters are also under deep concern of mind, (one is indulging some hope,) and the captain himself is, in many respects, a changed man t

Another case was Mrs. F. L. B., who came here from the State of New York a little more than a year since. Both her parents were decided Universalists, and the circumstances of her childhood and youth were quite unfavorable to serious impressions. She came here a respecter of religion, and became a regular attendant on the services of the sanctuary in the Congregational church. She did not, however, manifest any special interest for her spiritual welfare, till last March, at a time when your missionary held a series of evening meetinge. She was among the first who manifested solicitude on the subject of religion. She had a deep sense of bersinfulness, and earnestly sought, and L which had been of the lighter sort, was I trust she found, reconciliation to God confined to the Bible, and a few religious | through his Son. Bhe desired to make a public profession of her faith, by uniting with the church. The members were the Bible and prayed every evening, satisfied that she had become a child of before retiring to rest. At her request, God, and accordingly she was received, and having given her assent to the arti-

cles of faith, was baptized. But she too is gone. During her for death and despress.

20 paterns blowed?

#### Married have little balt and used

father felt areasely arrives for his over- ne case and everysting five."

gradiented by the preaching of a test- version, as he was more to leave the pamarrier of the A. H. M. S., to be direct. restal seed. But his heart opposed non ed to "the Lamb of God which takets instituted that ever, and on the 4th of gray the size of the world," to find July, as officentials to this current as-peace is believing, is come and cover- treatme of his finder, mather, bother hear with the church, and to proper and maters, he attended a hall. The incarr's sone was an anguish; he plost ei with God for the consuming of his Who is view of such their cross gradge son. His proper was based and asthe one, which for A.B.M.S. his expensive sweets; though it is very unexpected at the pears the present year, or think it a A few days before the stim type twentywante of Smile . Thermonic served through 1990, when Shinking upon the threelingthe notementality of the months, will make he the purpose of driving may us the last great day, and passence today, the last street, he make a ministry, and his fact and ankin were crushed, it that amplituding was introgrammy. After that, at attended of the separated hunting meth of blood from one of the arterio, in his was almost despected of. Buch however, he has recovered, purpo it or One accreating case of hapotal can-marchage, and given evidence of a version has accurred. It is that if a change of hant. He binesses God for young man, now twenty-one years of the chartnessent, though one encooling-age, the sen of an either in the charch, ly arvers. He teels that it is "better For him many prayers and been offered, to enter our live halt or mainted, sather Especially, during the last summer, the than having two samps, or two less, to

# Miscellancous.

#### PRACMENTS FROM A ANTRALL

#### A Cashajir Villago.

that arrest my eye was a gray-ship. Here come is no remained. I take my horse a late stood the decembers become the window way to a hove, and used him, can there will dressed in the most instructing style than proving the tens to see. I went to be most grande. Here were rares in that his one may have sea want some rare some rares. description to the second of the property of the particular and the second of the particular and the second of the been burned to that passe of Sents. It news notice me to wait our wide time. I went ting through the village. I saw har estent means by only served states we as more any to end. where again was said. And no see that I is no become noticed and landed the panel Linky, mer bed the from their we at him propert what in you wrescool lecture beings about it was not thought and the Thirt fire at the Paris. date to the emperi. And you need not by one you proper not? He may may to be and the property of the proper whate of some two binaries are a lifety in the figure in the some care in an extension of the a Calterio settore ser great a characte a cha-प्रथम, कार्य व स्टेस्टरने,

#### An Ordinai

#### I have that they make to have a man

meeting is remomen using. As I case by the meeting reason. I may tray more commy-me m his shipt weeven. I found this As I came out to the Prairie, the first thing, man to be a minister, and the apper men had CHIPP IN SECURED THE PART I WAS TR equit streak if the I have them. I said to the region Military . The state of Military to a semp-Bert be Mare with me. Ten and ing a wang and pary, and speck to no." About this time another ordained minister | came in. I then asked him to preach, but he wished me to talk. So I gave them a talk, but did not think it was an ordination sermon, (although I afterwards heard that they ordained the man). I then said I must leave, as there was nothing there for my horse to cet, and it was Saturday, about three o'clock, P. M., and it was about ten or twelve miles through the woods to where I had to go. The minister of the place said, "When you go after your horse, go into my house, and there you will find a pot on the coals. It has a piece of beefin it. Take it out and eat some." I thanked him, and told him I could not stay. When I went after my horse, I went into the house. I saw the pot, but saw no barrel nor beg, nor any thing that looked like flour or meal. I suppose what was in the pot was all there was to eat in the house.

#### A Patriot.

At twelve o'clock I gave a talk on temperance and religion to a room full of people. At the close of my remarks, one man got up and said he was opposed to the Temperance Society, because he was opposed to all comhinations. I said to him, "Do you ever vote for Governor?" He said he did. "But you do not vote for any person that any other individual votes for, I suppose?" "Yes, I do," said he. "And opposed to combinations ?" "What hart does it do," and I, " for men to combine together not to drank whiskey?" He replied, that he was not obliged to sell.

#### Befage in Distress.

To day I visited a number of sick families—one a Catholic. I found the husband on a bed with a burning fever, and two children on the floor—one appeared to be near his end. I told his mother, who sat on the floor near the child, that I thought her child could not live. She cried out, (prestrating herself on the floor.) Virgin Mary, help! Hely Virgin, help! I told her Jesus Christ could help her. She then called on the Virgin Mary to ask Josus Christ to help her.

#### Loving Darkness.

.At----, I.had a talk with a Fronch gustle-

man. I saked him if they had any school there. He said they had a large numbery with over three hundred girls in it, but they had no school for boys, and they didn't want any. He said they had no place to keep a school, and they did not want a school-house. I saw many groggeries, and many people that appeared to be drunk, or under the influence of liquor, and I heard much profane swearing.

#### A field to do good in.

The farmers have no barns, and not all of them a stable. Many of them think, for at least they act as if they did,) that a yard with a hollow log split in two, for a horse to eat out of, is a good place for a horse. Here is the least enterprize, and the least appearance of comfortable living, of any place I was ever in. Many a time I have made a meal out of corn bread or "corn dodgers," made out of unsifted meal that had been but coursely ground in a poor ox-mill, and poor smoked hog-mest, and very thick black coffee, (for coffee they will have,) without sugar or milk, and not a word said but that they thought they had the best meal that could be provided. I pame these things to show what may reasonably be expected from such a people towards supporting a missionary. And here I will say that - counties of this State have many such inhabitants, and you cannot offend them more than to say any thing to them about paying their minister. They will say the minister can work for a living as well as they can, and if he is too lazy or too proud to work, they do not want to beer him preach.

#### Campbellite Converts.

They ask those they baptize two questions, lat. Do you believe in Jesus Christ? and 2d. Are you willing to be baptized into that faith? If these two questions are answered in the affirmative, they are baptized, and admitted into the Church; and I find them of many beliefs. Some (and perhaps most of them,) are Unitarians, some Universalists, and many seem to have no creed at all. I think they are doing great ovil in this part of the State. The only wonder is, that they do not get many more to join them that they do, their way is so seay. I visited their

camp-meeting, and another such place of confusion and all sorts of noise, I think cannot be found in this world.

#### No education.

I found but few achools in this county, and many of the people opposed to educated ministers. The remark was made to me frequently, that they wanted heart religion, and they did not believe that a men that had an education could have as much religion as one that had no education. In the latter case it came from the heart-in the former from the head,

#### LOG CHURCHES.

# Fire Sunday School Libraries offered.

To the Secretaries of the A. H. M. S .-

Some person has sent me a few numbers of the Home Missionary; and among them that for December, 1843. In that number, you give a plan for the erection of cheap places of worship, calculated for the new pettlements of our country. In this plan you combine utility, economy, and beauty. I am much pleased with it, and for two reasons; one, that those who pursue the plan may act independently, and have a house of their own, without running in debt for its erection, and a second reason is, that it will put a stop in a great measure, to the system of begging money for building churches, which has been so prevalent for a few years past. These frequent calls have become very burdensome. An agent called on me a short time since, from Iowa, and wanted money to build a meeting house. I asked him how many famihes belonged to his congregation; his reply was, " six." Hardly worth white, it appeared to me, to come all the way from lows to beg for a church, when the whole congregation might meet comfortably in any of their log books; and we expect by the opening spring, ought never to be encouraged.

congregations at the West, I send you five more, Sabbath-school libraries, to be given to the first five Congregational or Presbyterian goet to all those pasters and missionaries.

churches who shall make report to the House Missionery Society, that they have erected log houses of worship after the plan proposed in your number for December These libranes contain about eighty volumes each, and will answer, whenever improved, as the fourdation of a good library for a new church and

Hoping that much good may be effected by the plan for building cheep and handsome homes of worship,

> I am yours, respectfully, A FRIEND TO HOME MINEROUS.

[Por the Home Missionary.]

# To Pasters and Missionaries at the

Doar Brothren-Many of the churches and Sabbath-schools at the East, are evidently feeling a very deep and increasing concern in regard to the moral and religious welfars of that partion of our common country, where your lot, in the Providence of God, has been cast. They seem to be looking with special interest and hope upon your department of labor in its behalf. And their concern in reletion to this matter, is not exhibited morely it feelings; but also in their greater efforts both to augment the number of your fellow-laborers in the field, and to furnish the means of increasing your own influence and meful-

Through the medium of the Mass. S. S. Society alone, these churches and schools have, since the last spring, sent out more than one hundred and many libraries, to aid you in establishing and sustaining Sabbath Schoolsthese "helps" in the ministerial work. Ther growing interest in this enterprize, is mantfeeted by their increasing contributions. The present month we shall despatch to some portion of your field, \$400 or \$500 worth of bouses. In anuther instance, on agent had to have received the means of sending to you the assurance to ask the public for forty thouse a much larger amount. And within the present colours to build a church in N. This sent year—should your applications seem to request was dictated by sheet pride, and demand it, and should the churches and schools meet our hopes—we shall forward to In order to encourage some of the feeble your aid not less than \$4,000 or \$5,000 worth

The object of this communication is, to stat.

already existing, or in establishing new ones | which ought to be in the library of every Sabwhere they, or members of their respective bath school in the land, that is exposed to the churches, can have the oversight of them, influence of the "Man of Sin." should send to us their applications as early as may le. These applications should be as full and definite as possible, so that our committee for disbursing funds for this object may be able to judge, and decide correctly respecting them. No one, we presume, will apply for libraries, excepting those who are unable to obtain the means of purchasing them.

Among the publications of the Society, there are several volumes on Church History of the offer of the Am. S. S. Union, or Mass. whose influence at the West, in reference to S. Society, to furnish Sabbath-school Romanism, we learn is very happy. We have hibraries, are reminded, that their requests, also recently published a book, from the pen of with full and specific information, should be Dr. Pond, of the Theological Seminary, Ban- forwarded directly to the officers of those gor, Me., entitled, "No Fellowskip with Ro- Societies, and not to the Secretaries of the measure," and also an interesting volume, en., A. H. M. S.

need libraries -- either in sustaining schoolen titled, " The Reading of the Bible," both of

Yours, respectfully, A. BULLARD, Secretary Mass. S. S. Society. Boston, Feb. 5, 1844.

#### Applicants for S. S. Books.

Missionaries desirous to avail themselves

# Notice to the Missionaries of the A. H. M. S.

Dear Brother—By the terms of your commission, it will be recollected, a Statiszical Report is to be forwarded to the Society by the first of April. The data supplied by such Reports are indispensable for making out a full exhibition to the public of the doings of the Society for the year. We, therefore, make early and parment request, that you will furnish the following list of particulars, in a special communication, by mail, as early as the First day of April next.

If by the terms of your commission, a quarterly Report is due from you to this office at that time, you can, of course, forward that on the same sheet. But you are requested, on no account, to delay your statistical Report after April 1st.

- 1. Name of the Church, with the township, county, and State; and also the post-office address of the missionary.
  - Number of hopeful conversions.\*
  - Number added to the Church by profession.\*
  - Number added to the Church by letter.\*
  - nber of Sabbath-school and Bible-class Scholars.
  - 6. Number of Volumes in S. S. Library.
  - 7. Number of Temperance Subscribers.
  - 8. Number of Churches organized during the year.
  - Contributions to benevolent objects, such as

Home Miss. 3-For. Miss. 8\_\_\_\_\_, &c. &c. Bib. Soc.

<sup>\*</sup> To be reckoned from April to April, if you have been in communion the whole year; if not, for the portion of the year, between these dates which your communican covers.

March,

10. Other interesting facts, such as the erection and completion of church effices, number of young men preparing for the ministry, Monthly Concerts, &c.'
Affectionately, yours,

MILTON BADGER, CHARLES HALL, Secretaries of the A. H. M. S.

## Appendments by the Execution Continuous of the A. H. M. S. from Jon. Let to Feb. Let, 1844.

An expression, Ret. E. E. Wilson, Homorodonovi, N. T. Roya L. Lannard, Purtugeroup & T Ber Linant Street Curren & Y Rev. Room Men' True pour Personner, N. Y. Res. Na. same Sames Descriptort, N. Y. Res. 7 C Law Marin in sec. M to R L. Resistance and Print Page, & L. Box K Water gove hadown th Ber C t Falm Latt For Th. Rev board bearing bring \$2. Res Key's Parker Brown, Not Res. Chair Reining Radiomet, Mark Res. C. S. P. vol. Correction Rich Rate to C. c. and h. Land. C. C. a. cont. Res. Justine C. c. a. M. vol. 10-40. A a result. West. Rev. 2 5 house one on 1 

Rev Remain Servicey, Allague, Mach.
Rev. E. J. Bond, Brockine, Mach.
Rev. Nuck Covey Pinchary and Pandilla, Mich.
Rev. L. Bridgeman, L. Man, Ar., Wm.
Rev. S. Choffee, Cuidwelee, Prairie, Ac.
Rev. C. Rosynetten, Truy. Wio.
Rev. L. Rosyne Makeun and Monteiona, M.
Rev. Cheer Emitton, Clinton Un., &c.

For in commission last year.
Rev. Calvin Grey, East Aurora and S. Wales, M. E.
Rev. — Repaire Montey, By Flain, M. Y.
Rev. — Repaire Hobert N. Y.
Rev. L. S. Kenner, Hobert N. Y.

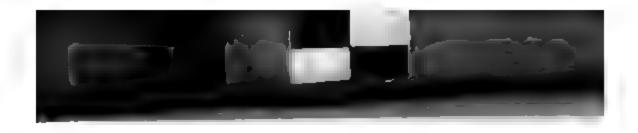
Rev J B Studierd Verktown, N. Y.
Rev J Dan Krach E. etc., Lath. Ch., Madison, ind.
Sec. two han Pred., do. do. Cincinnati, U.
Sec. S. Raya of Bereita, O.
Sec. D R S. Sever, Porspay Center, N. Y.
Ser, Trouban Laborer, Hantington, Lath.

The Presencer of the American Home Missionery Society acknowledges the receipt of the filtering stems, from Jan 1st to Feb. 1st, 1844.

MEM BURPSHIRE-Azeron, front Amore, \$2 Laden Am-3 10 Boliss, Cong Ch., in full to court Bev. Jones tik o, and Den lame Farley Lefe Members of the N. H. H. M. S. 13 60 30 00 Lancaster, Rev. D. Perry, 5 90 Saubonaton Bridge Cong. Ch. VERMONT - Middlebury Prof. Twining, \$10; Prof. 20 00 Stouddard, \$10. MANGACHUSETTS-Missionery Society, by J. Puzchard, \$200 00 Andsear, South Parish, by Rev. J. L. Paylor, Dorchaster, legacy of the late John A I. amberian, by J. Victon, Ex'r. 2000 00 Grathy, Cong. Sec. by Rev. J. Bates, 184, W Belcher, \$12; Benom Pres-ton, \$17; Astrow Wh to, 10, 216 00 Sooth Reading, Burrago Yule, L. D. in 50 00 South Woymouth, Ehrabeth T. Lund, 10 00 RITODE ISLAND-Providence Banel Cong. Ch., by B. 448 20 Dyne, Providence Richmond St. Ch., by D. 52 00 Andrews, CONNECTICUT. 2 50 1 a. by B. Kly, Bloomfield, E

Lafered, Lad Sew Soc., by N. P. Pearce, Farmington, from the estate of Rev. E. Glauton, 50 00 Hartford, James W Bunce, L. D. in full. \$75, Henry A. Wells, L. M., by C. Hosmer, \$30, 105 00 Lebason, H. M. S., by Rev. J. C. Nichols, Middletown, First Ch., Mon. Con. Col., \$12 69, Friend, by H. S. Ward, \$57 31, 2 00 100 90 New Britain. First Cov Ch., to const. New Pairfield Cong. Ch. and Soc. to const. Rev. Daniel C. Perry u. L. M., 51 M 36 19 by S. Barnum, New-Haven, Centre Ch. Sab. Sch., to const. Mrs. Leonard Bacon a L. \$39 24, Ch. and Cong., of which \$30 is from Theildeus Sherman, L. M. 353 @ \$314 25, North Woodstock, Village Corners Cong. Ch. and Soc., by Rev. D. C. 40 00 Prost. Norwich, a Priend, to const. Mrs. Har-riot M Learned, L. M. 30 00 Simibury, B. Ely, \$1 50, H. Ely, \$1; Friend, \$1, 3 20 Stontogton, Lad. Aux., by Miss L. Sheffield, \$16; a Friend, to count. Mes. Maria Smith v L. M., \$20, 56 P Westmineter Ch. and Sec., by Rev. G. J.

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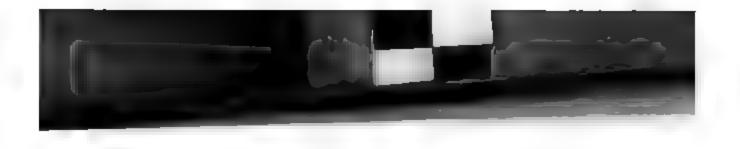
THE H	ONE.	MISSIONARY.	261
sodstock Lad. Benev. Soc., Mrs. uso Smith, Trees., by J. P. Wil-		Denville, by Rev. E. Kingsbury, Gulesburgh, a Friend, by Rev. M.	3 40
UK-	8 80	Hicks,	50
, 1st Presb. Ch., J. N. Judson.	10 80	Gap Grove and Elkhorn, by Rev. L. C. Gilbert,	5 84
Ad Presh. Ch., Lud. Benev. re-Eliza R. Steele, Treas.,	200 00	Hebron, by Rev. E.G. Howe, Knowville, Miss Chargeon, by Rev. M.	2 37
H. Bidwell, \$50, Mrs. Mary	51. 00	_ Jiicks,	1.00
S. S. Day, in full to const. Mrs.	1	Peru, by Rev N. Hicks, Quincy, Cong Co., by Rev. T. Baldwin,	5 51 19 59
m S. Day L. M., won, Benev. Soc, by Rev. P.	15 00	Rochester, by Rev. S. G. Wright, Washington, by Rev. W. Andrews,	10 00
1, Cong. Ch., by Rev. P. Bar-	25 00	Waverly, Cong. Ch. by Rev. C. G.	5 80
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ret Mrs. Mariba Bess a L. M., ret Ch., Gent. \$199 51, Ladies,	30 00	Da Buque, Presb. Ch., by Rev. J. C.	
	937 51	Yellow Springs, by Rev. S. Payne,	15 50 4 70
th Presb. Ch., by E. B. Littell, St. Ch., A. Averill,	45 15 25 00	HOME MISSIONARY,	50 00
Reed a L. M., \$30; Coll. by	1		7603 98
ikie, \$54 67,	84.87	J. CORNING, Trees	wrer.
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g M. Lee Dive	30 00	New-York, Allen St. Presb. Ch., a box,	70 00
St. Ch., by S. Stiles, and, \$50 Mrs. C Willett, to	5 6%	Receipts of the Central Agency at Ution,	H. Y.,
Ro: Friend, \$10, Rev. J. H.	i di	from Nov. 20, 1843, to Jan. 4, 1844.	E69. 4.
w.#1, Samuel Watker, \$5,	100 00	Augusta, by J. J. Ruor, Camden,	39 16 39 54
gh, Mrs. Ames, by M. Myers, by Rev. F. B. Read,	2 00 2 25	Cherry Valley, by D. H. Little, Esq.,	36 TS
i, by Rev. J. B. Stoddard, SEY—	16 00	Clipton, Coli, in part, \$114 50; avails of a densition visit at the residence of Rev.	
part, Coll., by Rev. O. S. St.	(M. 1888)	A. Crane, \$32, Constableville,	146 50
First Presb. Ch., by J. M. Jud-		Copenhagen,	1 25 2 20
vo, Mrs. C. B. Arden, by Rev.	35 00	Da Witt. Fulton, Coll., \$58 10; Juy. R. M. S., \$9 40,	11 07
Lirtland, \$50; Mrs. Charlotte	55 80	to court. Mrs. Sarah Wolcott and Dr. M. L. Lee, Life Members,	<b>60</b> 50
Therd Ch., Young Ladien Sew.		Hannibal	8 00
Rev. H. N. Brimmade, D. D.,		(Leyden, R. Kimball,   Lisle,	5 00 54 00
Presb. Ch., of which \$100 in	48 95	Marchall, by Mr. Raymond, Mexicoville, P. Chandler, \$10; Coll. \$7 20,	12 00 17 20
M. O. Helsted, to count, Peter	4	Mount Vernon,	90 QQ
ball and Allen Dodd, Life sers, (and ball of last year, by	i)	New Hartford, 040 83; Ruv. D. Clerk, \$5, in full, to coust. Hov. Daniel Clark, Jr.,	
J. S. (ia)lagher, Mrs. Mary	164 53	u.b. M., Oswego, Pirst Presb. Ch., of which \$15 is	51 83
133; Mrs. E. Harrison, \$1,)	5 00	in full, to const. Miss Mary F. Condit a	•
bildren, \$1. Friend, a New a offering, \$5.	6 00	L. M.; \$5, in part, to const. J. B. Pack a L. M.; and \$7, in part, to const. Miss	
wn, by Rev. J. Cochran,	8 00	Harriet VV. Condit a L. M., Second Presib. Ch., Coll.,	75 96 15 <b>90</b>
Frunb. Ch., \$18 33; Rev. S.		Poolville, by Rev. S. W. Edma,	95 00
Centre, Presb. Ch., by Rev.	25 00	Rutland, Springfield, by D. Clark, Jr.,	10 00 23 12
lupman, imore, by Rev. E. Garland,		Volney, by Mr. Salmon, Whitehall Presb. Ch., Miss B. Smith,	9 64 5 00
Freek, \$7 45; Rev. E. Garland,		Cong. Ch., by L. Kellogg,	15 00
-	17 45	1	649 80
thart, by Rev. T. C. De Pew, the and Green Castle, by Rev.	7 50	Receipts of the Central Agency, Utica, N. 1	from
dey,	€ 50 '	Jan. 4 to Feb. 1, 1844. Rev. A. Crane,	
roye, and Grand de Tour, by		Bridgewater,	14 50
. Gemmati, . Proch. Ch., by Rov. L. P.	8 00	Conklin, by Rev. J. G. Lans,	25 90
<b>L</b>	5 00	Fayettaville, hall, by Don. J. M'Vicer, Lowville, Miss Ruby Williams, to cour.	7 98
a by Rev. E. Kingebury,	3 00	Mrs. Elizabeth & Tyler & L. M.,	20 00



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March, 1844.

Middlefield Centre, by Rev. A. Parmolos,		) (10 ) (0	Con Coll, by Hon, W. Rail,	37 :
New Lisbon, by Rev A. D. Hollester,		Gu		**
Orinkany Fulls, by Mer. P. Field,		74	5 0, I. H. Wallace, 23; H. Dunning, 29;	
Paris Hill, Coll.,		159	others, \$17 25, by Rev. Mr. Belden,	
Rickfield Springs, bal.,		(00)		
Mt. Lawrence Co., D. M. S.,		(61 (44)	(II) (II) II III III III III III III III	36 1
Vernon Center, by Rev. Mr. Suger, Vernon Center, by Rev. Mr. Whaley,		2"	Read, \$1, James Bruen, \$50,	35 (
Volner, by Rev. Mr. Dady,			Christians, Del., by Rev. Nicholm Patter-	
Westford, fourth justaiment of Horses	•	•••	I son,	17 5
Kelso's bequest, Deac, John Kelso, ba'r,			Dart y. Pa., Presb. Ch., Coll., by Rev. M.	
\$100, Call, by Rev. L. Clark, \$31.7%	131	73	E. Cena,	10 5
Westmoreland, bal of Alien Betsey Crauc's	100	***	Neshamony Presb. Ch., Pa., Coll. by Mr.	
bequest, by Deac. A. Pratt, Ex'r.,	160	70		14 0
	\$533	24	East Whiteland Prob. Cb., Pa., Coll. in Ch., by Rev. A. Couverse,	72.0
	4000	34	Cherrytree and Greentownship Chr., Indi-	13 0
Bestelete of the Western America at Commi	- 57		C- D- 1 1 117 15	18
Receipts of the Western Agency at Geneva- from December 18th, 1843, to January 13th	64 JY. 64 TB	din.	Springfield, Erie Co., Pa., \$8 84 : Girard,	
Rev. J. A. Murray, Secretary.	144 16	-	Etie Co., Pa. \$6 70; Beaverdam, Erie	
			Co., Pa., \$2-37, by Rev. P. Chamberlain,	17 9
Buffelo, First Presb, Ch., Ludies' Soc. bal.			Smithport, (Cong. Ch.) Pa., by Rev. S. T.	
of \$100, Chambrille by Ben Charles Konnes		29	Rabbit,	9.9
Charchville, by Rev. Charles Kommore, Clyde, by Rev. Mr. Hebce,		00	Eleventh Presh, Ch., Phila., Robert Corne- hos, \$5. Ed. Sprague, \$3. Mrs. E. Grapt.	
Colder, by Rev. Mr. Ingulia,		9U 50	\$2 50. Mas f., Grant, \$2 50; C. B. Dun-	
Engle, by Rev. E. H Danforth,		(10)	gun, \$2 A. M. Harkness, \$2; James	
East Bloomfield, by Mrs. Porter,		50	Henry, \$2, D. B. Kersbaw, \$2, Mrs.	
Elmera, to coust. Ray, P. H. Fowler, L. D.,	_		Fruit and daughter, \$2, Wm. Boner,	
and Mrs. P. H. Fowler, J., M.,	147	00		
Geneva, E. Dwight, \$100; Rev. F. E. Can-		-	houn, \$1, C Caranaugh, \$1; J. Collins,	
non, \$10, A W. Langdon, \$10; F. W.			\$1 : N. Garra, \$1 , J. M. Heaton, \$1; M. and	
Crittenden, 10; Miss Jenulogs, \$1; C. B. Smith, \$1; L. C. \$0,50.	120	50	* Lutz, \$1. S. Methews, \$1; Mrs. Neff, \$1. R. R. Porter, \$1; I. Richmond, \$1;	
Genon, First Presh, Ch., by Rav Seth Sauth,	1319 56	_ :	M. H. Radford, 21; Jane Shunk, \$1;	
Hamburgh, by Roy P. W. Gray,		(10	All I am and a me had some	
Huron,		60	\$1 J. Smy lie, \$1, others, \$19 50, (as far	
Ithaca, Timothy S. Williams, 2d quarterly	-		an collected),	美粒
payment,	25		First Presb. Ch., Washington City, D. C.,	
l ittleville, by Rev. Mr. Harlbut,	5	00	Juv. Mir. Suc., by Rev. Wm. T. Sprole,	44
Ovid, Dr. 1 L. Eustman, in full, to make			(and formerly as knowledged), York, Pa., Presh. Ch., Samuel Small, \$25;	<b>Ga.</b> mi
Mrs. Sally Eastman a L. M., \$20, others, \$36 50,	5.0	50		
Owego, Cong. Ch., \$62 22, Men. Con.	-00	30	J. L. Mayer, Feq., 25, Mos Isrbella	
Coll., \$47 85; Ludies' Anto'n, \$56 44, to		ા	McDona'd, \$30, Mrs. Davidson, \$5; Min	
make Rev. Samual C. Wilcox, L. D.,	166	51 j	B Moutgomery, \$15; James Johnson,	
Painted Post, by Rev. B. F. Pratt,	<u>\$</u>	75 ,	\$3, Mrs. Spangler, \$18; Mrs. C A. Ber-	
Parma Centre,	12 :		nitz, \$5 . Miss Nancy Grier, \$5, R. C.	
Pen Yan, E. Jones,	10 (	00 f	Woodward, \$1. H. M. McClellan, \$10;	
Perry Village, to make Mrs. Laura II.  Page a L. M.,	21.0	en [	Jacob Emmet, 25; Miss Boule, 21; Mrs. Brudford, 25; Miss Barah Coleman, 229;	
Rochaster, Pirst Ch., Ebenezor Ely, \$23;	31 :	י שנ	J. B. Latimer, \$5. Phillip A. Small, \$10;	
Dr. M. Strong, \$10,	35 (	60 /		
Third Che in full, to make Rev. A. G.			Miss Isabella Coleman, \$25. Muss Mary	
Hall, a L. D.,	56 (	ilo 🗀	Durling, \$2 , as far as collected,	11 🥦
Rickford, by Rev. D. S. Morse,	18 (	DO .	First Presh, Ch., N. I., Phille, Wm. E.	
Rushville, Scottsville,	11 (	-	Keim, (by Dr. Carroll) \$1; Adam Hin-	40. 60
South Danville, Daniel M'Kerzie, in part,	95.0		hel \$3, Connect sat Farms, N. J., Coll. in Presh.	in to
Strykersville, Fem. Benev. Soc.,	5.4			1) <b>2</b> 2
Pweden,	16 (		Fifth Presb. Ch., Phila., G. W. McClel-	_
Trumansburgh, in part, by Rev. Mr. Tay-	,		lat d,	<b>***</b>
lor,	26.7		Fourth Presh Ch., Washington City, D.	
Wast Aurora, Needham, \$10; others,		4	C., Jacob Gillenn, (in full of \$100,) by	
\$11 91,	21 9	11		10 OB
	~~~		Berlin, Md., Presh. Ch., John J. Williams,	
	303 1	ر فيا	\$5. Rev I, W. K. Handy, \$2; Wm. Arhon, \$1. Mrs. H. Stevenson, 50 cents;	
The Dhiladelphia Many Market Co.		- :	G A. Parker, 50 cents; Cash 50 cents;	
The Philadelphia Home Missionary Socie knowledges the receipt of the following	fy ac	٠,	Miss Mary Hudson, 50 cents; L. A.	
during the months of thetaber, November an	OMINA Laborate	M		4 15
cember, Isl3. Res. E. R. I airchild, Sec-	ng tes		Honesdale, Pa., Presb. Ch., Coll. in Ch., 10	
VIZ.		,	Rev G H. Hastings, 14	0 40
Snowhill, Md., Pr & Ch., Mon. Con. Coll.,			Daudaff, Pa., Presb. Ch., Coll. in Ch., by	44.0
by Roy, J. J. (iright,	6 6	0		H 60
Cool Spring and Lowes Presb. Cha. Del.	~ ~	*	At Pittshurch Office, Doc. 9th, 1842, from Mineravillo Ch., \$34. Also, April 20,	
A. Markaall, 210 : L. West 25 : P. J. Ross		:	1843, from Me. Ross, \$5. Also, Sept. 8,	
with the A. Warrington, 21, others.		- 5	1845, from Mr. J. Wilson, \$5,	4 6
04 37, (in part),	78 J	1		



Go, . . . . . . . Preach the Gospel . . . . . . Mark zvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be sEST? . . . . . . . Rom. x. 15.

Vel. XVI.

APBIL. 1844.

Ne. 19.

#### IOWA.

#### REPORTS FROM THE NEW MISSION-ARIES.

For the gratification of those numerous friends of Home Missions who feel a special interest in the missionary reinforcement sent last antumn to lowe, we publish extracts from several of the first reports. We wish it to be borne in mind, however, that none of these were intended for publication, but only to communicate to the officers of the Society, the first empressions made on the minds of the writers, and which a longer residence may modify or entirely change.

From Rev. E. B. Turner, Cascade, Dubuque Co., Ioroa.

#### Tour in the Territory.

In this new country, it is with religion as with farming—it takes a great a church in Farmington of about twenwhile to get a start. There are so many ty-five members, some of them excellent things that need to be done at once, men, and disposed to do all in their that it is impossible to labor upon one power to establish gospel institutions thing long enough to complete it, with among them. There are many young out letting other things suffer.

25th of October. Circumstances being embraced his view. Abner Kneeland, such that we could not decide upon our you are aware, lives but a short distance destinations immediately, brother Salt- from this place, and has often lectured er and I concluded to improve a week in the village. in travelling.

we found a very interesting settlement of tonsport and one or two other small set-

mountains, the rough, rocky soil, and the stone fence, I should have thought myself in New-England. Their houses and fields show enterprise and habits of industry which are truly commenda-

ble and worthy of imitation.

We went from there to Farmington, in Van Buren county, where we found a large settlement of people, mostly from the Eastern and Middle States. The minister who had been laboring there during the summer, we found upon a sick bed. Meetings had been interrupted for several weeks by sickness. We found a few good people, who welcomed us to their homes, and were anxious to have one of our number settle among them. On our way to this place, we passed through West Point, a settlement of some importance. a county seat. It stands upon a high rolling prairie, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. There is men, who are exposed to Kneelandism, I landed in Iowa Territory on the though I know not that any of them have

From there we went up the banks of We went first to Denmark, where the Des Moines River, through Bentestern people. Had I seen the high tlements, to Keesanqua, the county

YOL XYL

tifully situated in the bend of the river, in that place, and expressed a strue and the scenery around it is wild but desire to have one of our number with and the ecenery around it is wild but charming to the lover of nature. They neat court-house stands back upon the bluff; a public house of some dimennions is near it. The place is new, and hence it is impossible to tell what, in the future changes of the country, it will come to. It has a very favorable location, and will probably, at no distant day, become a place of some note. We found a Presbyterian church there of some six or seven members. They worship in a school-house which was built by a good deacon, whose family constitutes the principal part of the church.

#### The New Purcha

From thence we went to Davis county, on the new purchase, to a place called Troy. We found an interesting settlemeat from East Tennessee. A Presbyterian church has been formed, of about thirty members. The people were hungry for the bread of life, and were extremely anxious that one of our company should settle among them. They are poor, (like all other settlements in this country,) but were willing to do all in their power to support the Gospel. From there we went to the Indian Agency, in Wapello county, on the New Purchase. On our way to that place, we passed through a part of the country which had been settled but two or three months. It was literally a new country. Many of the settiers had not struck a furrow or erected a fence. All that reminded us that we were in a settled country, was the occasional eight of an uncompleted cabin, in which we found families staying, rather than living. They were not only destitute of all conveniences, but were so open that the family could be seen about as well from the outside as by going into the door-or rather, the hole which was left for the door. How those families were to be kept comfortable, and how they were to be supplied with provisions, during the inclement season, were questions which often occurred to us. We found but few inhabitants at the Agency. A few were field, which is Cascade and Jones com-

seat of Van Buren county. It is beau- | anxious to have the Gospel presched desire to have one of our number at among them. It will probably be a have but few good buildings a small | thickly settled place in a few years. A town has been laid out near the Age house, and such is the character of t land, and the facilities for procuring timber, that settlers will soon be induced to come in. A good, faithful, persevering minister, might, in the course of a few years, build up a feerishing church there.

We visited the grave of General Street, the late Indian Agent, and she the grave of Wapello, an Indian chief which are side by side. The tribe of which Wapello was chief, were dote tedly attached to General S. and in family, and as an expression of their friendship they presented him a section of land containing 640 acres, which is

now in the possession of his widow. From the Agency we turned of course towards Denmark, passing through Fairfield, a flourishing and beautiful town, the county seat of Jefferson county; also through Salem, a flourishing settlement of Quakers. We were gone from D. six days-tra-velled nearly two hundred miles, and expended but fifty cents in the whole route. We returned with a deep conviction, that the Gospel only is needed to make this a happy and prosperous country. It is literally true, that the people have a goodly heritage! A more beautiful country was never trodes by the foot of man. This people must soon be a wealthy people; but it will be a wretched people just in proportion as they are wealthy, unless they have the Gospel. "How shall they hear without a preacher, and how shall they preach except they be sent !" Oh, that Zon would "pray the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth more isborers !"

#### Looking up materials for a Church-

Mr. T. thus describes the commencement of his labors in the field assigned him in the northern part of the Territory.

My first business, on coming to Mf

tion, was to find out who was here. I borrowed a horse sometimes, and sometimes caught a ride with others, and at ' other times went on foot from one settlement to another, and preached in every place I visited. I did not travel a day in which I did not find Christians who welcomed me to the country and to: their homes. Some of them had come from the land of the Pilgrims, and had lived here for years, without hearing a single sermon. One old lady I found of about seventy years of age, from Connecticut. You can better imagine than I can describe the joy which beamed from her countenance at the sight of a New-England minister. "Especially," said she, "do I rejoice to see one from Andover." In the whole circuit which I have travelled, I have **found twenty** or twenty-five professors, Congregationalists and Presbyterians, with their letters in their hands, from ! three to six years old. They had been ! situated so that it was impossible for them to join the church, and some, I sorry to say, have so lived that their: meighbors did not know that they were professors. I found others who came here with letters, but who carried them so long in their pocket that they wore them out; and still others have come! without any letters. As a matter of course, many of these Christians have ! become cold and backslidden; but without an exception, I have found them anxious to return and do their first works, and come once more into commanion with God's people. Of these, I have collected twelve in the vicinity of this place, and formed a Congregational church here. We completed the formation of the church last Sabbath, and partook of the communion together. It was truly a good season to us all. It not only reminded us of the happy I have been counted worthy to preach scenes we once enjoyed in lands far the Gospel of Christ here. I would away, but also of the kindness of Him not for the world give up this field. So who has watched over us in our wanderings, and permitted us to sit together in beavenly places, and commune together More would have joined us had not the wish to suffer. I find that men will severe cold weather kept them away.

of the men who assisted in forming this church, (one being over fifty and the other over sixty,) came twelve miles on foot, and that too when the walking was exceedingly bad. We have at present no house of worship—there is some talk of putting up one for this church next

I have made considerable effort to interest the people in this place in a Sabbath-school. I have obtained about thirty scholars, and expect to increase it to forty, and perhaps more. I am in hopes to establish one or two Bible classes. The school will be opened as soon as the spring will admit,

When I came here there had been some little done for the cause of Temperance. We have made vigorous efforts to increase the interest, and the result has been that a society has been formed, and the number of names on the pledge increased from about twenty to seventy.

#### Maip from abroad modifal.

#### From 4 Report.

I have found many men here who have large farms enclosed, and comfortable houses, who cannot raise money enough to pay the postage on a letter. But this cannot be the case long. In a few years this people will not only be able to support the Gospel here, but they will soon give their hundreds and thousands to send the Gospel to the heathen world. I rejoice that I have been permitted by Divine Providence to come to this field, notwithstanding the trials incident to this work. I have had my hours of sadness and discouragement, but I have also had seasons of joy that long as God makes me useful here I shall remain. To the West I have given my life and my all. Her destiny and with God in these ends of the earth. Is my destiny, and with her sufferings I ; willingly come here and suffer all man-To show you the anxiety that Chris- | ner of fatigue—will put up with rude, tians feel here on the subject of form- | uncomfortable houses-will be content ing churches, and promoting Christ's | with coarse fare, and will wear patched kingdom, I have only to state that two clothing, for the sake of acquiring property, and why should not the servant of Christ be willing to suffer as much to save souls from going down to the pit?

From Rev. Wm. Salter, Springfield, (Forks of the Makoqueta,) Jackson Co., Iowa.

I arrived at this place Nov. 10th, and entered immediately upon missionary labors in this county. I have found a wide field, and many open doors. God, in his providence, has smiled upon my labors, and his grace has distilled as the dew upon some hearts. I have visited nearly all the settlements in the county, and have preached 46 sermons in sixteen different places. may see from the map, this county is eligibly situated. It is nearer to Lake Michigan and the eastern markets than is any other part of the territory. vicinity to Galena and Dubuque, and the mining region, will always be advantageous for the sale of its products. It is about as well furnished with timber and water-power as any other county in Iowa. The land, though much broken and uneven for the Prairies. is rich. Some of the best and largest crops of wheat which have been raised in the territory, were harvested the last summer in this county. our rivers, fevers and ague are consequent upon exposure; but away from there, on the prairie and ridges, the climate is as salubrious as can be desired.

This place is on the south side of the South Fork, a mile from the junction of the two Forks of the Makoqueta. The land is all settled along the South Fork for ten miles west from this place. Your indefatigable missionary, Br. O. Emerson, has preached at distant intervals in this neighborhood ever since he came into the country. Mr. Holmes These are the was here last summer. only ministers of our communion who have labored in this settlement or county. In December, I organized a church here of seven members. At that time. some ministerial brethren met here to organize an association for the northern

part of the territory. They preached for me, and there was much solemnity, and the largest attendance on meeting there had ever before been in this section; and good impressions were made. At the next communion, we hope to receive some on profession, and some on certificate.

At Andrew, the county seat, between Farmers' and Brush creeks, is a church of 14 members. They are scattered at great distances from one another. father of this little Zion lives six miles The church is mainly composed of his own family. You should know his name. It is Deacon Cotton, a worthy descendant of those of that name who were once among the lights of the New-England churches. Regularly with the Sabbath, he harnesses his team, and drives a wagon-full over the bleak prairie to meeting. I would some of the friends of Christ'in the East could see the good which this man is accomplishing here, and might be constrained to come hither and help lay the foundations of Zion beyond the Mississippi.

#### The work must be followed up.

Clayton county was looking for one of your missionaries last fall. I have heard from them, that Mr. Turner assured them you would send them one; but their hopes have been disappointed. They looked in vain. I trust you will send one thither in the spring. chanan county is beginning to settle fast, and if you can send one thither also, the Lord be praised. Your Society must follow up their work. they have done should be (and we regard it,) but as an earnest of future Oh! disappoint not the expectations of your missionaries! whole North West (Northern Illinois, and the two territories,) I regard as the appropriate and legitimate field of your operations. The settlers are mainly people from New-England, Ohio, and New-York. They have the claims of kindred on you. (1 Tim. 5. 8.)

In conclusion, I desire to be grateful to your Society, to its friends, and to its Great Friend, that God has put me into this ministry.

From Rev. A. B. Robbins, Bloomington, object to induce the members of my

Bloomington is on the Mississippi River, 60 miles above Burlington, and 120 below Du-Beque. In 1839 it contained only 75 inhabitants.

#### Catholic foresight.

There are more than 700 people in the town, and there is no meeting-house in the place, except a small Romish Chapel, which is opened only occasionally. It is placed, however, on a lot, From Rev. E. Adams, Mount Pleasant, as good as any in the town. The whole belongs to the Bishop at Dubuque. With characteristic wisdom, the land was long ago purchased, probably, for a sum merely nominal. Several hunds is in extent 24 miles by 18. Being of a rich soil, well watered and timbered, one like it.

For several Sabbaths after my arri- mer and mechanic, that it is already val, I preached, according to a notice well settled for a new country, and is given in the village paper, at the court becoming more so every season. In bouse. A Congregational church has this county there has been for nearly been formed, with sound articles of two years past, no permanently settled faith, a covenant, and by-laws. There minister, either of the Congregational are connected with the church 24 mem. or the Presbyterian order. I am in the bers and 11 males. We are all poor, county seat, an incorporated town of but are hoping and working. They some 500 inhabitants, 26 miles from have hired a small room which will hold Burlington. I wish if possible to gather nearly 100. This is generally well a church, and make this a centre of infilled on the Sabbath, though the weathure for the surrounding county. ther, thus far, has been unfavorable. On the whole, the prospect is better For this they are obliged to pay at the than was anticipated. There are those rate of \$50 per year, and also furnish here who want a minister, who have benches, &c. It is the only one we been praying for, and are ready to recould obtain, and it is too small. It is ceive one. Certain others, who are not very essential that we should imme- pious, are interested in my remaining, diately erect a house. We are now and will aid in supporting a man with commencing an effort to do so in the whom they can sympathize. spring—intending to build such as we can, without sending to the East—though, in a few years, with the bles
The greatest obstacles are such as every where meet the Gospel minister though, in a few years, with the blessing of God, we hope to be obliged to and the hearts of his people. I intend build larger. The people here are well soon to form a Sabbath school, a Bible supplied with pork and wheat, and have class, and some other associations for little else. It will be only by self-de. I the purpose of benefitting the people. aying efforts, and actual personal la- Much of my work, thus far, has been bor, that they will succeed in getting a that of preparation, outliving certain mall building. Most of the people prejudices that exist in some minds, here have no church-going habits. And gaining the confidence of the people prejudices that exist in some minds, and gaining the confidence of the people prejudices that exist in some minds, and gaining the confidence of the people prejudices that exist in some minds, and gaining the confidence of the people prejudices that exist in some minds, and gaining the confidence of the people prejudices that exist in some minds, and gaining the confidence of the people prejudices that exist in some minds, and gaining the confidence of the people prejudices that exist in some minds, and gaining the confidence of the people prejudices that exist in some minds, and gaining the confidence of the people ple. The work which I have undertaken and intelligent—a number of educated one which has its peculiar trials, and gaining the confidence of the people ple. The work which I have undertaken and intelligent—a number of educated one which has its peculiar trials, and the people prejudices that exist in some minds, and gaining the confidence of the people ple. The work which I have undertaken and intelligent—a number of educated one which has its peculiar trials, and the people prejudices that exist in some minds, and gaining the confidence of the people please. The work which I have undertaken and intelligent—a number of educated one which has its peculiar trials, and the people please ple men among us. I have made it a great | yet I can truly say it has, too, its pecu-

church to feel and live as Bible Christians should. The monthly concert is observed by us. Copies of the Herald are taken. There is a County Bible Society. We have had a meeting since our arrival, and have resolved that every family in town shall be supplied with a Bible, and an agent shall be bired to supply each family in the county.

Henry County.

it offers such inducements to both far-

liar joys—joys which none but be who is here can know. There are times, it is true, when the Western missionary, as he thinks of his native land far away, is almost ready to ask, "could not I have been as useful nearer home?" But when he looks about upon a rising settlement, ready to hear the Gospel preached, needing, and in a measure anxious, for the establishment schools, the promotion of temperance, and the influence of all good institutions, civil and religious, his soul kindles at the view, and he rejoices to be in such a field, where he can enter in and labor. The work sometimes seems too great for him to undertake, singlehanded; and, perhaps, he at times feels weak and lonely. But then, again, he remembers that through Christ strengthening him, he can do all things. And he can never feel lonely or sad when he thinks of the sympathy and prayers of Christian friends, though left behind and far away. The Methodists are most numerous in this town. have just completed a house of worship. The Campbellites are also building a church. They number 200, but their members are gathered in from a distance of 12 miles around. There is a society also of Cumberland Presbyte-The people in this vicinity are improving their schools, growing more temperate and industrious. This is owing partly to reformation of individuals, partly to change of inhabitants. In the ordinary course of events, Mount Pleasant must be a populous town, in the heart of a thickly settled country. There must be here a field of labor.

From Rev. H. Hutchinson, Burlington.

I came here to remain about the first of November, though I preached here a few times before. Our congregations have nearly trebled since I came, as they had no regular preaching before. Our room is full in good weather, and more would come if there were room. The audience is uniformly attentive, Men from older and often solemn. churches have remarked that there prairies are well adapted for cultiva-

seemed to be a good deal of seriousness in our meetings.

The church numbered eighteen members at the time of my coming here. At our first communion season. four joined us—three by letter, one by profession. At the re-organization of the church under its present form, (Congregational,) others came; and at our last communion, six more united, making our present number thirty-two. All of these are from other churches. Eight or ten more, we hope, will join us at our next communion, though prejudices of education may prevent some.

Our Sabbath school numbers not far from one hundred scholars. Thursday evening prayer-meeting is interesting, and tolerably well attended, considering the circumstances of many We need a house of of our members. Our congregation worship much. would soon more than double, if we had a good place of meeting. I feel sad when I write that we have enjoyed no revival since I came. I think there has been a steady progress; but there are some evils here which a revival alone can remove. These evils are such as arise naturally from the unsettled state of a new community, educated in different sections, and under different in-Hence there is a want of fluences. union among Christians which sadly weakens our power to do good.

From Rev. W. A. Thompson, Troy, Daris Co.

Davis is the south-east county on the New Purchase. On the north is Wapello county, on the east Van Buren, on the south side the state of Missouri, on the west Appenoose county. The N. E. corner extends nearly to the river Des Moines. Such is the situation of the county, the fertility of the soil, and the proportion of "timber," that it is likely to become densely populated. Besides the vicinity of the Des Moines, on which there is an abundance of water power, there are four or five creeks which intersect the county, along which are strips of woodland from one to three miles in width, and between the woodlands the

breadth, nearly level, though some- ! id here are my principal places for eaching. The settlers are natives of United States, and principally from western and southern states. I Mom see a foreigner. The southern rt of the territory, extending nine h iles from the line of Missouri, has on claimed by that state, and has en settled, to some extent, for a numr of years.

use, near the centre of the county, good libraries.

mainting of 13 members, all from the ... The mouthly concert is observed by oin soon.

probably from 3 to 5000.

rough the winter, and numbers about | volent design. popils, and is constantly increasing. at Babbath, the second Sunday school the county was organized about six les from Troy, in Van Buren county, a thickly settled neighborhood, where see has never been much preaching. the spring I hope to establish three four other schools. I have a Bible class ar the centre of Davis county, but schildren are too poorly clad to come ! to Sunday school before spring.

m; as are also the smaller prairies or | scarcity of books here. The families. bottom lands" on the creeks. Through | generally, seem almost destitute of e county, from east to west, near the books, except the Bible and hymn entre, and between two of the creeks, book, and not all have those. If we a beautiful "divide"—an extended [ have libraries for Sabbath schools, they pland prairie—from two to three miles | must be sent to us from the East, as the people are too poor to purchase them, nes undulating. This is already Many of them would be willing, if they ickly populated for a new country, were able. If Christians at the East could just come and visit us, and know our circumstances from actual observation, they would cheerfully contribute of their abundance for our relief. Probably not half the people are able to pay for their land, and until they can do this they feel that they must save every cent. Hence many of them have not a pane of glass in their cabins; have neither fire-shovel, tongs, andirons When I came to Davis county, there | nor crane; have only three or four as a Presbyterian church of 33 mem-chairs, and are almost entirely desti-re, called the "Troy Church," which tute of furniture of any kind. Under as organized two years ago by one of these circumstances, I feel that the law ur missionaries. Of the Troy church, of christian benevolence, as well as the members have removed farther | best interests of our country demand. set, and one has died since I com- not only that Sabbath schools should be smood my labors. I organised a se- established in these destitute places, md Presbyterian church a few weeks but that they should be provided with

my church. Two others are expected | the Troy church, in connexion with the Baptists, as also a union prayer meet-The people generally are very friend- ing weekly. There is also a temperand seem desirous to have preaching ance society near Troy-in the eastsong them. The state of morals is ern part of the county—and I intend to ich better than I had expected to form one soon near where the county The population of Davis county [ seat will be located, at one of my places for preaching. The ladies there conhave two principal places for template forming a sewing society in saching on the Sabbath, and in the the spring, and to devote the avails to ening I preach from 3 to 5 miles dis- the erection of a house of worship; but g. The Sabbath school in connectithey know not how or where to obtain a with the Troy church, is continued the wherewith to procedute their bene-

#### MISSOURI,

From Rev. J. Blatchford, D. D., Secretary of the Missouri Home Miss. Society.

Your through Northern Missoury,

I have at last accomplished my tour e need Sabbath school books very through an interesting portion of our sel, and they are the more needed state, and have returned home more this new country, from the great deeply than ever impressed with the claims, its pressing claims upon the | frontier. friends of the Redeemer in every part of more wealth and character, were inof our country. I have travelled from i fluenced by the desire of increasing beauties on the one hand, and its moral they provided for their families. lected land ever be redeemed and brought back to the Lord Jesus Christ? Will its mighty mass of living souls ever be permitted the privileges of the Gospel of the Son of God!" I have again and again replied to myself in the language of the Prophet—"Oh, Lord God, thou knowest." Missouri is now the largest state in the Union, and pertide of emigration has poured into it than into any of the western states, filling up our beautiful prairies with a dense and enterprising population, but to a fearful extent destitute of the means a of grace. Whole counties have not a single church of our denomination; and, in many instances, several adjoinorganized, if we only had ministers to the garden of the Lord. send to them. Several of the most flourishing towns on the Missouri river are without a church and without a minister; as well as the county towns that are a few miles from the river, not one of which is not anxious for a minister, and willing to assist as might be able towards his support. At any rate, they would attend upon his ministry, and give him an opportunity to preach to them the Gospel.

The character of our immigration has been for the last two years gradually  $_1$ changing in almost all its features. Formerly, it consisted principally of those who possessed but little property, and who sought a home, where with little effort they could secure the means of living for themselves and their families. Comfort and convenience scarcely entered into their calculations. A rough cabin, a few acres of land, broken and | yet I can say, "It is the Lord; let him fenced in, and a good rifle, were the do what seemeth him good." I hope height of their ambition. As immigra- He will soon restore me to my wonted tion increased, these gave way, and health, and give me strength and grace selling to other "movers," they became to preach, with success, the everlasting wanderers again, and sought, farther Gospel to a dying world. west, another home on the extending

These were our pioneers. churches at the East-indeed, upon the | Those that succeeded them were men eight to nine hundred miles; and as its their property, whilst, at the same time, desolation on the other, spread them- principally from Virginia, Kentucky and selves out before me, I have often asked Tennessee, they brought with them myself, "Will this beautiful but neg-their servants, some more and some These extended their improveless. ments—enlarging their farms, erecting more comfortable cabins—and gave, to some degree, the appearance of permanency to their settlements, but still with but little, if any, reference to education of their children or the enjoyment of religious privileges. In the whole state there were but few minishaps, for the last two years, a greater ters, of any denomination, and but few churches. To an alarming extent darkness covered the people, and the Sabbath of the Lord was literally a day of sporting and of pleasure, while only here and there, one was found, who, trained beneath the droppings of the sanctuary at home, was heard crying over the desolations of God's Zion, and ing counties are equally destitute, and raising up their feeble cry that this ferin all, interesting churches might be tile and beautiful land might become as

This state of things was interrupted by the speculating mania that swept over our whole country, and produced changes which has left an impression here that half a century will not erase.

More recently, a great improvement is teking place in the views of the settlers, and our correspondent hopes to show, in subsequent letters, the eligibility of Missouri as a missionary field, as well as the importance of occupying it without delay.

From Rev. B. Ryland, Polk Co., Mo.

## Affliction.

The Lord has seen fit to afflict me,

I think the prospects at Wableau

hurch are more encouraging than they f From Rev. L.B. Richets, Oscolo, Mo. ave been. The congregation the last ime I preached there, was very large, ttentive, and solemn,

I held a two days' meeting at N. rairie church, in November. The reather was very unpleasant, but he congregation, notwithstanding, was arger, especially on the Sabbath, than I sepected. It must be remembered that he people here, and especially those rho have to travel through the prairies, re not prepared to attend upon the pub-6 means of grace, as those who live in older States. All things consider-4, they attend very well on the miniswhich of the word.

The Hermon church has been truly essed of the Lord. I held a two days' meting here, including the first Sabsth of November, assisted by brethron he aided me before. We had a truly demn and interesting meeting. The adience was small, owing to the inemency of the weather; yet it was soutive, solemn, prayerful. The preous promise of our Lord and Savior es truly verified. He was in the idet of us by his Spirit, to quicken, to emfort, and to bless his children; to mite in them the spirit of prayer; and convince and convert sinners. dividuals were influenced, as I hope, give up the world, to formake their 300, to choose Jesus Christ as their avior, his disciples as their compaoms, and his service as their sweet aphoyment. And on examination of eir faith in Christ, they were received to the church. Another, who had, eviously to this meeting, indulged a embling hope that God had pardoned s sins, but was not entirely satisfied ith his hope, became more confident, nd cast in his lot with the people of ed.

I do not know what I should do, or w I should live, were it not for the d I expect to receive from your excelat Boolety.

The withdrawment of missionary assistsee would probably unsettle three-fourths of • Presbyterion and Congregational minum in this State.

Perther reference to the above mentioned structed meetings, is made in the following ] part.

#### **Вресчуе** mir and hindrane

Since my last, owing to considerable sickness in the family, I have failed to attend some two or three of my regular appointments. I feel much encouraged in endeavoring to point my fellow men to "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world." There seems to be an increased attention to the preaching of the word. I have been at two meetings at Hermon church, Polk county, one a sacramental meeting, and the other a two days' meeting. 'The Lord was evidently with us. The members of that church, for some time previous to those meetings, had been getting along rather badly; but on those solemn occasions, every Christian seemed to enjoy the refreshing presence of the Lord

Never have I seen more christian love and sympathy manifested than were there manifested, Hearts were melted down in tenderness before the Lord; and their wills seemed to be swallowed up in His will. Hence they could adopt the language of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do ?" At different times during the meetings, there appeared not to be one unconcerned person in the house.

Many are the calls upon me to preach in different places, with which I am not able to comply. Yet the prospect for doing much good in this country in the winter, is not encouraging. The houses in which we have to worship are in general quite uncomfortable for cold weather; and then, many that would wish to attend meeting, live so far off, that they cannot ride through the cold, and then sit down in a cold house and worship, or listen to preaching, to much profit. But we must take things as we find there, and look to the Lord for direction and support in encountering all the difficulties thrown in the path of the missionary.

From Rev. T. S. Reeve, Oregon, Mo.

This church comprises only pine

members, and live about eight miles | apart, yet I have held several social prayer-meetings, and one concert of prayer for missions. The health of this community is so good that I have not been called to visit but one sick family. Since my last report, the Lord has in my own congregation, and one out of called us to pass through scenes of trial know of in the county, and that I have were characterized by an unusual devisited, and shall again, shortly. At gree of sickness, owing, it is said, to the this season of the year, nothing can be peculiarity of the season. In this done in the way of Sabbath schools, neighborhood, not a family has escaped As soon as spring shall open, I propose the crushing hand of disease. having one established here. We have whole families have been prostrated at had one communion season since I the same time with the ague and fever, wrote, which was very interesting, so- and, for a short time, it was difficult to lemn, and impressive. We felt that find a sufficient number of well persons the Lord was here, even among us to administer to the wants of the sick. Brother Carson was with me, and we Through the blessing of God my health

## A point of vantage to be occupied.

It is desirable that I should make future home. It is one of those spots merly; but they are now increasing where we must build up the Protestant again. I am able also to add, that cause, or Roman Catholics will soon be there is an increasing interest in the in the ascendant. The population now community on the great question of the is about 300. Fourteen hundred dol- soul's everlasting interests. lars have been raised to build a Roman two weeks since, the male members of Catholic church next season there, the church set apart a day to visit every and the proprietor has given a square family connected with our congregafor that purpose, and one hundred dol- tion. This was attended with happy lars besides—he being a French Catho- results. Their own souls were blesprompt hold of this point, or it will be up others to their duty. Our prayersecured on the side of Romanism. I meetings are more fully attended, and feel anxious about it. And as I am the there seems to be a general expectation first who ever preached at that place, that God is about to revive his work and as the few Presbyterians desire me among us. to come there and build up a church, I feel a desire to go. Somebody ought to be there. Having friends east, I have already sent letters to them, beg- h ging funds for the erection of a church immediately, or as soon as the season The upper end of this county, (about 50 miles N.,) which at the next legislature of the state, will be created into a county, presents some calls for missionary labors. I intend visiting that field early in the spring.

We should commend this case to the special consideration of the benevolent, were there not so many cases in just the same condition. | bidding.

## WISCONSIN.

#### Sickness.

There is but one school that I and affliction. The months of autumn felt it to be "good for us to be here." has been preserved, though my family have been very much afflicted. My companion and little daughter were confined to the house most of the time for three months.

Our congregations were not as full ----, a rapidly increasing village, my during this season of sickness as for-Protestants must lay fast and sed, and they were the means of stirring

My labors in —— have been interrupted for a few weeks by the smallpox, the appearance of which created & good deal of excitement, and prevented people from coming together. There have been something like a dozen cases, and five deaths, mostly children. people in that vicinity seem to exult in the fact that they were exempt from the ague and fever, which has afflicted so great a portion of the people in this new county the past season. But God has taught them, in this dispensation of his providence, that he has other messengers at command, to go forth at his

Popery, in its own dress, asks to be heard; and Popery, under the garb of Puseyism, asserts its claims, and would make all the world believe that its assumptions must not be disputed. In a village, two miles from my residence, the Catholic and the Puseyite Churches stand near each other, the former without the cross upon it, the latter with it, Strangers, and even Catholics themselves, mistake the Puseyite church for the Catholic. Such facts need no comment. One of their ministers was called upon, a short time since, to preach the funeral sermon of a young lady who died. On arriving at the place, he inquired if the young lady had ever been baptized. On being answered in the negative, he said he could not officiate. But, on inquiring, he found that she was under 16 years of age. And what then? Why, he found he could call her an infant, and finally concluded to preach on the occasion!

#### illinois.

From Rev. J. V. Downs, missionary to destitute churches in the vicinity of Chicago.

The churches in charge of Mr. D. are the Congregational churches at North Branch, the Monroe church at Union Ridge, and the church at Flag Creek.

I first went to the North Branch church, and arrived about sunset. previous notice had been given of preaching on the coming Sabbath, and the travelling was very bad, on account of rain and mud. But on Sabbath morning, notice was early circulated for a meeting at eleven o'clock, and about thirty-five persons assembled—a greater number than was expected, all the circumstances considered. It was a new scene to me, having come from the East, where large and commodious houses of worship are at hand. Here, we were assembled in a log cabin—chairs, and West, are thus described by a missionary. benches, and boards for seats—a stand for the pulpit, and a few followers of Jesus, in some cases bringing all their by preachers of almost every theological

families with them. It was a memorable Sabbath, both to them and to me, for I had come away not knowing whither I should go, and they had been patiently waiting upon God to send them one to break the bread of life. The Lord was there, and there we worshipped God as delightfully as if we had been in a great congregation.

My next Sabbath was spent at Union Ridge, or the Monroe church. There too it was not deemed best to go to the school-house, but back in the timber (the woods). The school-house is small and stands on the open prairie, while a private house was quite as commodious and much more comfortable in

cold weather.

Next, I went to Flagg Creek, where they have just finished a school-house of good size, and centrally located. This was also a very interesting day. They had been nearly seven weeks without preaching of their own order, therefore they were very glad to see

Having the fourth Sabbath at my disposal, I concluded to go to a district, known as Blue Island, about sixteen miles south of Chicago, where I learned

they had no preaching at all.

I went down on Friday, visited two settlements on Saturday, and preached twice at Portland, one of these neighboring settlements; and once in the evening at the Calumet settlement, four miles distant from Portland. I had supplied myself with tracts, and wherever I stopped I left some, which were not only not refused, but in almost every case eagerly sought for. I there called at every house and conversed with each and all, as I had opportunity. They were very accessible, except in one case.

#### Fanaticism and Formalism.

These seem every where to be the extremes towards which corrupt human nature tends, The phases under which they appear in the

The field in which I labor, is overrun

may be commended for their zeal; and charity may hope their aim is to save souls; yet such is the character of their preaching, that in my estimation, it tends more to the making of proselytes to religious sects than conversions to God. There are two extremes, into which they have fallen in their public

teaching.

The one consists in such fanatical views of divine influence, as makes all piety to depend on impulses, impressions, and suggestions, immediately made on the mind, by the agency of the Holy Spirit, separate and apart from the revealed truths of the Bible. Consequently, little or no reliance is placed. on such truths, for purposes of conviction, conversion, comfort and sanctifica-The practical result of which is, that the religion of their converts is made up chiefly of sympathetic and animal excitements; and having no natural and necessary connection with the truths of the Bible, and being produced by a foreign influence, unexplained and uncontrolled by any known law in nature or revelation, it ebbs and flows with all the violence of the tides, though not with And when they the same regularity. are interrogated for the reason of the hope that is in them, they can refer to! no intelligible and rational testimony of God's word, but can only say, "We feel so." And so active and powerful is that principle which is found to; exist in our nature, called the love of excitement, and so prone is man to associate marvels with all religion, it is not wonderful, that preachers of this order should be successful, especially among the ignorant and uninformed.

The other extreme consists in making all personal religion to depend on outward forms and observances. The ad-; vocates of this theory contend, that though a man may have genuine repentance toward God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, yet he is not justified, pardoned, sanctified, and saved, till he is baptized—baptism being the Gospel institution for the remission of sins. The operation of this scheme makes: the cross of Christ, virtually, of no effect in the production of peace, comfort, and sanctification on the sinner's mind; inasmuch as it directs the mind away ition far greater than sermonising.

grade and complexion. And while they | from Christ, to a personal act of outward obedience, for the attainment of these results. Neither is it surprising, when we consider the propensity of human nature to rely on the merits of personal efforts for salvation, that superficial readers of the Bible should readily

fall in with this system.

Now, which of these two systems most effectually excludes the doctrines of Christ crucified from the high office of immediately imparting love, joy, peace, &c., a guilty and destroyed soul, it is difficult to decide. For, notwithwithstanding all that may be said and demonstrated from the scriptures concerning the love of God to sinners, as manifested in the gift of his Son, and the propriety of faith in the Lord Jesus, the one system tells the sinner to wait for his religion to come like an electric shock immediately from heaven; while the other for the attainment of his religion, takes him to the liquid stream. The one system removes all religious experience as far from the preached Gospel, and the exercise of faith in the same, as the other; for under the one system, the sinner shouts Glory, only on occasions of independent and extraneous impulses; and under the other, only on coming out of the water. It has therefore occurred to my mind, that if the revealed truths of the Bible, contained the only intelligible cause, designed under the Spirit of God, to operate, through faith, in the production of religion in the soul, (and on this hypothesis alone, depends their utility and that of preaching,) then the character of the above preaching tends more to the making of proselytes to certain religious sects, than to genuine conversions to God.

### Lecturing in course.

I have adopted the plan of lecturing in course on particular books of the New Testament, connected with Bible classes, into which I endeavored to gather both aged and young, professors and non-professors, irrespective of de-And from the increased nominations. interest manifested in this method of instruction, I am persuaded it possesses facilities for imparting religious instruc-

#### 1844

### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

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From Rev. Lewis Benedict, Pecatonic, Winnebago Co., Ill.

This missionary is one of the graduates of the Auburn Theological Seminary, who went to the West last autumn, under the patrungs of the Society.

Having had a pleasant and prosperous journey, I arrived at this place Oct. 26th. I find the Rock River valley a beautiful and highly interesting region of country. On this river there are frequent villages, and many of them, even now, places of considerable business and importance. They will, doubtless, soon vie with any in the eastern

states in these respects.

I am somewhat disappointed in several particulars, respecting the character and condition of the people in this section. There is decidedly more intelligence and fewer errorists than I expected to find. The impression I had received of the West would have been more fully realized, I doubt not, almost any where else. The Man of Sin bas, in this immediate vicinity, but few ad**here**nts. The most common "refuge of lies," resorted to here, is Universalism. But, during the revival here last season, its ranks were broken, and those who now cling to that doctrine, feel that they are shorn of their strength.

The church in this place, up to the time of my arrival, numbered about 120. According to previous understanding, 18 or 20 have since taken letters and formed themselves into a church at Roscoe, a small village about four miles

south of this.

This place is situated at the junction of the Pecatonic and Rock Rivers, and for the want of bridges, these rivers must be forded, or crossed by ferry; and since I have been here it has been difficult, much of the time, to cross in any way. Such, we hope, will not be the state of things much longer. One bridge has recently been completed, and we expect soon to have two more—then the occasion of the absence of many from church on the Sabbath, will be taken away.

From Rev. W. Chamberlain, Missionary to destitute places in Alton Presbytery, 1ii.

#### Beffeehing.

In my last report I expressed some fears that the Lord had withdrawn his Spirit from this region of country. But he has come down the past season with great power, and visited most of our churches with the joys of his salvation. The work commenced at Nine Mile Prairie, in Perry county. I was one of a committee of Presbytery to instal brother Wood over that church. Our labors there were blessed, and we left them enjoying a revival of religion. Since that time every extra exertion within our bounds has been crowned with success.

At Troy, where I spend half of the time, there has been no special revival. although for a few weeks back the prospect has been encouraging. The house we have formerly met in, has been rented, and is now occupied as a store, consequently we have been obliged to meet in a small room, and our congregation has been necessarily greatly diminished. The people, however, are building a meeting-house. If the weather continues moderate, I think they will have the house prepared for use in a few weeks. The remaining half of my time has been occupied in assisting my brethren, or in looking up new preaching places.

## The Progress of the "West."

From an address by a Minister in Illinois.

The object of the Home Missionary Society is to sid us in casting the purifying selt of divine grace into that tide of immigration which is setting with such rapidity and majesty towards the Rocky Mountains. How wonderful its progress! Fifteen years ago, you were on the very frontier. You were even then driven from your homes by Indian hostilities; and your neighbors just out you-der were slein by the tomshawk and ecolo-

ing-knife of the savage. But how is it now? it vales below ring with shouts of praise, and You are no longer at the West! The tide that songs of salvation, as they now ring with left you here, has rolled on its restless waves -swept across the "Father of Waters," and is now leaving the prairies three hundred miles to the West! It is even now finding its way through the apertures of the western mountains, and spreading in rills over the plains of the Pacific slope. How soon will its resistless surges break over these rocky barriers, and roll down in grandeur along the whole western coast? And shall the banner of Jesus wave on those rocky heights, and the !! terprise!

shouts of savage conflict and the echo of savage war-songs? These are questions for Home Missions to answer. May the God of Heaven impart the needed wisdom and strength for the mighty work; may the prayers of God's people go up as a thick cloud of incense before the throne for success; may the benefactions of the churches be poured into the treasury to aid forward to speedy and final consummation the hely en-

## Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S. from Feb. 1st to March 1st, 1844.

## Re-appointed.

Rev. John G. Lowe, Conklin, N. Y. Rev. A. C. Lathrop, Britannia Settlement, N. Y. Rev. John Mosse, Livingstonville, N. Y. Rev. Moody Chase, Bainbridge, &c., Ind. Rev. P. S. Cleland, Greenwood, Ind. Rev. E. H. Hazard, Winslow, &c., Ill. Rev. Thos. Lippincott, Edwardsville, Ill. Rev. L. P. Kimball, Columbus, Ill. Rev. Elijah Buck, Hillsdale, Mich. Rev. F. R. Gray, Newark and New Providence, Mo. Rev. David Weir, Morgan Co., &c., Mo. Rev. Julius A. Reed, Fairfield, Iowa. Rev. A. B. Hitchcock, Davenport, Iowa. Rev. R. Willoughby, Rutledge, N. Y.

Rev. A. W. Gray, Portland, N. Y. Rev. W. Day, Enfield, N. Y. Rev. P. J. Burnham, Circleville, N. Y. Rev. Asa Johnson, Peru, Ind. Rev. Josiah Porter, Waynesville, Ill. Rev. B. B. Drake, Elk Grove, Ill. Rev. Asa Donaldson, Dover, Ill.

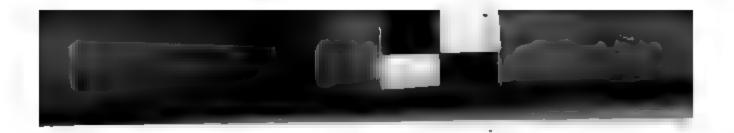
Rev. E. E. Wells, Sycamore, Ill. Rev. P. S. Van Nest, Flint, Mich. Rev. Amasa Jones, Deep Water, Mo.

Not in commission last year. Rev. Joseph Davison, Castle-Creek, N. Y. Rev. S. A. Williams, Welsh Congregations, Salem and Bethania, N. Y. Rev. Geo. Rowley, West Podsdam, N.Y. Rev. Wm. L. Buffett, De Peyster, N. Y. Rev. H. Eddy, to go to the West. Rev. Philo Canfield, Holland, N. Y. Rev. L. H. Pease, Cohoes, N. Y. Rev. J. I. Ostrom, 8th Av. Ch., New-York. Rev. A. L. Payson, Salem, Mich. Rev. E. Wright, Weston, Mo. Rev. S. B. Shearer, Milport and Catlin, N. Y. Rev. W. S. Franklin, Genoa, N. Y. Rev. Samuel Porter, Bath, N. Y. Rev. G. W. Kennedy, Scottsville and vicinity, Xy. Rev. B. W. Dwight, Juliet, Ill.

The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from Feb. 1st to March 1st, 1844.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE— Jeffrey, Cong. Ch., by Rev. J. D. Cros- by, VERMONT—	40	00
Wallingford, Young Ladies' Sew. Soc., Sarah M. Hughes, Tress., \$17; Cong. Ch., by Rev. S. Martindale, \$10, MASSACHUSETTS—	27	00
Missionary Society, by B. Perkins, Asst. Treas., Blandford, Abner Pease, to const. Eli	800	00
Pease a L. M., by O. Sage,	30	
Franklin, Caleb Fisher, L. M., Hampshire Miss. Soc., by E. Williams,	30	00
Troas.,	400	00
Milford, Legacy of the late Mrs. Joanna Stearns, D. S. Godfrey, and J. S. Scammel, Ex'rs., by B. Perkins,	100	00

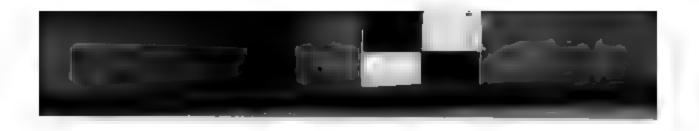
CONNECTICUT— Berlin, of which \$30 is to const. Franklin	007 44
Royce, a L. M., by T. Boardman, Greenwich, Solomon Mead, to const. Miles H. Husted, Mark Mead, and Jo-	205 64
seph E. Brush, Life Members, Hartford, a friend of Home Missions at	<b>90 00</b>
the West,	90 00
Madison, by D. R. Meiga, coll., \$30; Gent. Miss. Soc., \$15; Deac. B. Hart, \$10; J. Griswold, \$1, New-Haven, Officers of Yale College, of which \$60 is from Prof. C. A. Goodrich,	56 00
to const. Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, of Malden, Miss and Wm. H. Goodrich, Life Members, New-London, Charles Butler, Jr., Sharon, Mrs. Chapman, by D. Gould,	160 00 25 60 2 00



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Shefield, Ladier Sew. Sen., Miss Lucy King, Treat. Endfarch, Chath. Bright, First Ch., bai of coll., \$5 69; MEW-YOR. Bright, First Ch., bai of coll., \$5 69; Miss Elizabeth Seymour, savings for sen year, \$1 20; iy Ser. A. T. Hey- Canadeligua, N. W. Hewell, Canabili, Friend of Mission Boymour, savings for sen year, \$1 20; iy Ser. A. T. Hey- Canadeligua, N. W. Hewell, Canabili, Friend of Mission Boymour, savings for sen year, \$1 20; iy Ser. T. Histor, Contactville, Green Co., by Rev. T. Histor, Contactville, Green Co., by Rev. T. Histor, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankamam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankamam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankamam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankamam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankamam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. A. Brankamam, Contactville, Ch., by Rev. Brankam, Contactville, Ch., by Rev. Ch. Brankamam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. Brankamam, Contactville, Pread. Ch., by Rev. Br	Stonlaston Fore, Ann. the Miss ?		- W I IMAIG	
Ring, Treat, and Berry, L. D., Wicherefield, Cannack Balley, L. D., Wicherefield, Charl.  Buffalo, First Ch., bal of coll, §5 69; Miss Edisabeth Seysmour, arriang for ease year, §2 61; by Rev. A. Theoretia, Constanting, N. W. Hevell, Party T. Hider, Constanting, N. W. Hevell, Party T. Hider, Constanting, R. W. Hevell, Party T. Hider, Constanting, R. W. Hevell, Party T. Hider, Constanting, R. W. Hevell, Party T. Hider, Circleville, Prob. Ch., by Rev. P. J. Rarnban, Constanting, R. W. Hevell, Party T. Hider, Circleville, Prob. Ch., by Rev. P. J. Rarnban, Constanting, R. W. Hevell, R. S. Son Constanting, R. W. Hevell, R. S. Son Constanting, R. W. Hevell, R. S. Son Constanting, R. W. Hevell, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Hevell, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Hevell, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Hevell, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Hevell, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Hevell, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Hevell, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Hevell, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Hevell, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Hevell, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Hevell, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Hevell, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Hevell, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Hevell, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Hevell, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Hevell, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Hevell, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Hevell, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R. Son Constanting, R. W. Here, R.		95.60		2.00
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Bedfeed, Cash, Bedfeed, Cash, Bedfeed, Cash, Miss Elisaboth Seymour, avrings for seen year, \$6 01; by Bert. A. T. Hopens, and \$10; by Bert. A. T. Hopens, Clais, January, W. Hewell, Cathall, Freach C. M. by B. S. P. J. B. Seen Construction, Green Co., by Rev. T. Beleg. Construction, Green Co., by Rev. T. Beleg. Construction, Green Co., by Rev. T. Beleg. Construction, Green Co., by Rev. A. T. Welley, S. C. Baraham, Corners, by Rev. E. T. Taylor, Bearth S. C. A., N. Talbot, Domes S. C. A. E. West Field, States S. C. A., N. Talbot, Domes S. C. A. E. West Green, E. M. S. C. B. Seen Co., E. Seen Co., S. C. A. E. West Green, S. C. A. E. Seen Co., E. Taylor, White a L. M., \$26; J. R. Shedfeld, \$10; E. H. Batchford, to soots Hilles Suaan Tenhvok Hopkins a L. M., \$26; Mr. Attheway, \$5; J. T. F. Worth, \$6; D. Michiertin, \$1; C. S. Seenson, \$2, Cha. Charles Giarr, Sitches, \$5; T. P. Tarawison, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchin		. 190 08		44.40
Busialo, First Ch., baif of coll., §5 591.  Liss Risbach Support, average forecome year, §6 51; by Rev. A. T. Hopcons year, §6 61; by Rev. A. T. Hopcons Constantially, Green Co., by Rev. P. J.  Carthalil, Friend of Missione, Controllie, French. Ch., by Rev. P. J.  Barnham.  Circleville, French. Ch., by Rev. P. J.  Carrie's Corners, by Rev. H. B. Taylor, Fort Ann. Rev. Bowram Reova, Livingsteerille, French. Ch., by Rev. A.  Barnham.  Blackers R. Ch., N. Talbot, Domes St. Ch., Edward Field, Street St. Ch., Mrs. Bootman, §50; Were Tool, Mirs. Bootman, §50; Were Tool, Mrs. Alarbury, §5; L. F.  Worth, §9; D. McHartin, §5; C. E. Benness, §5; A. Share, E. Taylor, Mrs. Arastron, §5; A. Share, §5; W. L.  Share, St. Ch., Jr. R. E. Dodge, §61; Mrs. Arastron, §5; F. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §5; Mrs. Alarbury, §5; P. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §5; Mrs. Alarbury, §5; P. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §5; Mrs. Alarbury, §5; P. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §5; Mrs. Alarbury, §5; P. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §5; Mrs. Alarbury, §5; P. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §5; Mrs. Alarbury, §5; P. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §5; Mrs. Alarbury, §5; P. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §5; Mrs. Alarbury, §5; P. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §5; Mrs. Alarbury, §5; P. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §5; Mrs. Alarbury, §5; P. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §5; Mrs. Alarbury, §5; P. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §5; Mrs. Alarbury, §5; P. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §5; P. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §5; Mrs. Alarbury, §5; P. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §5; Mrs. Alarbury, §5; P. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §5; Mrs. Alarbury, §5; P. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §5; Mrs. Alarbury, §5; P. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §5; P. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §5; P. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §5; P. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §6; S. E. F. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §6; S. E. F. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §6; S. E. F. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §6; S. E. F. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §6; S. E. F. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §6; S. E. F. Yanes, §1; E. W. Hatchings, §6;	Bedferd, Cash,	1 00		30 40
sem year, \$1 St; for Rev. A. T. Hopkins, Manuelly Princed of Mindeau, N. W. Howell, Canabilly Princed of Mindeau, Corners, by Rev. T. Bair, Corners, by Rev. E. B. Explana. \$100 co. Corners, by Rev. E. B. Explana. \$100 co. New Rochalle, Simono Lester, Macaca St. Ch., N. Talbot, Demme St. Ch., Edward Field, Section St. Co., Edward Field, St. Ch., Mar. Boorman, \$300 co. Move Rochalle, Simono Lester, Macaca St. Ch., N. Talbot, Demme St. Ch., Edward Field, St. Ch., Mar. Boorman, \$300 co. Mover Rochalle, Simono Lester, Macaca St. Ch., Ch., Mar. Boorman, \$300 co. Mover Rochalle, Simono Lester, Marca St. Ch., Mar. Boorman, \$300 co. Mover St. Ch., Mar. Boorman, \$300 co. Mover St. Ch., Mar. Boorman, \$300 co. Mover St. Ch., Mar. Boorman, \$300 co. Mover St. Ch., Mar. Boorman, \$300 co. Mover St. Ch., Mar. Boorman, \$300 co. Mover St. Ch., Mar. Boorman, \$300 co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Mar. Boorman, \$300 co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Mar. Boorman, \$300 co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co. Mover St. Ch., Sp. D. Boorno, \$4 Co.	Buffalo, First Ch., bai of coll., \$5 4	<b>19</b> ,	Williams,	3 50
Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewell, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewley, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewley, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewley, Canadalgua, N. W. Hewley, Canadalgua, N. W.				E 00
Canability Franks of Mississon, Centraville, Greece Co., by Rev. T. Riskr. Circebratile, Greece Co., by Rev. T. Riskr. Circebratile, Greece Co., by Rev. T. Riskr. Circebratile, Franks Ch., by Rev. E. B. Taylor, Forst Ann. Rev. Sewman Revus. Livingsteaville, Franks Ch., by Rev. A. B. Walla, New Rockelle, Simeon Leeter, Mew. For City, vin.—  Miscacker St. Ch., N. Talbos, Danuel St. Ch., C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. S. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C. C. Royers, M. C.	kins,		Northville, H. S. Bradley, 29; others.	+ 00
Conterville, Freedo. Ch., by Rev. H. B. Taylor, Barnsham, Corners, by Rev. H. B. Taylor, Corners, by Rev. H. B. Taylor, Fort Ann, Rev. Bowman Brown, Livingsteaville, Freado. Ch., by Rev. A.  Naw Rochalle, Simont Lester, New-York City, vin.— Blaceker St. Ch., Nr. Talbot, Dome St. Ch. C. Rogren, Morrow St. Ch., C. Rogren, Morrow St. Ch., C. Rogren, Northann Y. C. C. E. Fennan, St. C. A. C. Rogren, Morrow St. Ch., L. R. Roorman, \$50, Nerrana Whita, to const. Kraline N., Whita a L. M., \$50, J. B. Shesheld, Signam Tenbrook Hophins a L. H., Sign Mrs. Actebray, \$51, L. Shesheld, Strans Tenbrook Hophins a L. H., Sign Mrs. Actebray, \$51, L. Shesheld, Strans (St. Ch., Mrs. V. W. E. Dodge, Min. & St. Ch., St. V. W. E. Dodge, Min. & St. Ch., Mrs. V. E. Dodge, Min. & St. Mrs. Pools, Mrs. A Famoutouf, \$51, F. Yatan, \$1; Mrs. Dodde, St. Ch., St. V. E. Dodge, Min. & St. Ch., Mrs. V. E. Dodge, Min. & St. Mrs. Pools, Mrs. Actebray, \$51, T. St. Mrs. Cornel, Mrs. Charles Starv, Min. & St. Mrs. Pools, Mrs. Actebray, \$51, T. St. Mrs. Cornel, Mrs. Charles Starv, Min. & St. Mrs. Pools, Mrs. A famoutouf, \$51, F. Yatan, \$1; Mrs. Cornel, Mrs. Charles Starv, Mrs.		:	\$1 50   by Rev. A. S. Wells,	3 50
Gireleville, Freab. Ch., by Rev. P. J. Barnham S. Ch. Carrier's Gorsers, by Rev. H. Rayler, Ford Ans. Rev. Bownan Brown, Livingsteaville, Freab. Ch., by Rev. J. So. Mar Rochelle, Simono Lester, New Ford City, via 1— Bacacher S. Ch., M. Talbot, Dames St. Ch., Edward Field, Mouve-Tock City, via 1— Bacacher S. Ch., M. Talbot, Dames St. Ch., Edward Field, Mouve-Tock City, via 1— Bacacher S. Ch., M. Talbot, Demons St. Ch., Edward Field, Mouve-Tock City, via 1— Bacacher St. Ch., Mrs. Boorman, 850; 0 Mouve-Tock City, via 1— Bacacher St. Ch., Mrs. Boorman, 850; 0 Mouve-Tock City, via 1— Bacacher St. Ch., Mrs. Boorman, 850; 0 Mouve-Tock City, via 1— Bacacher St. Ch., Mrs. Boorman, 850; 0 Mouve-Tock City, via 1— Bacacher St. Ch., Mrs. Boorman, 850; 0 Mouve-Tock City, via 1— Bacacher St. Ch., Mrs. Boorman, 850; 0 Mouve-Tock City, via 1— Bacacher, St. Ch., Mrs. Boorman, 850; 0 Mouve-Tock City, via 1— Bacacher, St. Ch., Mrs. Boorman, 850; 0 Mouve-Tock City, via 1— Bacacher, St. Ch., Mrs. Boorman, 850; 0 Mouve-Tock City, via 1— Bacacher, St. Ch., Mrs. Boorman, 850; 0 Mouve-Tock City, via 1— Bacacher, St. Ch., Mrs. Boorman, 850; 0 Mouve-Tock City, via 1— Bacacher, St. Ch., Mrs. Boorman, 850; 0 Mouve-Tock City, via 1— Bacacher, St. Ch., Mrs. Boorman, 850; 0 Mrs. A Bacacher, St. Ch., Mrs. Boorman, 850; 0 Mrs. A Bacacher, St. Ch., Mrs. Bacher, St. V. L. Stones, 85: 1. Backer, St. V. L. Stones, 85: 1. Backer, St. V. L. Stones, 85: 1. Backer, St. V. L. Stones, 85: 1. Backer, St. V. L. Stones, 85: 1. Backer, St. V. L. Stones, 85: 1. Backer, St. V. L. Stones, 85: 1. Backer, St. V. L. Stones, 85: 1. Backer, St. V. L. Stones, 85: 1. Backer, St. V. L. Stones, 85: 1. Backer, St. V. L. Stones, 85: 1. Backer, St. V. L. Stones, 85: 1. Backer, St. V. L. Stones, 85: 1. Backer, St. V. L. Stones, 85: 1. Backer, St. V. L. Stones, 85: 1. Backer, St. V. L. Stones, 85: 1. Backer, St. V. L. Stones, 85: 1. Backer, St. V. L. Stones, 85: 1. Backer, St. V. Stones, 85: 1. Backer, St. V. Stones, 85: 1. Backer, St. V. Stones, 85: 1. Backer, St. V. Stones,				22.40
Barnham, Currier's Corners, by Rev. H. B. Taylor, Fort Ann, Rev. Sowman Brown, Livingstownile, French Ch., by Rev. L. Bonnes, Mo		I.	Mesmetan,	
Fort Ann, Rev. Bowman Brown, L. Livingsteaville, French Ch. by Rev. J. Mones, New Rochelle, Simeon Lester, New Rochelle, Simeon Lester, See Ch., N. Talbot, Domes St. Ch., Edward Finid, Sourcer St. Ch., Edward Finid, See Ch., See Congres, See Ch., C. A. Goyma, Morrer St. Ch., Edward Finid, See Ch., See Congres, See Ch., C. A. Goyma, See Ch., See Congres, See Ch., Edward Finid, See Ch., Se		7 75		
Livingsteaville, Preab. Ch., by Rev. J. Messer Cort City, vin :— Bisecker St. Ch., Everage Field, Bounts St. Ch., Charles, E. Ch., K. Rogers, When a L. M., 359; Mr. Roberts, Miles Sissan Tesbrook Hopkins a L. M., S91; Mr. Atterbord, to scout. Miles Sissan Tesbrook Hopkins a L. M., S91; Mr. Atterbord, to scout. Miles Sissan Tesbrook Hopkins a L. M., S91; Mr. Atterbord, to scout. Miles Sissan Tesbrook Hopkins a L. M., S91; Mr. Atterbord, to scout. Miles Sissan Tesbrook Hopkins a L. M., S91; Mr. Atterbord, to St. C. S. Benacos, St. John Wiley, S5; L. F. Worth, S9; D. McHisrtin, S1; C. S. Benacos, S1; John Wiley, S5; C. E. Fistraco, S1; Ch., Charles Start, Sixth St. Ch. Mrs. W. E. Dodge, S10; Mrt. Armstrong, S5; P. Yana, S1; E. W. Hitchings, S1; Mrs. Tomp- kins, S1; Mrs. Socth, S1, Spring St. Ch., bt. L. Fatton, Ser. J. C. B. Cheever, avails of two loss tures at the Tabarnacia, A Fonnal Friend, Perryaburgh, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Gelasker, Frash Cb., by Rev. J. Gils, Simithfield, Ch. and Cong, by Rev. W. J. Milmilgron and Jay, by Rev. L. Hanles, Mrdalson, Lades, by Mrs. S. W. Arm, Lewie Lyman, Chihon, States Island, a. L. M., Nowerk, David Hyees, to conest. Hr. Lewie Lyman, Chihon, States Island, a. L. M., Nowerk, David Hyees, to conest. Hr. Lewie Lyman, Chihon, States Island, a. L. M., Nowerk, David Hyees, to conest. Hr. Lewie Lyman, Chihon, States Island, a. L. M., Nowerk, David Hyees, to conest. Hr. Lewie Lyman, Chihon, States Island, a. L. M., Control Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc, by Rev. J. P. Hills, Station, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Mourat Leph and Winchester, by Rev. J. P. Hill, to const. Rev. B. H. Ash Condition, by Rev. M. B. Bay, Milmilgron, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Milmilgron, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Milmilgron, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Milmilgron, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Milmilgron, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Milmilgron, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Milmilgron, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Milmilgron, by Rev. J. G. Rries, Fort Gibbou, Col. G. Lossais, Fort Gibbou, Col. G. Lossais, Fort Gibbou, Col. G. Lossais, Fort Gibbou, Col. G. Lossais, Fort Gibbou, Col.			Hartford, by Mev. M. Geylord,	4 00
Mones, New Ecohelle, Simeon Lester, New Ecohelle, Simeon Lester, New Ecohelle, Simeon Lester, New Ecohelle, Simeon Lester, New Ecohelle, Simeon Lester, New Ecohelle, Simeon Ecohelle, Simeon Lester, St. Ch., Edward Frisid, South Miles, Ch., St. Ch., Edward Frisid, St. Ch., Edward Frisid, St. Ch., Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Edward Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Edward Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Edward Edward Edward Edward Enals, St. Ch., Edward Ed				400 32
New-Tork City, vin i— Blacacker St. Ch., Edward Field, Domes St. Ch., Edward Field, Morrano White, to count. Erskine N. White a L. M., \$30; J. B. Sheffield, \$111; E. H. Blatchford, to count. Blass Busan Teshrook Hopkins a L. M., \$30; Mrn. Atterbroy, \$5; J. J. F. Worth, \$9; D. McHiertin, \$3; C. S. Benace, \$5; John Wiley, \$5; C. E. Fierson, \$5; J. A. Baher, \$3; W. L. Stinch St. Ch., Mrn. W. E. Dodge, \$10; Mrt. Armstrong, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; Mrn. Tempton, kins, \$1; Mrs. Hooth, \$1, Syring St. Ch., by L. Fatton, Tabersacia Cong. Ch., B. M. Wilson, Bunday School No. 29 Bunday School No. 29 Bunday School No. 20 Randolph, by do. Bard Harbor, Mrs. M. T. Billa, Belanker, Fresh. Ch., by Rev. L. Gile, Bincharville, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. R. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. R. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. R. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. R. Taylor, Randolph, by Rev. R		** **	I CORNING, Trees	Week,
Blascher St. Ch., Edward Flaid, Bourton St. Ch., Carvard Flaid, Bourton St. Ch., Chrin. Boorman, 850; Norman White, to const. Erakine N. White a L. M., \$25; J. B. Sheffield, \$11; E. H. Blatchford, to const. Erakine N. White a L. M., \$25; J. J. F. Worth, \$21; D. B. Blatchford, to const. Elliss Busan Teshrook Hopkins a L. M., \$30; Mirs. Atlarbury, \$5; L. J. F. Worth, \$21; D. B. Blatchford, to const. Elliss Busans Teshrook Blam Flaid, \$31; C. E. Benaco, \$5; John Wiley, \$5; C. Z. Fierron, \$5; L. S. Baber, \$3, VI. Ellister, \$5; C. R., Charbe Starr, Busta St. Ch., Charbe Starr, Busta St. Ch., Charbe Starr, Busta St. Ch., Charbe Starr, Strong St. Ch., by St. Ch. St. A. Fastoron, \$5; F. Yatan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$5; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothiags, \$2; I. Stan, \$1; E. W. Histothia		The paper	<u> </u>	
Bernton St. Ch., C. Rogers, Merron St. Ch., Mrs. Boorman, 255; Norman White, to coast Erskins N. White a L. M., 230; J. B. Sheffield, 250; E. H. Blatchford, to coast Miss Susan Teabrook Hopkins a L. M., 250; Mrs. Atterbury, 25; J. T. Worth, 26; D. McLinstin, 25; U. L. Stone, 25; T. Farmelee, 25, Paers St. Ch., Charles Start, Sirik St. Oh., Mrs. W. E. Dodge, 210; Mrs. Arastrong, 25; P. Yatson, Telernacia Cong. Ch., B. M. Wilson, Banday School No. 26, Barv. G. B. Chewere, valie of twe locutors at the Tabarpacie, A Fonnie Friend, Perryaburgh, by Rev. E. Taylor, Bandalph, by Gestakte, Freak Ch., by Rev. L. Gile, Sincikalville, by Rev. E. Taylor, Bandalph, by Gestakte, Freak Ch., by Rev. L. Haniey, Troy, Eliphnict Wickes, Westfield, by Rev. T. E. Hopkine, Wilmington and Jay, by Rev. L. Manie, a L. M., Elizabethiows, Mrs. M. T. Bills, Madicon, Lades, by Mrs. S. W. Arms, Newark, David Hayes, to const. Mrs. Lewis Lyman, Chiron, States Island, a L. M., Courted Ch., Sab. Sch. Assoc, by Miss Ogden, Ormage, 26 Ch., for freight.  ARKARSAS— Fort Gibson, Col. G. Loosale, TENNESSEE— Gallatin, T. A. Baker, Gilliain, T. A. Baker, Olitica, Freight, Rev. Marcons Hicks ecknowledges the pessige of the Messach, 200 00  250 Shard St. Oh., Charles Start, St. Ch., Gestakte, 61; Spring St. Ch., St. M. Wilson, Spring St. Ch., bot Col., 16, 20 Spring St. Ch., bot Chirach, 21 Spring St. Ch., bot Ch., 10 Spring St. Ch., bot Chesses, 21 Spring St. Ch., bot Charles, 21 Spring St. Ch., both Ch., 20 Spring St. Ch., both Ch., 20 Spring St. Ch., both Ch., 20 Spring St. Ch., both Ch., 20 Spring St. Ch., both Ch., 20 Spring St. Ch., both Ch., 20 Spring St. Ch., both Ch., 20 Spring St. Ch., both Ch., 20 Spring St. Ch., both Ch., 20 Spring St. Ch., both Ch., 20 Spring St. Ch., both Ch., 20 Spring St. Ch., both Ch., 20 Spring St. Ch., both Ch., 20 Spring St. Ch., both Ch., 20 Spring St. Ch., both Ch., 20 Spring St. Ch., both Ch., 20 Spring St. Ch., both Ch., 20 Spring St. Ch., both Ch., 20 Spring St. Ch., both Ch., 20 Spring St. Ch., both Ch., 20 Sprin	Bleecker St. Ch., N. Talbot,	300 40		ille jak
Merver St. Ch., Mrs. Boorman, \$55; Nerrinan Within to const. Earling St. Ch. Britan Wilson, St. C. S. Bonason, \$5; John Wilson, \$5; J. F. Worth, \$9; D. McHiartin, \$5; C. E. Fierrou, \$5; A. B. Baher, \$5; W. L. Stone, \$5; T. Fraveloe, \$5. C. E. Fierrou, \$5; A. B. Baher, \$5; W. L. Stone, \$5; T. Fraveloe, \$5. C. E. Fierrou, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Histchings, \$1; M. Y. Benthind, \$1; M. P. Benthind, \$1; M. P. Benthind, \$1; M. P. Benthind, \$1; M. P. Benthind, \$1; M. P. Benthind, \$1; M. P. Benthind, \$1; M. P. Benthind, \$1; M. P. Benthind, \$1; M. P. Benthind, \$1; M. P. Benthind, \$1; M. P. Benthind, \$1; M. P. Benthind, \$1; M. P. Benthind, \$1; M. P. Benthind, \$1; M. P. Benthind, \$2; M. P. Benthind, \$2; M. P. Benthind,			0	-
Normana White, to count Ershino N. White a L. M., 301; J. B. Heffeld, 301; E. H. Blatchford, to count Mine Susan Teabrook Hophins on L. M., 530; Mrs. Atterbury, 55; J. F. Worth, 50; D. McLarita, 52; J. F. Worth, 50; D. McLarita, 52; J. F. Worth, 50; D. McLarita, 52; J. F. Worth, 50; D. McLarita, 52; J. F. W. L. Stone, 55; T. Farmelce, 55, Fasta St. Ok., Charles Start, Sirl A. St. Ok., Mrs. W. E. Dodge, 510; Mrs. Armstrong, 55; P. Yater, 51; E. W. Hutchings, 55; Hrs. Tomptins, 51; Mrs. Booth, 51, Spring St. Ok., by L. Patton, Tabernacia Cong. Ch., B. M. Wilson, 58, Bunday School No. 20, Banday School No. 20, Farmable Friend, F. R. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St	Mercer St. Ch., Mrs. Boorman, M.	in, 5 40	Wpringueld, Ill., 34 Freeb. Ch.	27 00
\$10; E. H. Blaichford, to const. Mics. Suns. Teahroot Hopkins n. L. E., \$20; Mrs. Attarbury, \$5; J. F. Worth, \$9; D. McMartin, \$1; C. E. Pierson, \$5; A. B. Baher, \$5; W. L. Stone, \$5; T. Permelos, \$5. A. B. Baher, \$5; W. L. Stone, \$5; T. Permelos, \$5. A. Mrs. W. E. Dodge, \$10; Mrs. Armstrong, \$5; F. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; Mrs. Tompkins, \$1; Mrs. Booth, \$1, \$9rem January 13th to February 23th, 13td, Res. J. Afterva, Secretary. Allen, by Rev. L. Brewster, \$25, 50 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and	Norman White, to coust. Erskins	N		
Susin Teabrook Hophias a L. M., Soy, Mrs. Attarbury, 85; J. F., Worth, 80; D. McMartin, 83; C. S. Reason, 83; John Wiley, 85; C. E. Pierson, 85; A. S. Baher, 83; W. L. Stone, 85; T. Parmelos, 85.  Pearl St. C.A., Charles Start, 82, G. S., Shirl St. C. Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Mrs. Booth, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 81, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Start, 91, Charles Sta	White a L. M., \$30; J. B. Sheffe	ld,		Hipt of
\$30; Mrs. Attarbury, \$5; J. F. Worth, \$90; D. McMisrtin, \$5); C. S. Benson, \$51 John Wiley, \$5; C. S. Fierson, \$51; J. S. Baher, \$51; W. L. Stone, \$5; T. Parmeloe, \$5.  Pearl St. Ch., Charke Start, Sirth St. Ch., Mrs. W. E. Dodge, \$10; Mrs. Armstrong, \$5; P. Yana, \$1; E. W. Hatchlegg, \$5] Mrs. Tomptin, \$1; Mrs. Booth, \$1; Mrs. Booth, \$1, S. Ch., by L. Patton, Teberracia Cong. Ch., D. Patton, Teberracia Cong. Ch., D. M. Wilson, Bunday School No. 20, Banday School No. 20, Banday School No. 20, Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Sag Harbor, Mrs. Charies Sleight, Setantes, Prach. Ch., by Rev. I. Taylor, Smithfield, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. J. Belley, Westfield, by Rev. F. Taylor, Smithfield, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. W. J. Melleni, Troy, Eliphalet Wickes, Westfield, by Rev. T. M. Hopkina, Wilmington and Jay, by Rev. I. Mesley, New-Ishdow, Mrs. R. W. Arms, Lawie Lyman, Chibon, Station, by Rev. M. Holman, \$100 Const. Rev. Level Lyman, Chibon, Staten Liland, a. L. M., Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Miss Ogden, Ormane, 3d Ch., for freight.  ARKARSAE.  Fort Gibou, Col. G. Lossis, Tr. N. Hopwell, Mrs. Hannah Pratt, in part, to const. Rev. J. P. Hulls, INDIANA  British St. Ch., by Rev. M. Holman, \$100 Const. Rev. B. Williams, \$200 Const. Rev. B. Williams, \$200 Const. Rev. B. Williams, \$200 Const. Rev. B. Williams, \$200 Const. Rev. B. H. Ashman's Station, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Month Logh and Wilmington, by Rev. C. A. Hyyt, Garland, T. A. Baher, Ollio, Fan. Saw, Sc., \$5; others, \$3 48, Little Valley, by Rev. M. Holman, \$200 Const. Rev. B. Williams, \$200 Const. Rev. B. Williams, \$200 Const. Rev. B. Williams, \$200 Const. Rev. B. Williams, \$200 Const. Rev. B. Williams, \$200 Const. Rev. B. Williams, \$200 Const. Rev. B. Williams, \$200 Const. Rev. B. Williams, \$200 Const. Rev. B. Williams, \$200 Const. Rev. B. Williams, \$200 Const. Rev. B. Williams, \$200 Const. Rev. B. Williams, \$200 Const. Rev. B. Williams, \$200 Const. Rev. B. Williams, \$200 Const. Rev. B. Williams, \$200 Const. Rev. B. Williams, \$200 Const. Rev. B. Williams,	Susan Tembrook Hooking a L.	K.	<b>T</b>	90.00
Worth, W. J. D. McHartin, S.; C. E. Beason, S.; John Wiley, S.; C. E. Fierson, S.; A. B. Baher, S.; W. L. Stone, E.; T. Farmwice, S.; Mrs. Armstrong, S.; P. Yatan, Si; E. W. Hutchings, S.; Mrs. Tomphina, St. Ch., Mrs. Tomphina, St. Mrs. Booth, S.; Sprong St. Ch., by L. Patton, Tebernacic Cong. Ch., B. M. Wilson, Banday School No. 26. Parrysburgh, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by G. Sag Harbor, Mrs. Clarises Beight, Seinthsfield, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. W. J. Bellemil Troy, Eliphinia Wickes, Wilmington and Jay, by Rev. L. Mealey, Rimbfield, Jamas C. Baldwin, Lawis Lyman, Claron, Lawis Lyman, Claron, Lawis Lyman, Claron, Seinthsfield. Perrysburgh, by Rev. L. Mealey, Rimbfield, Jamas C. Baldwin, Lawis Lyman, Claron, Seinthsfield. Rimbfield. Ri	\$30; Mrs. Atlerbury, \$5; J.	F.		
Fierson, S.; A. S. Baher, S.; W. L. Stone, E.; T. Parweloe, S.; Paard St. Ch., Charles Starr, Sirth St. Ch., Mrs. W. E. Dodge, \$10; Mrt. Arnstrong, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; P. Yatas, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; Mrs. Tombehald, \$2; Wrs. Books, \$1; Wrs. Books, \$1; Wrs. Books, \$1; Wrs. Books, \$1; Wrs. Books, \$1; Wrs. Annabel, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. L. Chaple, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. L. Brewster, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. L. Brewster, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. L. Brewster, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. L. Brewster, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. L. Brewster, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. L. Brewster, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. L. Brewster, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. L. Brewster, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. L. Brewster, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. L. Brewster, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. L. Brewster, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. L. Brewster, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. L. Brewster, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. L. Chaple, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. L. Chaple, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. L. Brewster, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. L. Chaple, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. L. Chaple, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. L. Chaple, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. A. Holines, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. A. Holines, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Rev. A. Holines, \$25; 00; Alabondy P. Re	Worth, 10; D. McHartin, 23; C.	5.	Peorin, Ill., Mr. Smith, \$1 ; Mrs. Pettingell,	
Stone, S.; T. Farmelos, S.  Paral St. Ch., Charles Start, Sirth St. Ch. Mrs. W. E. Dodge, \$10; Mrs. Arnstrong, \$5; P. Yata, \$1; E. W. Hutchings, \$5; Mrs. Tomp- kins, \$1; Mrs. Booth, \$1.  Syring St. Ch., by L. Fatton, Sanday School No. 25, Bev. G. B. Cheever, avails of twe lea- tures at the Thornacle, A Fencele Friend, Perrysburgh, by Rev. E. Taylor, Sag Harbor, Mrs. Claries Sleight, Setanker, Presh. Ch., by Rev. I. Glie, Sincklaville, by Rev. E. Taylor, SmithScid, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. W. J.  Millereni, Troy, Ethphalat Wickes, Wilmington and Jay, by Rev. I. Misaley, NEW-JERSEY.— Sloomsteld, James C. Saldwin, Eligabethtows, Mrs. M. T. Mills, Madkoon, Ledne, by Mrs. S. W. Arms, Newstk, David Hayes, to const. Mrs. Lewis Lyman, Clirton, Staten Island, a L. M.  Central Ch., Sab. Sch. Assoc., by Miss Ogdes, Orrango, 3d Ch., for freight.  ARKANSAB.— Fort Giboou, Col. G. Lossile, Fort Giboou, Col. G. Lossile, Fort Giboou, Col. G. Lossile, TENNESSEE.— Gallatin, T. A. Saker, OBHO— Bethel and Wilchington, by Rev. W. E. Bay, Graham's Station, by Rev. W. E. Bay, Mount Logh and Wilchester, by Rev. J. P. Bills, INDIANA.—  Bread of the Mostern Agency at Ganeva, N. Z. J. P. Mills, Stone, St. Ch., by Rev. E. Dodge, \$10; the Mostern Agency at Ganeva, N. Z. J. P. Mills, Stone, St. Ch., by Rev. E. Dodge, \$10; the Mostern Agency at Ganeva, N. Z. J. P. Mills, Sanday School No. 26, A. Misray, Secretary, J. P. Mills, Sanday School No. 26, A. J. Misray, Secretary, J. P. Mills, J. Misray, Secretary, J. P. Mills, J. Misray, Secretary, J. P. Misray, School No. 26, A. Misray, Secretary, J. P. Misray, School No. 26, A. Misray, Secretary, J. P. Misray, School No. 26, A. Misray, Secretary, J. P. Misray, School No. 26, A. Misray, Secretary, J. P. Misray, School No. 26, A. Misray, Secretary, J. P. Misray, School No. 26, A. Misray, Secretary, J. P. Misray, School No. 26, A. Misray, Secretary, J. P. Misray, School No. 26, A. Misray, Secretary, J. P. Misray, School No. 26, A. Misray, Secretary, J. P. Misray, School, School, J. Misray, J. P. Misray	Pierson, 25: A. S. Baher, 23: W.	L		3 00
Sirch St. Oh., Mrs. W. E. Dodge, \$10; Mrs. Armstrong, \$5; P. Yates, \$1; E. W. Hatchings, \$5; Hrs. Tomphins, \$1; Mrs. Ecoth, \$1, Spring St. Oh., by L. Patton, Tabersacia Ceng. Ch., B. M. Wissen, Bunday School No. 26, Rev. G. B. Cheever, avails of twe lectures at the Tabersacie, A Fomale Friend, Perrysburgh, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by G. Bastaker, Preab. Ch., by Rev. L. Gile, Binchairville, by Rav. E. Taylor, Smithfield, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. U. J. Binchairville, by Rav. E. Taylor, Smithfield, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. W. J. Mallurdi Troy, Eliphinit Wickes, Westfield, by Rav. T. M. Hopkins, Wilesington and Jay, by Rev. L. Manley, New-L. ERSEY— Bloomfield, James C. Baldwin, Lawie Lyman, Chibon, String Island, a L. M., Centreville, by Rev. M. Holmas, Billicottville, Rev. M. Holmas, Billicottville, Rev. M. Holmas, Billicottville, Rev. M. Holmas, Boomseld, James C. Baldwin, Lawie Lyman, Chibon, String Island, a L. M., Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoco, by Miss Ogden, Ormang, 3d Ch., for freight.  ARKANSAS— Gallatia, T. A. Baher, Gillotto, Sab, Sch. Assoco, by Miss Ogden, TENNESSEE— Gallatia, T. A. Baher, Gillotto, Sab, Sch. Assoco, by Miss Ogden, J. P. Hills, INDIANA— Leve to Plearney, 2004, 125, 00  J. A. Murray, Sacretary, Alden, by Rev. L. Chapla, Alice, by Rev. L. Bewester, 25 00  Anders, by Rev. L. Bewester, 25 00  Alleno, by Rev. L. Bewester, 25 00  Alleno, by Rev. L. Bewester, 25 00  Alleno, by Rev. L. Bewester, 25 00  Betavia, a friend, Beties, by Rev. L. Chaples, Beties, by Rev. L. Lillende, Beties, by Rev. L. Lillende, Beties, by Rev. A. Lill, Betavia, a friend, Beties, by Rev. L. Chaples, Ch., to const. Rev. Billing, Mrs. A. S. Holt, Tream, 72 30  6 40  Cludy a friend, in full, to const. Rev. Beobe a L. M., Genevo, Freeb. Ch., Fem. Mis. Sec. Beobe a L. M., Genevo, Freeb. Ch., Pem. Mis. Sec. Betavia, a friend, Betavia, a friend, Betavia, a friend, Betavia, a friend, Betavia, a friend, Betavia, a friend, Betavia, a friend, Betavia, a friend, Betavia, a friend, Betavia, a friend, Betavia, a friend, Betavia, pr	Stone, \$5 ; T. Parmelee, \$5,	145 00	Passints of the Western Agency at Comme	N .
Mrs. Armstrong, §5; P. Yatas, §1; E. W. Hatchiaga, §5; Era. Tomphina, §1; Mrs. Booch, §1, Spring St. Ch., by L. Patton, Spring St. Ch., by L. Patton, Tabersacid Ceng. Ch., B. M. Wilsen, Bunday School No. 26, B. Cheever, availe of twe leatures at the Tabarsacid, J. Ceng. Ch., B. M. Wilsen, A. Female Friend, Perrysburgh, by Rev. E. Taylor, Bandolph, by do. Sag Harbor, Mrs. Clarises Bleight, Seinsket, Prash. Ch., by Rev. L. Glie, Sinchairville, by Rev. E. Taylor, Bandolph, by Spring St. Central Ch., p. Spring St. Central Ch., p. Spring St. Central Ch., p. Spring St. Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Lewis Lyman, Clifton, States Island, a. L. M., Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Missa Ogden, Central Ch., Sab, S			from January 18th to February 20th, 18th	A. Ren.
E. W. Hutchings, \$5; Mr. Tomphins, \$2; Mr. Sooth, \$1. Spreag St. Ch., by L. Patton, Tabernacid Cong. Ch., B. M. Wilson, Bunday School No. 26, Rev. G. B. Cheever, avails of twe lectures at the Tabernacid, Parryaburgh, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by do. Sag Harbor, Mr. Clariese Bleight, Betanker, Freab. Ch., by Rev. J. Glie, Binchairville, by Rev. E. Taylor, Smithfield, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. W. J. Millen, by Rev. E. Taylor, Betanker, Freab. Ch., by Rev. J. G. Bries, W. J. Millen, by Rev. L. Hills, Binchairville, by Rev. E. Taylor, Smithfield, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. W. J. Millen, by Rev. B. Sturges, C. So. Smithfield, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. W. J. Millen, by Rev. B. Sturges, C. So. Smithfield, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. W. J. Millen, by Rev. B. Holmes, So. So. Smithfield, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. W. J. Millen, by Rev. L. Binder, C. Scholle, by Rev. L. Manley, So. So. Smithfield, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. W. J. Millen, by Rev. B. Holmes, So. So. Smithfield, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. W. J. Millen, by Rev. L. Break. Scholt, Trean, So. Smithfield, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. W. J. Millen, by Rev. L. Break. Scholt, by Rev. L. Break. Scholt, by Rev. L. Holmes, So. So. Scholt Scholle, by Rev. L. Millen, by Rev. L. Break. Scholt, Trean, Scholt, by Rev. B. Holmes, So. So. Scholt Scholle, by Rev. B. Holmes, So. Scholt Scholle, by Rev. B. Holmes, So. Scholt Scholle, by Rev. M. Holmes, So. So. Scholt Scholle, by Rev. M. Holmes, So. So. Scholt Scholle, by Rev. M. Holmes, So. So. Scholt Scholle, by Rev. M. Holmes, So. So. Scholt Scholle, by Rev. M. Holmes, So. So. Scholt Scholle, by Rev. M. Holmes, So. So. Scholt Scholle, by Rev. M. Holmes, So. So. Scholt Scholle, by Rev. M. Holmes, So. So. Scholt Scholle, by Rev. M. Holmes, So. So. Scholt Scholle, by Rev. M. Holmes, So. So. Scholt Scholle, by Rev. M. Holmes, So. So. Scholt Scholle, by Rev. M. Holmes, So. Scholt Scholle, Ber. M. Holmes, So. So. Scholt Scholle, by Rev. M. Holmes, So. So. Scholt Scholle, by Rev. M. Holmes, So. So. Scholt Scholle, by Rev. M. Holmes, So. So. Scholt Scholle, by Rev			J. A. Murray, Secretary,	.,
Spreng St. Ch., by L. Paiton, Tabernacid Ceng. Ch., B. M. Wilson, Bunday School No. 26, Rev. G. B. Cheever, avails of twe lectures at the Tabernacie, A Fonnele Friend, Perryaburgh, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by do. Sag Harbor, Mrs. Clariese Sleight, Scianket, Preab, Ch., by Rev. M. Glie, Sinchifedd, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. W. J. Mallani, Troy, Eliphalet Wickes, Westfeld, by Rev. T. M. Hopkina, Wilselagton and Jay, by Rev. L. Mentey, Bloomfield, James C. Baldwin, Elizabethtows, Mrs. M. T. Mills, Maduson, Ladies, by Mrs. S. W. Arms, Nawerk, David Hayes, to const. Mrs. Lewis Lyman, Clifton, States Island, a L. M., Central Ch., Sab. Sch. Assoco, by Miss Ogden, Orange, 3d Ch., for freight. ARKANSE— Fort Gibson, Col. G. Lossils, TENNESSEE— Gallstin, T. A. Baker, OBIO—  Bothel and Wilmington, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Mount Legh and Winchester, by Rev. J. P. Hills, INDIANA— Livonia, by Rev. M. Robinson, Owego, Rev. J. M. Saddo, Pleasast Ridge, by Rev. J. G. Bries, Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Rev. M. Holmes, 25 00 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75, 19 75 Pretamburgh, Scholars, 613 75 Pretamburgh, Sch	E. W. Hutchings, \$5; Mrs. Ton	p-		
Televracele Cong. Ch., B. M. Wilson, Bunday School No. 20, Rev. G. B. Cheever, availe of two log-tures at the Tabarnacle, A Fonnie Friend, Sondolph, by do. Sag Harbor, Mrs. Clarises Sleight, Betanite, Fresh. Ch., by Rev. E. Taylor, Smithfield, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. M. dile. Sinclairville, by Rev. E. Taylor, Smithfield, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. W. J. Mallerti. Troy, Eliphinlet Wickes, Wilson and Jay, by Rev. L. Masley, NEW-JERSEY.— Bloomfold, James C. Baldwin, Elizabethtown, Mrs. M. T. Bills, Salkon, Ladres, by Mrs. S. W. Arms, Newerk, David Hayes, to const. Mrs. Lewis Lyman, Chihon, States Lind, Centreville, Rev. M. Holmes, \$10; Coll. in part, 22, and 12, and 13, and 14, to const. Rev. — Rev. and 15, a				
Rev. G. B. Cheever, wails of twe leaves at the Tabernacle, A Female Friend, Parryaburgh, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by do. Sag Harbor, Mrs. Clarises Sleight, Setanket, Prash. Ch., by Rev. A Glie, Sinclaterille, by Rev. E. Taylor, Sinclaterille, by Rev. E. Taylor, Sinclaterille, by Rev. E. Taylor, Sinclaterille, by Rev. E. Taylor, Sinclaterille, by Rev. E. Taylor, Sinclaterille, by Rev. E. Taylor, Sinclaterille, by Rev. E. Taylor, Sinclaterille, by Rev. E. Taylor, Sinclaterille, by Rev. E. Taylor, Sinclaterille, by Rev. E. Taylor, Sinclaterille, by Rev. E. Taylor, Sinclaterille, by Rev. E. Taylor, Sinclaterille, by Rev. E. Taylor, Sinclaterille, by Rev. E. Taylor, Sinclaterille, by Rev. E. Taylor, Sinclaterille, by Rev. E. Taylor, Sinclaterille, by Rev. E. Holm. See, Taylor, Sinclaterille, by Rev. S. Sturges, Clyde, a friend, in full, to const. Rev. Elicotivilie, Rev. M. Holma, \$10 00 Elizabethows, Mrs. M. T. Bills, Madison, Ladies, by Mrs. S. W. Arms, Newerk, David Hayes, to const. Mrs. Lewis Lyman, Chihos, Status Island, a L. M., Centreville, by Rev. M. Holma, \$10 00 Elizabethows, Mrs. Mrs. S. W. Arms, Newerk, David Hayes, to const. Mrs. Lewis Lyman, Chihos, Status Island, a L. M., Centreville, by Rev. M. Holma, \$10 00 Eag 4 const. Mrs. Lewis Lyman, Chihos, Status Island, a L. M., Centreville, by Rev. M. Holma, \$10 00 Eag 4 const. Mrs. Elizabethows, Mrs. Mrs. Elizabethows, Mrs. Mrs. Elizabethows, Mrs. Mrs. Eag. Franklinville, by Rev. M. Holma, \$10 00 Eag 4 const. Mrs. Elizabethows, Mrs. Mrs. Eag. Franklinville, by Rev. M. Holma, \$10 00 Eag 4 const. Mrs. Eag. Franklinville, by Rev. M. Holma, \$10 00 Eag 4 const. Mrs. Eag. Franklinville, by Rev. M. Holma, \$10 00 Eag. Franklinville, by Rev. M. Holma, \$10 00 Eag. Franklinville, by Rev. M. Holma, \$10 00 Eag. Franklinville, by Rev. M. Holma, \$10 00 Eag. Franklinville, by Rev. M. Holma, \$10 00 Eag. Franklinville, by Rev. M. Holma, \$10 00 Eag. Franklinville, by Rev. M. Holma, \$10 00 Eag. Franklinville, by Rev. M. Holma, \$10 00 Eag. Franklinville, by Rev. M. Holma, \$1	Tabernacis Cong. Ch., B. M. Wilse		Angelica, second quarterly payment, Indias,	1 -1
A Female Friend, A Female Friend, Perrysburgh, by Rev. E. Taylor, Randolph, by Sag Harbor, Mrs. Clarises Shelght, Seitsnket, Prach. Ch., by Rev. J. Glise, Sinclairville, by Rev. E. Taylor, SmithSaid, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. W. J. Welliami Troy, Eliphnict Wickes, Wilmington and Jay, by Rev. L. Mantey, NEW-JERGEY— Bloomfield, James C. Saldwin, Lightschttown, Mrs. M. T. Mills, Madison, Ladres, by Mrs. S. W. Arms, Newark, David Hayes, to const. Mrs. Lewis Lyman, Chifton, States Island, a L. M., Central Ch., Sab. Sch. Assoc., by Miss Ogden, Orange, 3d Ch., for freight. A Female Friend, Black Rock, by A. Caltendar, Ch., to const. Rev. Lether H. Angler a L. M., Centreville, by Rev. S. Sturges, Clyde, a friend, in fall, to const. Rev. September 1, 100 September 1, 200 Clyde, a friend, in fall, to const. Rev. September 2, 100 September 1, 200 Clyde, a friend, in fall, to const. Rev. September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 3, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 September 2, 100 Sept			Ashford, by Rev. Mend Holmes,	
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Randolph, by Sag Harbor, Mrs. Clarises Sleight, Setanket, Presh. Ch., by Rev. J. Glie, Sinclairville, by Rev. E. Taylor, Smithfield, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. W. J.  Matterni Troy, Eliphalet Wickes, Westfield, by Rev. T. M. Hopkina, Wilmington and Jay, by Rev. L Menies, NEW-JERSEY— Boomfield, Jamma C. Baldwin, Elipabethtown, Mrs. M. T. Milla, Lawis Lyman, Chiton, Staten Island, a L. M., Central Ch., Sab. Sch. Assoc, by Miss Ogden, Ormage, Mc Ch., for freight.  ARKARSAS— Fort Gibsou, Col. G. Lossila, TENNESSEE— Gallatia, T. A. Saker, Graham's Station, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Mount Legh and Wilnehester, by Rev. J. P. Hilla, INDIANA— Livonia, by Rev. M. Robinson, Oewege, Rev. J. R. Sold, Ploaseat Ridge, by Rev. J. G. Brice,  Sag Harbor, Mrs. Clarises Sleight, Ch., to coast. Rev. Lether E. Angler Ch., to coast. Rev. Lether E. Angler Ch., to coast. Rev. Lether E. Angler Ch., to coast. Rev. Lether E. Angler Ch., to coast. Rev. Lether E. Angler Ch., to coast. Rev. Lether E. Angler Ch., to coast. Rev. Lether E. Angler Ch., to coast. Rev. Lether E. Angler Ch., to coast. Rev. Lether E. Angler Ch., to coast. Rev. Lether E. Angler Ch., to coast. Rev. Lether E. Angler Ch., to coast. Rev. Lether E. Angler Ch., to coast. Rev. Lether E. Angler Ch., to coast. Rev. Lether E. Angler Ch., to coast. Rev. Biturga, Story, a friend, in full, to coast. Rev. Beebe e L. M., Franklinville, by Rev. M. Holmas, Franklinville, by Rev. M. Holmas, Franklinville, by Rev. M. Holmas, Southern, 19 00 Franklinville, by Rev. M. Holmas, Franklinville, by Rev. M. Holmas, Franklinville, by Rev. M. Holmas, Southern, 19 00 Great Valley, by Rev. M. Holmas, Boomet, Rev. John Wood, L. M. 316; others, 33 48, Hummondaport, Coll. Ed. 50 5; Beerv. Ange. Southern, 33 48, Hopwell, Mrs. Holmas, Heston, in full, to coast. Rev. S. Holman a. L. M., Hopwell, Mrs. Holmas, Heston, in full, to coast. Rev. S. Heston, a full, by Rev. M. Holmas, Southern, 19 00 Great Valley, by Rev. M. Holmas, Southern, 19 00 Great Valley, by Rev. M. Holmas, Southern, 33 48, Hummondaport, Coll. Ed.	A Female Friend,		Black Rock, by A. Callendar,	6 63
Sag Harbor, Mrs. Clariese Bleight, Sinclairville, by Rev. E. Taylor, Smithfield, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. W. J.  Matlanti Troy, Eliphniet Wickee, Westfield, by Rev. T. M. Hopkine, Wilselagton and Jay, by Rev. I. Mentey, Ribomfield, James C. Baldwin, Elizabethtown, Mrs. M. T. Mills, Madison, Ladres, by Mrs. S. W. Arms, Newerk, David Hayes, to const. Mrs. Lewis Lyman, Clifton, States Island, a L. M., Central Ch., Sab, Sch. Assoc., by Miss Ogden, Orange, 3d Ch., for freight ARRANSAS— Fort Gibsou, Col. G. Lossis, TENNESSEE— Gallatin, T. A. Baker, ORIO— Bethol and Wilmington, by Rev. C. A. Hoyt, Graham's Station, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Mount Legh and Winchester, by Rev. Livonia, by Rev. M. Robinson, Orwege, Rev. J. M. Badd, Pleaseant Ridge, by Rev. J. G. Bries,  Sounds Sincles, Ch., by Rev. M. Holmes, Sounds Sincles, Station, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Mount Legh and Winchester, by Rev. Livonia, by Rev. M. Robinson, Ouwege, Rev. J. M. Badd, Pleaseant Ridge, by Rev. J. G. Bries, Sounds Sincles, Station, Station, Station, Station, by Rev. J. G. Bries, Sounds Sincles, Station, St			Bullalo, First Presb. Ch., Fem. Mis. Sec.	* ** **
Beineker, Presb. Cb., by Rev. I. Glie, 5 and Sinclairville, by Rev. E. Taylor, Smithfield, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. W. J.  Mail. mil.  Troy, Eliphalet Wickee, Westfield, by Rev. T. E. Hopkine, Wilselagton and Jay, by Rev. I. Mentey, Beobe a L. M.,  Elizabethtown, Mrs. M. T. Eille, Elizabethtown, Mrs. M. T. Eille, Madison, Ladies, by Mrs. S. W. Arms, Lewis Lyman, Chifton, State Island, a L. M.,  Central Ch., Sab. Sch. Assoc., by Misson, Orange, 2d Ch., for freight.  ARKAÑSAS— Fort Gibson, Col. G. Lossis, TENNESSEE— Gallatin, T. A. Baker, OHIO— Bethel and Wilmington, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Mount Legh and Winchester, by Rev. J. P. Hills, INDIANA— Livonia, by Rev. M. Robinson, Ouwege, Rev. J. M. Sadd, Paritible, by Rev. A. W. Gray, Ladies, in part, to make Rev. John Word, L. M., 216 32 43 44 45 45 46 47 51 46 47 51 46 47 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51			" Ch., to coust, Rev. Luther H. Angle.	10 3W
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Troy, Eliphalet Wickes, Westfield, by Rev. T. M. Hopkins, Wilmington and Jay, by Rev. L Messley, NEW-JEREEY. Bloomfield, James C. Baldwin, Elizabethtows, Mrs. M. T. Mills, Madkon, Ledies, by Mrs. S. W. Arms, Lewis Lyman, Chiton, Binten Island, a L. M. Central Ch., Sab. Sch. Assoc., by Miss Ogdes, Ormage, 3d Ch., for freight. ARKANSAS. Fort Gibson, Col. G. Lossis, TENNESSEE. Gallatin, T. A. Baher, OHIO. Bethol and Wilmington, by Rev. C. A. Hoyt, Graham's Station, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Mount Legh and Winchester, by Rev. J. P. Hills, I. Sadd, Flesseant Ridge, by Rev. M. Robinson, Owwege, Rev. M. Robinson, Owwege, Rev. M. Robinson, Owwege, Rev. J. M. Sadd, Flesseant Ridge, by Rev. J. G. Brice, Westfield, by Rev. M. Holmas, 12 00 Sast Palmyra, Ellicottville, Rev. M. Holmas, Ellicottville, Rev. M. Holmas, 13 00 Genesco, Presb. Ch., to const. Charles Colt, Esq. a L. M. Geneva, Sabbath School, Great Valley, by Rev. M. Holmas, 19 00 Genesco, Presb. Ch., to const. Charles Colt, Esq. a L. M. Geneva, Sabbath School, Great Valley, by Rev. M. Holmas, 19 00 Genesco, Presb. Ch., to const. Charles Colt, Esq. a L. M. Geneva, Sabbath School, Great Valley, by Rev. M. Holmas, 19 00 Hammendsport, Coll. \$00 50; Benev. Assoc. 496 09; lest year, \$7, Heuristic, by Rev. M. Holmas, 19 00 Genesco, Presb. Ch., to const. Charles Colt, Esq. a L. M. Geneva, Sabbath School, Genesco, Presb. Ch., to const. Charles Colt, Esq. a L. M. Geneva, Sabbath School, Genesco, Presb. Ch., to const. Charles Colt, Esq. a L. M. Geneva, Sabbath School, Genesco, Presb. Ch., to const. Charles 19 00 Genesco, Presb. Ch., to const. Charles 19 00 Genesco, Presb. Ch., to const. Charles 19 00 Genesco, Presb. Ch., to const. Charles 19 00 Genesco, Presb. Ch., to const. Charles 19 00 Genesco, Presb. Ch., to const. Charles 19 00 Genesco, Presb. Ch., to const. Rev. M. Holmas, 19 00 Genesco, Presb. Ch., to const. Rev. M. Holmas, 19 00 Genesco, Presb. Ch., to const. Rev. M. Holmas, 19 00 Genesco, Presb. Ch., to const. Rev. M. Holmas, 19 00 Genesco, Presb. Ch., to const. Rev. M. H	Smithfield Ch. and Conv. by Rev. W.		Civia, a friend, in full, to count. Rev.	20 00
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Wilmington and Jay, by Rev. L Masley, NEW-JERSEY Bloomfield, James C. Baldwin, Elizabethtows, Mrs. M. T. Mills, Madison, Ladres, by Mrs. S. W. Arms, Newark, David Hayes, to const. Mrs. Lewie Lyman, Chiton, Staten Island, a L. M. Central Ch., Sab. Sch. Assoc., by Miss Ogden, Orange, Sd Ch., for freight. ARKANSAS Fort Gibeou, Col. G. Lossis, TENNESSEE Gallatin, T. A. Baker, OHIO Buthel and Wilmington, by Rev. C. A. Hoyt, Graham's Station, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Mount Legh and Winchester, by Rev. J. P. Hills, INDIANA Livonia, by Rev. M. Robinson, Owwego, Rev. J. M. Badd, Flensast Ridge, by Rev. J. G. Brice, Figs. 200 Soc. Sect. M. Holmes, Forttaburgh, Ladres, Sch. Holmes, Sch. Seq. 200 Napoti, by Rev. A. D. Olds, Painted Poet, by Rev. B. F. Pratt, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Pavillion, Fem. Sew. Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Pavillion, Fem. Sew. Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Pavillion, Fem. Sew. Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$12.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others, \$13.75, Soc. Sci others,		***		15 00
NEW-JERSEY— Bloomfield, James C. Baldwin, Elizabethtows, Mrs. R. T. Mills, Madison, Ladies, by Mrs. S. W. Arms, Newark, David Hayes, to const. Mrs. Lewis Lyman, Clifton, Staten Island, a L. M., Central Ch., Sab. Sch. Assoc., by Miss Ogden, Orange, 3d Ch., for freight. ARKANSAS— Fort Gibsou, Col. G. Lossais, TENNESSEE— Gallatin, T. A. Baker, OHIO— Buthel and Wilmington, by Rev. C. A. Hoyt, Graham's Station, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Mount Legh and Winchester, by Rev. J. P. Hills, INDIANA— Livonia, by Rev. M. Robinson, Ogwego, Rev. J. M. Sadd, Fleaseat Ridge, by Rev. J. G. Brice, Franklinville, by Rev. M. Holmas, Genesco, Presh. Ch., to const. Charles Celt, Esq. a L. M. Geneva, Sabbath School, Great Valley, by Rev. M. Holmas, S 00 Hommondoport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. \$40 09; last year, \$7, Heuristus, in full, to const. Rev. S. H. Ashman a L. M., Hopswell, Mrs. Hennah Pratt, in part, to const. Rev. John Wood, L. M. \$16; others, \$3 48, Ithaca, quarterly payment, J. R. Williams, Esq. a L. M. Geneva, Sabbath School, Great Valley, by Rev. M. Holmas, 8 00 Hommondoport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. \$40 09; last year, \$7, Heuristus, in full, to const. Rev. S. H. Ashman a L. M., 18 00 Hopswell, Mrs. Hennah Pratt, in part, to const. Rev. John Wood, L. M. \$16; others, \$3 48, Ithaca, quarterly payment, J. R. Williams, S 00 Marios, 19 00 Mari	Wilmington and Jav. by Rev. I. Manh			
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Madison, Ladies, by Mrs. S. W. Arms, Newerk, David Hayes, to const. Mrs. Lewis Lyman, Clifton, Staten Island, a L. M., Central Ch., Sab. Sch. Assoc., by Miss Ogden, Orange, 3d Ch., for freight.  ARKANSAS— Fort Gibson, Col. G. Lossis, TENNESSEE— Gallatin, T. A. Baker, OHIO— Bothel and Wilmington, by Rev. C. A. Hoyt, Graham's Station, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Mount Legh and Winchester, by Rev. J. P. Hills, INDIANA— Livonia, by Rev. M. Robinson, Geneve, Sabbath School, Great Valley, by Rev. M. Holmen, 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmendeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev. Assoc. 800 Hemmedeport, Coll. \$30 50; Benev.		= ==		
Newark, David Hayes, to const. Mrs. Lewis Lyman, Chiton, Staten Island, a L.M., Central Ch., Sab. Sch. Assoc., by Miss Ogden, Orange, 2d Ch., for freight. ARKANSAS— Fort Gibson, Col. G. Lossis, TENNESSEE— Gallatin, T. A. Baker, OHIO— Bethel and Wilmington, by Rev. C. A. Hoyt, Graham's Station, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Mount Legh and Winchester, by Rev. J. P. Hilla, INDIANA— Livonia, by Rev. M. Robinson, Oewego, Rev. J. M. Sadd, Fleasant Ridge, by Rev. J. G. Brice, Fleasant Ridge, by Rev. J. G. Brice,  So Of Hammondsport, Coll. \$20 50; Renew. Assoc. \$40 09; leet year, \$7, Henriette, in full, to const. Rev. S. H. Ashman a L. M., Hopewell, Mrs. Hannah Pratt, in part, to const. Rev. John Wood, L. M. \$16; others, \$3 48, Ithaca, quarterly payment, J. B. Williams, Esq. Junius, Little Valley, by Rev. M. Holmes, So Of Marios, Nepoti, by Rev. A. D. Olds, Painted Post, by Rev. B. F. Pratt, Fortlaburgh, R. Bridges, \$5; others, \$13 75, Pavillion, Fem. Sew. Soc. \$5; others, in part, to make Rev. Olivar S. Taylor a L. M., \$9 30; Ladies', in part, to make Mrs.			Geneva, Sabbath School,	
Central Ch., Sab. Sch. Assoc., by Miss Ogden, Orange, 3d Ch., for freight.  ARKANSAS— Fort Gibeou, Col. G. Lossale, TENNESSEE— Gallatin, T. A. Baker, Gallatin, T. A. Baker, Gallatin, T. A. Baker, Gallatin, T. A. Baker, OHIO— Bethel and Wilmington, by Rev. C. A. Hoyt, Graham's Station, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Mount Legh and Winchester, by Rev. J. P. Hilla, J. P. Hilla, J. Paritiburgh, Fem. Sew. Soc. \$5; others, \$13 75, 18 78 INDIANA— Livonia, by Rev. M. Robinson, Oswego, Rev. J. M. Badd, Pleaseant Ridge, by Rev. J. G. Brice,  So 00  \$20 09; lest year, \$7, Heuristia, in full, to const. Rev. S. H. Ashman a L. M.,  Hopewell, Mrs. Hsunah Pratt, in part, to const. Rev. John Wood, L. M. \$16; others, \$3 48, Ilhaca, quarterly payment, J. R. Williams, Esq. Junius, Little Valley, by Rev. M. Holmes, So 00 Parinted Post, by Rev. A. D. Oids, Pavillion, Fem. Sew. Soc. \$5; others, \$13 75, 18 78 Portland, by Rav. A. W. Gray, Prattaburgh, R. Bridges, \$5; others, in part, to make Rev. Oliver S. Taylor a L. M., \$3 69  12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	Newark, David Hayes, to const. M	TL.	Great Valley, by Rev. M. Holmes,	8 00
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Orange, 3d Ch., for freight.  ARKANSAS— Fort Gibson, Col. G. Lossais, TENNESSEE— Gallatia, T. A. Baker, Gallatia, T. A. Baker, Gallatia, T. A. Baker, Graham's Station, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Hount Legh and Winchester, by Rev. J. P. Hills, INDIANA— Livonia, by Rev. M. Robinson, Oswego, Rev. J. M. Badd, Pleasent Ridge, by Rev. J. G. Brice,  18 00 4 25 46 00 4 25 46 00 5 00 6 00 6 00 6 00 6 00 6 00 6 00				
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Fort Gibeou, Col. G. Lossals, TENNESSEE— Gallatin, T. A. Baker, OHIO— Buthol and Wilmington, by Rev. C. A. Hoyt, Graham's Station, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Mount Legh and Winchester, by Rev. J. P. Hills, INDIANA— Livonia, by Rev. M. Robinson, Oswego, Rev. J. M. Badd, Pleasant Ridge, by Rev. J. G. Brice, Parity others, \$3 48, Itheca, quarterly payment, J. B. Williams, Esq. Junius, Little Valley, by Rev. M. Holmes, 9 00 Marios, Napoli, by Rev. A. D. Olds, Painted Post, by Rev. B. F. Pratt, 16 93 Pavillion, Fem. Sew. Sec. \$5; others, \$13 75, 18 75 Portland, by Rev. A. W. Gray, Prattaburgh, B. Bridges, \$5; others, in part, to make Rev. Oliver S. Taylor a L. M., \$3 90; Ladies', in part, to make Mes.		4 25	coast. Ray. John Wood, L. M. 214	,
Gallatin, T. A. Baker, OHIO— Buthel and Wilmington, by Rev. C. A. Hoyt, Graham's Station, by Rev. W. H. Bay, Mount Legh and Winchester, by Rev. J. P. Hills, INDIANA— Livonia, by Rev. M. Robinson, Oswego, Rev. J. M. Badd, Pleasant Ridge, by Rev. J. G. Brice,  S 00  Esq. Junius, Little Valley, by Rev. M. Holmes, S 00 Mariou, Napoli, by Rev. A. D. Olds, Painted Post, by Rev. B. F. Pratt, Pavilion, Fem. Sew. Soc. \$5; others, \$13.75, 18.75 Portland, by Rev. A. W. Gray, Prattaburgb, B. Bridges, \$5; others, in part, to make Rev. Oliver S. Taylor a L. M., \$3.60 Portland, by Rev. A. W. Gray, Prattaburgb, B. Bridges, \$5; others, in part, to make Rev. Oliver S. Taylor a L. M., \$4.78	Fort Gibeou, Col. G. Lossyle,	46 00	others, \$3 48,	19 48
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# HOME MISSIONARY.

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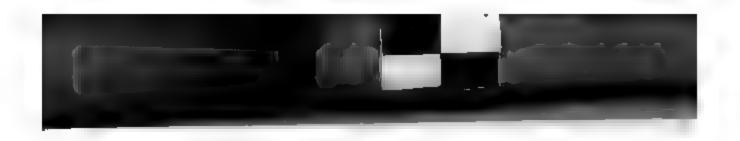
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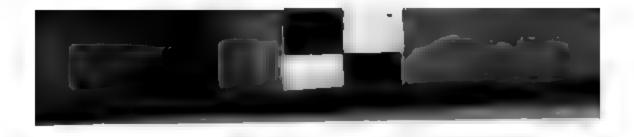
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# THE HOME MISSIONARY

Go, . . . . . . . . Preach the Gospel . . . . . . . . Mark xvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be sent? . . . . . . . . Rom. x. 15.

Vel. XVII.

MAY, 1844.

No. 1.

## The Fields already White.

#### PROFESSOR BARROWS' SERMON ON HOME MISSIONS.

WE have already, in the Home Missionary for December last, alluded to the excellent liscourse on Home Missions, delivered before the Synod of the Western Reserve, by Rev. 2. P. Barrows, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Western Reserve College. In that iscourse the preacher maintains the position, that THE CAUSE OF HOME MISSIONS "IS, IN THE IMPORTANCE, AND ITS CLAIMS UPON THE AMERICAN CHURCHES, SECOND TO NO CAUSE HATEVER."

The time has come when no reflecting person can shut his eyes to the prospects before; but the thickening evidences that we must do quickly whatever is done for saving serica, and making her the means of ministering salvation to other nations, can no longer kept out of view. The position taken by Professor Barrows, is held by an increasing aber of the most intelligent minds in our own country; but it is peculiarly interesting to it advocated from a western college. The fact, that our population is rushing on so ratioward the setting sun, that where lately was an untrodden wilderness, society has already reached maturity, and has its seminaries and colleges, is itself an illustration of regency of the Home Missionary claim. Such a fact admonishes us that soon the instise of the West will be formed; but how they shall be formed; whether Christianity mould them, or whether they shall be shaped by the hand of infidelity and imbued to spirit, depends upon what the Spirit of God may prompt the Christians of the East within the compass of a very few years.

pport of the proposition announced above, Prof. Barrows speaks, first, of the Magni-DF THE HOME MISSIONARY FIELD; second, of its RELATIONS; and third, of its PRE-ON. We have already quoted, vol. xvi., p. 186, the substance of the remarks under head. We subjoin the following extracts on the remaining topics.

## The Relations of the Home Missionary field.

relations to us as Christians.

onsanguinity and common origin; of a common language, of common common national destiny. Although this does not make the salvation rule, in itself considered, more valuable, it does impose upon us higher to labor for their salvation.

The first decimation int "I my growin out he has one, and appointly to these of his own series, he had decimal the hath, and is wome than an infillationery decimally made with reference to temporal affice, had a specify good to providence of first has proceed in it the most management of these with when the providence of first has proceed in it the most management comments. The existence of a believer's children is not, it made of higher importance than the of his sengificar's children. But a higher children must see him to make the provident inner to provide the processor of the processor reaction which he must wish in attaching to them. The prosperty of a seal children with which a particular children is commented, if not necessarily of more value than that is other children. But, because of the operal relation which he hads to that children, a special chilgration in dominal types him to seek as welfare.

Now apply the common-sense pracaple to the mintim which we, as a sufficient to the energagelized of our country. They are connected with us be closer ten than the unevangulized of any other country; and, for this country they have a primary claim upon our sympathies, prayers and efforts. The flavior homelif engoined upon his disciples the observance of this principle. The said onto them. Thus it is written, and thus it behooved Christito suffer, and the rate from the dead on the third day; and that repentance and remission of the should be prescribed in his name emorgin, i.e. its representance and remission. And thus rule they every where it is used. Even in the grantest they preached the word from the count countryment, if en to the German.

No one, I true, who noderstand me as maintain guint we are not to carry the Grope, to the neather unit, all our own countrymen have been evangelized. The would be a very danger us and performs discurred at war alike with sound philosophy, with compture, precedent, and with the experience of the church a all ages. That for which I am contending is, that while we seek, as we ough, the salvation of the heathen, we are not to neglect that of our own countrymen, to seek which is our primary duty.

It is a solemn consideration that God has laid upon us, the citizens of the United States, the responsibility of evangelizing our own nation, and this responsibility we must meet at the judgment day. In the work of Foreign Missions other nations may co-operate with us, and supply, in a measure, our "lack of service." But if we fall in carrying the Gospel to our own citizens, there is no other nation to do the work for us. The guilt of the neglect will be ours almost and upon our heads, too, will fall the ruinous consequences. On the other hand, by faithfully performing this duty, we have such an opportunity of achieving permanent good, and good upon a scale of immense and progressive magnitude as in granted to no other nation under heaven. Shall we not improve it, and reap the glorious reward!

2. Its relations to our national welfare.

The noble fabric of our free institutions was reared by our forefathers upon the foundation of evangelical principles. Had they not possessed minds extarged, and liberalized, and purified by the assiduous study of God's word, for beyond the spirit of the age in which they lived, they could never have conceived of so wise a system of government as that which they established. Had not this system of government been nurtured in its infancy by the deep religious principle which its founders possessed and transmitted to their children, it could

#### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

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never have taken firm root in the hearts of the people, but must have been speedily swept away by the storms of man's unsanctified passions. And as our government was originally founded on evangelical principles, so it is dependent on these for its permanency.

It is pre-eminently a system of self-government. Its grand aim is to secure to each individual of the community all the personal liberty which is compatible with the general welfare. Now the experience of the world shows that the amount of personal liberty that can be safely allowed to each member of the body politic corresponds with the amount of intelligence and virtue possessed by the nation. No republican forms of government, no wise laws, no nicely balanced constitutions, can possibly secure freedom to those who are unfit for freedom. When the mass of the community have discarded the institutions of religion and the fear of God, and have become corrupt in their principles and practice, then their fierce passions will bring them into perpetual and violent collision with each other; engendering bloody riots, tumults and insurrections: then party spirit will reign through the nation, filling the highest offices of the state with unprincipled men, ready at any moment to sacrifice the public welfare to their own aggrandizement: then anarchy and civil war will steep the soil in blood: and, lastly, military despotism, with his rod of iron, will come in to rule by force those who have made themselves unfit to be ruled by principle. The name of freedom may remain, but it will be only a name : freedom herself will be no more.

It becomes us to learn wisdom from the history of other nations. Need we be pointed for the thousandth time to the example of revolutionary France, in proof that no nation can retain her liberty when she has lost her religion? On this point the history of the South American Republics is to us full of instruction. Why have they been the theatres of continual discord, civil war and military despotism? The answer is at hand. The founders of these republics have not the wisdom and comprehensive views of our ancestors: they had never breathed the pure air of civil and religious freedom: they were not thoroughly acquainted with the word of God, and did not make its principles the basis of their institutions; they understood not that first great principle of religious freedom, the right of private judgment: they were educated under a system of religion which forbids men this right: which takes both their consciences and their intellects into its own keeping: which dreads, as the greatest possible evil, the general diffusion of knowledge : whose two main pillars of support are the igacrance of the people, and the despotism of the priesthood. The governments which they founded are like the minds of their founders, destitute of all the escential elements of liberty and perpetuity.

Our ancestors, on the contrary, understood the principles of freedom: they saw that the amount of personal liberty which the members of any community can enjoy, must always be as its knowledge and piety: and they begun, like wise master builders, by laying broad and deep the foundations of freedom in the thorough religious and intellectual education of their children.

To the prevalence of the Gospel of Jesus Christ in the hearts of our countrymen we are indebted for the national prosperity which we have hitherto enjoyed, and to the same source must we look for our future prosperity. Why should we

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dream that human nature will not operate in this republic, as it has uniformly operated in other nations? Without religion they have never been able to retain their liberties, without religion we shall lose ours: for in this respect we stand on a level with the rest of the world. We belong to the same apostate race of Adam. Our hearts, also, are, by nature, "deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked." The tendency to corruption is as strong on this, as on the other side of the Atlantic. If we need the same Holy Spirit to regenerate our hearts, we need also the same gospel to sustain our free institutions.

The question respecting the permanency of these institutions, resolves itself into another question—Whether the great body of our nation shall be thoroughly evangelized, or shall be left to the vice and corruption which always reign where the pure Gospel of Christ is not preached.

Let it be deeply impressed upon our minds that the perpetuity of our glorious institutions depends upon their being written, not in the statute-book, but on the hearts of our citizens. The true defenders of our privileges national and religious, are not they who are striving to pull down one party, and set up another. No party, whatever name it may assume, or by whatever principles it may profess to be governed, can possibly save the nation. It is but the creature of the people, and it will bear the impress of their character. If they be, as a mass, irreligious and unprincipled, they will drag the party with themselves to ruin.

No. The true defenders of our national privileges, are the men who are laboring with their whole soul to maintain, and diffuse every where the great principles of freedom which we have received from our ancestors; to give to the entire community the written word of God, and the preached Gospel; and to extend the blessings of education, as did the Puritans, to every hamlet. Let these efforts be successful and the nation is safe: let them fail of success, and its ruin is certain.

## 3. Its relations to the salvation of the world.

The salvation of the most ignorant and degraded soul on heathen ground is, in itself considered, as valuable as that of the strongest and most cultivated mind in the civilized world. But the conversion of the former may not result in so much good to the kingdom of Christ as that of the latter. When such men as Paul, and Luther, and Calvin, and Knox, and Doddridge, and Baxter, and Wesley, and Dwight, and Payson, are regenerated and sanctified, they become the means of bringing multitudes more into the kingdom. The same principle holds good with respect to nations. There are some nations whose evangelization is more intimately connected with the salvation of the human race than the of other nations.

And where can the nation be found that holds a more important place in this respect than the United States? There are two views of the relation which our country sustains to the conversion of the world which are exceedingly impressive.

First: It has been shown that the thorough evangelization of our nation will in sure the permanency of its free institutions. Now the simple fact of the continuance of these institutions will exert an influence that must eventually shake the whole world. Towards this grand experiment of civil and religious freedom the eyes of the world are directed. The more enlightened and philanthropic are long-

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ing to witness its complete success, that they may use it as a lever to overturn the oppressive systems under which the old world has so long grouned. Meanwhile, the abettors of despotism are hoping and prophecying that it will be a failure, for they know that its success will seal their doom. And as the apocalyptic serpent, (if we may be allowed to accommodate the passage to our present purpose,) persecuted the woman when she fied into the wilderness, and "cast out of his mouth water as a flood, after the woman, that he might cause her to be carried away of the flood ;" so these men have conspired together to deluge our nation with a flood of papal superstition and corruption, hoping thereby to carry away our free institutions, whose silent but irresistible influence is undermining their thrones. And certainly they could not in any way employ themselves so directly to their own advantage, as by laboring with all their might to destroy the free institutions of the United States. But as "the earth helped the woman, and the earth opened her mouth, and swallowed up the flood which the dragon cast out of his mouth," so, we trust, the torrents of superstition and corruption which they are vomiting forth upon us will be swallowed up by the universal diffusion of the glorious principles of the Gospel. It will be so if we are faithful to our high trust. If we take hold, in earnest, of carrying the Gospel to our own countrymen, all the machinations of Rome will be vain. She may make a desperate effort to hinder the progress of truth. But where this prevails, her power is broken. She was born and nurtured up in the night of ignorance. Darkness is her element. The light of truth she cannot bear. It scathes her unholy eyeballs. Like a wild beast, when it is night, she creeps forth, and roars after her prey. But when the sun of Gospel knowledge arises, she retreats, and lays herself down in her den.

Let us then, carry the Gospel to every hamlet of our nation, and the noble fabric of our free institutions will stand firm, and tyranny, civil and ecclesiastical, will malt away before it, until the staff of the oppressor is broken in all nations, and the whole earth is at rest, and is quiet, and breaks forth into singing.

Secondly: There is no nation in the world that possesses greater energy of character or mightier resources than the United States. As the Saxon is the predominating element in our language, so is it also in our national character. The history of England from the landing of Hengist and Horsa on her shores to the present hour is an illustration, on a stupendous scale, of the energy of the Saxon race. To this race we belong. It was because our fathers were Englishmen, and felt the blood of Englishmen coursing through their veins, that they took up arms, in their poverty and weakness, against the oppression of England, and maintained a successful conflict with the fleets and armies of the richest, the bravest, the best disciplined, and the most powerful nation on the globe. And the same vigor of character which carried them through the war of the revolution is now manifesting itself in all the departments of civil and social life.

Is there any enterprise too arduous and daring for our countrymen? Is there any obstacle capable of being overcome by perseverance, and skill, which they do not overcome? Is there any field of activity which they fear to enter? Is there any undertaking that promises good to the public from which they are deterred by the consideration of the difficulties that attend it? Is there a harbor which our ships do not visit? Is there a region to which the productions of

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our industry do not penetrate? If any one would witness the development of our national energy upon a scale of gigantic magnitude, let him visit our own West. The traveller who, a few years ago, wended his dreary way through the unbroken wilderness, can now scarcely believe the testimony of his eyes, when in pursuing the same track, he finds himself in the midst of cultivated fields, adorned with neat villas. The forest has melted away before the woodman's axe, cities and villages have sprung up as if by magic, the howling of wild beasts has been exchanged for the lowing of herds and the bleating of flocks, and the plowman's whistle is heard instead of the whoop of the savage. "The pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys also are covered over with corn; they shout for joy, they also sing."

If such is the energy of our national character, our national resources are equally unbounded.

Look at our sea-coast! For nearly two thousand miles the ocean laves our shores, wasting to us on his boundless and ever-heaving bosom the riches of all nations. Every wind that blows from the East, is freighted with the wealth of the Old World: every southern breeze is fragrant with the spices of the torrid zone.

Look at our sea-ports crowded with the commerce of all countries! How majestically do our tall ships spread their wings of canvass, and speed their way to earth's remotest corners, and return again to pour the princely spoils which they have gathered in overflowing abundance into the lap of the nation!

Look at our mighty rivers, sweeping through vallies of unrivalled extent and fertility! What channels of internal communication! What outlets of our own, what inlets of foreign commodities!

Look at our vast inland seas, their waves heaving like the ocean, and whitesed all over with the canvass of commerce, and their shores lined with growing cities and villages!

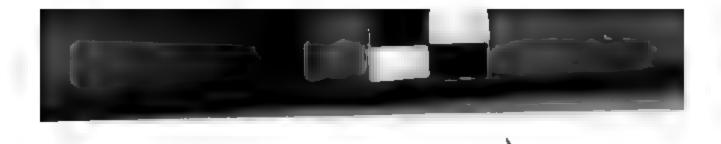
Look at the exuberant fertility of our soil! It is "well watered every where like the garden of the Lord"—"a land of hills and vallies, and drinketh water of the rain of heaven." The barns of our husbandmen are filled with plenty, and their granaries are ready to burst with fulness.

Look at our mineral treasures! Our "stones are iron, and out of our hills we dig brass."

Look at out mechanical arts and manufacturing establishments! What exhaustless sources of wealth, ornament, and comfort! "Surely the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places, and we have a goodly heritage."

Now let all this energy of character, with all these unbounded resources at its disposal, be sanctified, and consecrated to the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, and the church will have at her disposal all the external means which she needs for the vigorous and successful prosecution of the enterprize of the world's conversion.

Does she need wealth? There will be as much wealth placed at her disposal as she can employ to advantage in this work. Even at the present time, not-withstanding the severe pecuniary embarrassments of the nation, there is money enough in the hands of our citizens, that might be spared, fully to sustain all the great benevolent operations of the day. But few of them, alas! have the



#### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

salvation of their fellow-men deeply at heart, and, therefore, the means cannot be commanded.

Here it is proper to remark that the vigorous prosecution of the work of Home Missions is one of the most effectual ways of advancing that of Foreign Missions. The operations of the American Board, and of other Boards operating on the foreign field, are seriously impeded, not because there are no resources in the country, but because there is not enlightened plety enough to place these resources at their disposal. Instead of \$240,000 a year, the American Board needs, and could economically expend at least \$1,000,000. Let the domestic field be so cultivated as to be made as productive as the State of Massachusetts, and this amount could be annually realized. Every effort of Home Missions in the West eventually contributes to awell the income of our Board of Foreign Missions. There are multitudes of churches on this Reserve, that were formed and nurtured up to maturity under the featering care of Home Missions, which now send their annual contributions to the American Board, and some of them have already given more to the cause of Foreign Missions, than they ever received from the Home Missionary Society. Let this good work of evangelizing the West go on, and be consummated, and there will be no want of means for prosecuting the work of Foreign Missions.

But the foreign field demands not only money but men; we'll educated, self-denying, enterprising men. Convert the West, and she will furnish such men—men of intrepid spirits, and indomitable perseverence, ready to go anywhere and subject themselves to any privations and hardships for Christ's sake.

If, then, we contemplate the field of Home Musions simply in its relation to the salvation of the world, its importance is unlimited.

It remains that we consider

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#### The preparation of this field.

Here it may be affirmed, without fear of contradiction, that there is no region in the world so fully open to evangelical operations of every kind as this mighty territory of the West, nor which yields, in return for a small outlay of means, so zich a harvest of spiritual good.

It is true that the obstacles to the progress of the Gospel in the West are many and formidable, such as can be overcome only by the power of God's Spirit accompanying the dispensation of the truth. Still they are such obstacles only as the natural heart of man every where creates to itself through its anmity to God's boly requirements. Here, as elsewhere, "the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked." Here "men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil." Here they court delusion, and run into every refuge of lies that can screen their consciences from the brightness of revealed truth. Here their hearts and their hands are so engressed with the parsuit of this world's profit, pleasure, and bonor, that it is difficult to obtain for the message of God, an attentive hearing. But these obstacles are not peculiar to the West. They are the obstacles which human depravity every where opposes to the progress of the Gospel.

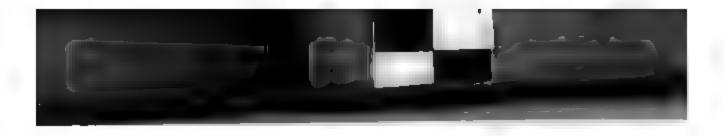
But here, all those mighty remperts which Paganism, Mahommedanism, Pope

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ry, and Despotism have raised against the Gospel in the old world are wanting. Here the public mind is prepossessed in favor of the Christian system. Here perfect freedom is allowed to all religious denominations. Here the press, unshackled by the will of despots, whose interest it is to keep the people in ignorance, exerts its unrestrained power for good or evil over the human mind. Here all the habits of the people lead them to think and investigate for themselves. In a word, here truth and error, left each to its own resources, are brought to grapple in fair combat. And this is precisely the field which truth demands, and on which she has already won so many glorious victories. Give her free scope in the conflict with error and it is all that she asks. Where has she ever had, in the history of the human race, such a noble theatre for displaying her divine energy, as that which this young republic presents?

The results of Home Missions show most impressively the preparation of the field. Wherever the stream of Home Missionary operations has flowed, its path has been marked by spiritual verdure and fruitfulness. The history of hundreds of churches in the West might be thus briefly told. The missionary came into a settlement that was destitute of the ordinances of the Gospel. He found, perhaps, a handful of spiritual Christians who had long been praying that God would send them one to break to them the bread of life. He found also a number of poor wandering backsliders from the Atlantic States, who had once made a profession of godliness, but in emigrating to this western world, seemed to have left their religion behind, and were living in a wretched and dreary condition, with too much conscience to enjoy the world, and too little devotion to enjoy God's service. He found also a number of respectable men, who had never made any profession of religion, but who had lived long enough without the institutions of the Gospel to witness the deplorable results of such a destitu-To complete the picture, he found a motley assemblage of unbelievers and errorists of different names. A meeting for divine worship was appointed: a few assembled: another was appointed: more came: the Christians in the place besought him with tears to abide with them: he consented: their hearts were encouraged, and their faith was strengthened: one backslider after another was reclaimed: the attendance upon public worship steadily increased: a Sabbath-school was formed: a church was organized: God poured out his Spirit and converted a goodly number of the impenitent: their place of meeting became too strait for them, and they set themselves to the work of erecting a sanctuary: another, and still another revival followed: they felt that it was now time for them to relinquish their claims upon the Home Missionary Society, and to sustain the Gospel by their own exertions: and now they contribute annually a handsome sum to the cause of Foreign Missions. And in that community temperance, good order, neatness, refinement of manners, and schools for the education of the young have all followed in the train of the Gospel.

The last Annual Report of the American Home Missionary Society, states that during the year preceding, 5,853 had been added to the churches under its care on profession of their faith, and 2,370 by letter—in all, 8,223, and that this number would doubtless have been larger, but for the brief period that had elapsed since the revivals referred to in the Report. Thus largely have these churches shared in the precious revival of the past year—churches many of



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which owe their existence to the efforts of Home Missions, and where, but for these efforts, no dews of divine grace would, in all probability, have fallen in the late merciful visitation of God's Spirit.

But this very state of preparation which furnishes such facilities to the missionary of the cross, furnishes also equal facilities to the emissaries of Satan. And these facilities they are not slow to improve. It is now reduced to a certainty that if the friends of Christ do not occupy the field, his enemies will. Rome has laid her plans broad and comprehensive to take this mighty region captive to her superstition, and is expending more money upon it than the American Board upon all her stations in the foreign field. If we do our duty, she cannot succeed. But if we prove slothful servants, God may allow her to triumph, and this will be such a curse to the world as fills the imagination with horror at the bare idea of its possibility. Other errors are also rife throughout the whole of this vast region, drawing away multitudes after them. Let us be fully aware, then, that if we do not occupy it for Christ, and that speedily, others will for Satan.

It has been shown that the field of Home Missions is one of immense magnitude—that its relations to us as Christians give it a paramount claim upon us for cultivation—that upon its successful cultivation depends the permanency of our free institutions—that the salvation of the world is intimately connected with the success of the cause of Home Missions—that there is no region in the world in such a state of preparation as this field for evangelical operations of all kinds—and that if we do not speedily occupy it for Christ, others will for Satan. The conclusion is inevitable that the cause of Domestic Missions is, in its importance, and in its claims upon the American churches, second to no cause whatever: and that this importance and these claims have been greatly overlooked by the churches.

It is, therefore, the immediate duty of these churches to repent of their sin in this respect, and to give to the cause of Home Missions its proper place in their contributions. Some appear to be apprehensive that, by so doing, we shall diminish the resources of the American Board. Such a result I do not apprehend. Christian charity, like maternal love, is of an exceedingly expansive character. It enlarges itself in proportion to the increase of the number of its objects. As the mother does not love her first-born child the less because God has given her other children, so the Christian that has cherished, with ardent affection, the cause of Foreign Missions, will love that cause none the less, because another cause, having equal claims upon his benevolence, is presented to his mind. Instead of giving less to the cause of Foreign Missions, he will, us a general fact, give more to the cause of Home Missions. It is true that there is a limit to his means, and when this limit is reached he can go no farther. Most Christians, however, are far enough from having reached this limit. They could give much more than they do without transcending their means. Upon them we may expect that the full presentation of the claims of Home Missions will produce the effect of expanding their benevolent feelings, and drawing from them a larger amount of charitable contributions, so that while the cause of Foreign Missions shall not suffer, that of Home Missions shall be benefitted. At all events, where a Christian is giving up to the limit of his ability, there can be to-

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objections to a just apportionment of his charities, according to the relative inportance of the objects to which he contributes.

Our country! We love her with pure and holy affection. We are not asbitious to see her banner waving over nations conquered by violence and block God forbid that the thunder of her cannon should ever be heard, or the bayones of her citizens should ever be smeared with human gore, in the accurse work of butchering the inhabitants of other nations, and subjecting them to the yoke of her military power!

But we are ambitious that our country, having first saved herself, by the grace of God, from the ruin with which sin and error are threatening her, should then be honored of God as the means of saving the rest of the world. The only armies that we desire to see issuing from her shores, are armies of missionaries, "clothed in fine linen white and clean:" having "the everlasting Gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people;" "casting down imaginations and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ;" causing "the wilderness and solitary place to be glad" for their visitation, and the desert to "rejoice and blossom as the rose."

This will be a victory indeed—a victory whose peans shall not be the groans of the dying and the wailings of widows and orphans on earth, and the shouts of demons in hell; but the rapturous hosanna of the new born soul here, and the everlasting "song of Moses and the Lamb" hereafter.

## Correspondence of the A. H. M. S.

### IOWA.

### Plenty of Employment.

I find that fields of usefulness around me are so numerous, and some of them so large, that I am not destined for extra hours of rest, while a missionary of your Society. I began my labors here | which I meet, may be included in the the first of November last. Since then following particulars: 1st. Few pro-I have been trying to preach Christ and || fessors of religion to co-operate with me him crucified to this people, and in con- in the work of doing good. 2d. The tinuing to do so, I find both difficulties people have not been accustomed, since and encouragements: some of these their residence in this new country, to difficulties can be appreciated only by attend regular worship. As a consethose who are on the ground. Time, quence, the habit of going to church on however, and the Spirit of God, will the Sabbath being broken up, many scatter them. I find less of them than I other habits are formed, and a new set anticipated when I left New-England. of feelings cherished, very unfavorable On the whole, I am happily disappointed to the religious observance of the Sab-

thus far, in regard to Iowa, as a field of ministerial labor; and in regard to the field of my own personal labors.

### Hindrances and helps.

The sources of discouragement, with

West to civilize the heathen." I think be so with me the ensuing year. these, however, do not exist to that ex- Should Providence bestow its usual tent in this place that they do in some gifts, however, I think it will not alother portions of the Territory. The ways be thus with us. Better prosnumber of Eastern men here, and the pects are ahead, if your Society will intelligence of the people in general, keep us alive till we get through the farbid the existence of such foolish no-Men will violate God's holy day by labor aware how much good they did us.

and travelling.

The following are some of my encouragements : lat. An intelligent audience. There are in this settlement some ten or twelve lawyers-five or From Rev. B. A. Spaulding, Sac's and six physicians—besides intelligent merchants, county officers, &c. More or less of these are my hearers during! each of the Sabbaths that I spend here. A good sermon, if a minister has one to preach, is understood and appre-ciated. 2d. Union of feeling existing Indians till the first of May, 1843. among the few members of our church. Their frail dwellings, slight fences, It m pleasing to see this in our weekly beaten trails and newly made graves prayer-meeting, in our monthly con-cert, and to hear of it in the female sing and repassing, carrying away prayer-meeting. 3d. The flourishing corn which has been raised on their state of our Sabbath-school. There fields, and sometimes lingering about are in this between seventy and eighty their old hunting grounds, as if unwilacholars, varying in age from five to ling to leave a land which has been so sixteen years. We want more books long their home. in our library, for these children, and are hoping soon to be supplied from the East. 4th. The state of feeling here in regard to temperance. A Washingtonian Temperance Society has recently been formed, and now numbers nearly one hundred and fifty members. The lawyers and physicians here have most cordially united in this ing men in the place, merchants, me- eastern or middle states. chanics, &c. Our meetings are weekly, beld on every Monday evening, when an address is given by some one gentleman in the town. Thus far, four of our lawyers have successively addressed us, one on each night for the four Monday evenings past. Two more are engaged for the same purpose.

Prospects of support.

3d. Prejudices against Eastern I most the life-blood of your missionaries It is said we "come in this Territory-at any rate it will tions. 4th. Disregard of the Sabbath. | that aided our company who left Ando-This is a common evil in the West | ver the last autumn, are probably not

For's Agency.

#### The new settlement.

This field lies entirely in that tract

#### Rapidity of sottlement.

Meanwhile, the busy hand of civilisation is hewing down their forest trees, erecting mills upon their rivers and dividing their country into farms, and has already made such progress, that one, travelling by night, from the numecause, and most of them are doing all | rous lights which he sees, would hardly in their power to promote it. The suspect that he was not passing through same is true of nearly all the lead- some of the farming country of the

The beauty and fertility of the country, the abundance of timber, and, above all, the facilities offered to the manufacturer by the Des Moines, its branches and neighboring streams, are drawing together a population which will soon surpass that of most other portions of the western country.

This population is a mixed multitude gathered from all parts of the United States, possessing every degree of in-The Home Missionary Society is al- telligence from the liberally educated. to the most ignorant, and belonging to almost every religious sect in Christendom, besides, including many who **Josef** that they are infidels.

My labors have, therefore, been very much scattered, and spent rather in sowing seed than gathering fruit, though not without some very cheering indications that they were not spent in Fixed and earnest attention, tearful eyes, and, in a few instances, a trembling hope expressed that a new life had commenced, have all acted as powerful stimulants to continued exertion.

#### "I nover know its value."

There is often a general interest felt by those who, having lived in the midst of religious privileges, find themselves entirely beyond their influence. Some of the warmest welcomes bave come from those who make no pretensions to experimental piety or special religious feeling. Several, 1 where I have preached, have declared that they were happy to hear once more : the sound of the Gospel, for they had not heard a sermon before for six months. There are also professors of religion, who, hurrying away in the strife for worldly gain, have left all bebind but their Bibles, and have almost forgotten to read them. Such, dare not do otherwise than listen respectfully to a missionary, and many do it with more . sincere delight than is sometimes supposed. Said one to me, as we were returning from service on the Sabbath, "When in the East, I used to drop my pittance into the Home Mission box, as a matter of course, but until now I never knew its value."

The greatest obstacle in my way has been a want of suitable places for meeting. There are as yet no public buildings of any kind in my whole field of labor, with the exception of a single small school-house; and private dwellings are often inconvenient and cold. The opening of spring will offer new facilities for holding meetings, and we hope will bring with it richer blessings

from above.

#### MINSOURI.

From Rev. E. A. Carson, Sevennel, Mo.

#### Work-werk-work#

Two self-denying brethren could spend their whole time in this field. I have to preach at so many and so widely distant points, that I often have to leave my appointments two mouths Birds of the air, mean time, may catch up the seed that has been sown. Already I bave seven places of stated preaching, and several where I minister occasionally. The congregations are large and serious.

Last week I was on White Cloud, thirty miles north of this, where I had not before been able to preach. There I found three members of our church very desirous to hear the Gospel. One lady, not a professor of religion, with a full heart and flowing tears, solicited me to preach at her house. I left an appointment. I trust God gave her a

new heart on the Sabbath.

The operations of your Society are highly appreciated; may God bless 🌤 enterprises!

#### Who will feed the Lambo?

A musionary who has been laboring hard, without the co-operation of any who were like-minded, thus speaks of the prospects of the children:

A large Sabbath-school might be formed here at any moment, but hitherto all efforts have been unavailing, from the fact that I have not been able to influence any one to teach them. Numbers of the children have come to me of their own accord and besought me to establish a Sabbath-school; but, mouraful as has been the office of declining, I could not comply with their request, because it was not in my power to attend to it myself, and others could not be obtained. Indeed, it is probable that in the whole of that part of the State south of Potosi, there cannot be found half a dozen Sabbath-schools now in active operation. I do not know ef

#### WINCONSER.

## Purifying toudency of proaching.

The congregation at ——, is larger than usual, and a good interest is manifest. They have built a good large school-house, and have established prayer-meetings two evenings in the week. It was and is still, a place abounding in drunkenness and gambling, in the heart of a very extensive and rich mineral district. Since I commenced preaching there, the moral aspect of the place has improved. On the Sabbath, instead of the clamorous crowd at the grocery and gaming-table, these sinks of vice are now closed, and the most of the villagers and miners around come to meeting. Notice has been given to hold a meeting to form a Temperance Society in a few days.

#### The demon of drink.

Intemperance has kept more from the place of preaching, and been a greater barrier to the work of grace in the heart, than any other and all order causes put together, so far as I can see; and it is the great and principal means made use of here by the adversary of God and man, to ruin souls. The groceries, or "doggeries," are public gaming-houses; and before our society commenced, all was done so publicly, that little boys twelve or fifteen years old, would stand round and witness the proceedings, until, influenced by the exciting game, they would take a hand and play for liquor, and get drunk. Oh, pray that God would roll on the tide of temperance, and remove this horrid evil, that is destroying both body and soul of young and old, in this mining region :

### Affletion canctified.

The extraordinary prevalence of the smallper at Platteville, Wis., was noticed in the ing to the funds of the H. M. S., until April No. of the Home Missionery. we have refunded all we have received

A-later letter states-

At length the disease subsided and as ours were two years since.

with it the panic. Our congregations began again to increase. Our prayer meetings were more generally attended by the church members than at any previous period; and were becoming very interesting. At this time we called in the aid of brothers Holbrook and Stevens; we had preaching in our chapel every evening for about a fortnight, with numerous other meetings, and visiting from house to house. The result, we trust, has been good. Impressions have been made, that will not soon be effaced. The church has been revived; old professors have adopted a higher standard of every day religion. And we trust that a goodly number of such as have hitherto been far from God, have been brought near to him. and have submitted to him. We don t not that it has been a sealing time with us, and that many will rejoice eternally n review of the transactions of those few days.

#### To the churches who aid Mome Missions—thanks for four years aid.

It is now more than probable, unless great reverses occur, that this will be the last report you will have from this church and people by the hands of "s missionary."

God in his mercy has so far prospered us, that we hope henceforth to sustain the preached Gospel without aid from abroad. If this should be the case, we hope and trust you will not forget this dear people, with their pastor; and although not in the relation of benefactor and recipient as during past years, still may not the vine you have so long watered and nourished, often share your prayers, and may not their minister whose heart you have cheered and whose hands you have strengthened, for the last two years, yet look to you as to tried friends for sympathy and advice.

On our part, we hope to remind you often of our existence, prosperity and gratitude for past benefits, by contributing to the funds of the H. M. S., until we have refunded all we have received with much more in addition, which may go to cheer other hearts as discounciate.

taining the preached Gospel, will doubt- | two months. less rejoice to learn that so great a change, in the providence of God, has taken place in so short a period. temporal and spiritual prospects have undergone a great revolution. Our hearts swell with gratitude and praise to God.

#### Build other you are able, and as you are able.

Our neat little chapel erected about worship in the place) has already become too strait for us, and we are making an addition of 22 feet to its | length. This will be completed in a few weeks and furnish accommodation to our congregation, perhaps several; years. When this building shall become crowded, the society will feel able to erect a spacious edifice of brick as a permanent house of worship.

The plan of building plain neat chapels for our feeble western churches, with the anticipation of erecting large churches in future when more able, instead of involving themselves in heavy. pecuniary embarrassment by erecting a large building while poor, must appear to all as decidedly the best plan. own experience corroborates this. Any thing but a beavy debt hanging over the heads of a church!

#### ILLINOIS.

#### Demand for labor.

ing a meeting in an outpost, and found a messenger from another place after are too much diffused (at a distance of me, to go and hold a meeting of some; 23 miles) to be successful. Each field days' length in his neighborhood. And is sufficient to occupy the whole of & yesterday another called me to go minister's time. So I feel and bewith him; and he was so importunate lieve. But both are precious people that I promised him to preach in his and important places. I love them both, vicinity and remain some days. If I and both are unwilling to give me up. were to answer one half of the calls But I doubt the prosperity of my con-

Those who have assisted us in sus- [ averaged a sermon per day for the last

## Brocian templo on the Prairie.

Five miles off, on the prairie, where there are some half dozen farmers, I have commenced preaching on the week day. The people there have drawn the loguand will shortly put up a log meeting-house for their accommodation. They attend our meeting on the Sabbath. I have encouraged them to hope for one of one year since, (the only house of those five libraries promised by a "Friend of Home Missions," in the March No. of the Home Missionary. There is a good spirit manifested, and in a few weeks, I hope to be able to communicate information that they have a Grecian Doric temple, in which they worship the triune God.

From Rev. D. Whitney, Spring Creek,

### Demands for concentrated labor and more men.

This church, fearing lest they might Our , not have my services another year, have passed a resolution that they will do their utmost to obtain the whole of my services for the year to come; and to make an application to your Board for They feel, and rightly too, that now is the time for this church. And I have no doubt, if I could be sustained, so that I could confine my labors to the extended boundary of this church alone, so as to go into a systematic course of laboring, that another harvest of souls I returned two days since from hold- would soon be reaped. Both of my congregations are satisfied that my labors made on me to preach and hold meetings, I might bid my wife and little them. Oh, my dear brother, how we ones adieu for ever. I have almost need more laborage! It is painful to

hear their petitions, and to decline their | have all been sick but one, who came solicitations. We want men ready to very near dying of the same disease in any good word and work. Now is the Ohio eight years ago. First, our little time for laying the foundations of socie-daughter was taken down; then our ty. May the Great Head of the church eldest son, and then my wife. For a furnish your Committee with means and I number of days we almost despaired of men answerable to the exigencies of her recovery. But God, in great kind**this** wide and extended field.

#### Mercy drops.

Five or six have already found the Savior precious to their souls; two of the number are heads of families—one Universalist. His wife felt very anxious for the salvation of his soul. Day after day, and night after night, would she come to the meeting, bringing her husband, and a babe in her arms, weeping on the pathway of her unconverted husband. God saw her tears and heard her prayer, and her husband was brought "from nature's darkness into God's marvellous light."

Many are still inquiring "what shall Many feel that they are in the hands of an angry God. are expecting that more will yet come

out on the Lord's side.

This visit of mercy has united the hearts of brethren of different denomimations. When churches are cold and dead, then the spirit of sectarianism is rife; but let God come by his Spirit, and denominational distinctions are forgotten. The simple desire is, "Lord what wilt thou have me do!" Christians take an enlarged view of God's plan, and supplicate together God's blessing on a common cause.

## Addictions.

Our Heavenly Father hath permitted the scarlet fever to rage through all this region. It has been very fatal amongst children in Chicago, and in many of our western rillages. A num**been called to** part with some of their linto our church six individuals by letter.

ness, removed the rod, and thus had mercy upon us all, lest we should have sorrow upon sorrow. At the same time I was confined to my room with a severe attack of the erysipelas, brought on by exposure in preaching in our miserably poor western houses. if our eastern friends knew but the one half concerning our hardships and exposures, and broken down constitutions, they would not wonder that their missionaries now on the ground should wish to spare the brethren who shall come after us from finding a premature grave, by making the most strenuous efforts at home and abroad to erect suitable (not expensive) houses of worship.

During four Sabbaths in succession, I was unable to speak of either judgments or of mercies to my dear people. to me was a sore trial. And for two Sabbaths besides, I could only preach one sermon. I finally proposed to my people to relinquish my charge, and that they should seek another pastor. On this request they unanimously voted in the negative, choosing to accept of what services I could bestow rather than submit to a change, hoping for my restoration to health. The Provividence of God no ordered that our rude desk was only vacant, I believe, one Sabbath. I am now able to preach twice on the Sabbath, and attend some

other meetings, visiting, &c.

#### Do not forsake us.

This is a bard field; and yet it is des tined to be a very important one. O, it must not be abandoned now. Do not forsake us. The honor of God, and the well-being of souls in this thriving place, are of too much consequence both now and in ages to come, to give place for the devil even " for an hour." per of the parents of our church have At our last communion we received dear offspring. Some whole families, I am happy to state that our Sebbath-et the present time, are lying very sick school continues in a flourishing couldwith the disease. My own family, too, I tion, as also our Bible-class. And w

cently I have formed an interesting Bible-class of young ladies and gentlemen, say twenty-five in number; many of them are impenitent. The whole charge of this class devolves upon myself. O, may good result from these labors!

#### Oh this Valley!

The Lord has permitted me to see some evidence that my labors have not been in vain, even for those to whom I have preached Jesus. And I confidently expect, some of the good seed sown will yet spring up and bear fruit to the praise of God's rich grace. But, how little is yet accomplished! Oh! this Valley-what will become of its teeming thousands of immortal beings, grasping after these beautiful prairies, and inviting groves, regarding not God, drinking in the error and delusions which are rolling over us like a mighty wave? The missionaries of darkness are many, and are rapidly increasing; while, comparatively, there is but here and there a faithful sentinel upon Zion's watch-towers to herald the truth. Oh, that the American church felt more deeply the importance of making haste to take possession of this fertile West, in the name of Jesus Christ, the King of the whole earth! The conflict is coming on-already has it commenced, and upon the issue hang. the destinies of unborn millions. This Valley is destined ere long to give character to this whole nation, and shall it not be redeemed? Shall it not be saved? Our strong hope, under God,? is in your Society. It must be sustained, and enlarge its work. Daily are hearts springing up to bless God for the Home Missionary Society. It is the daily prayer of your missionaries that the church will give you abundantly the means for multiplying laborers in this part of the Lord's moral vineyard.

## An Excursion—and a revival.

Since my last, I have visited B. has been since increasing in numbers. Death reigned; the place had long and influence. We now number thirty-four members, and some more are intended to an increasing to units.

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habitants externally, and prepared the way for the truth. There was no religious society except a small Methodist class. There were three or four praying souls who felt that something must be done. Brother C. attended with me; we commenced a meeting under very unfavorable circumstances—rain and mud, wolf hunts, political meetings. &c. But the Lord very early owned His truth. The few Christians there were revived; some old Eastern professors, whose religion would not bear transportation, whose letters were burnt up or worn out, seemed to give up their hopes and begin anew.

#### The lest recovered.

The first case of hopeful conversion was a man, a husband and father, who was given up as lost by the community, and the temperance cause had failed to reach him; he was abandoned, and his family wretched. No one was looking or expecting good for him-One evening he rose and asked for prayer; all were astonished. He west home, confessed his sins to his family, and to his God, set up a family all is and the next day his wife and a nece were with him at the foot of the cross-Thus God worked. There were a number of hopeful conversions—the interest increasing, widening, deepening-Great solemnity and stillness in our meetings-all seemed to teel God was there. Brother C. remained. The work has gone steadily forward.

### "There is hope of a tree, &c."

The church in Plainfield was organized in its present form, less than a year ago. A church had been organized here, early in the settlement of the country, but had become nearly extinct, so that less than two years since, there was but one male member resident who was of age. It pleased the Lord to pour out his Spirit, and the church has been since increasing in numbers and influence. We now number thirty-four members, and some more are intending to units.

## "The Kingdom of Wenven is like leaven."

At N. we have much to contend with. Situated as it is, in the midst of a population far from being religious, the church has exerted an influence, and moved onward, until that village, which, noted for its infidelity and im--piety, has begun to feel that religion must be the predominent influence, and tacitly consents to it. We have learned, however, to trust to a more potent arm than that of flesh.

The great enemy of man will not give up these fertile plains and navigable rivers, with their prospective dense population, without a severe struggle.

## The enemy awake.

Besides Infidelity, Campbellism, and Universalism, we have the influence of Popery. Wherever there is an opening they rush in and fill it. They have ! built the best churches in this whole section. Every thing here is in motion. You have not first to rouse their dormant energies, the mind is awake; every thing is on the move. That which cloudless regions of eternal day. looks fair and promising to-day, may, i ere one year rolls away, present a dif- Eastern churches should look to their facent sanect. Habits which give character to a people, are rapidly forming, and, consequently, where they have not the means of grace the obstacles to the some weeks since, to attend the funeral missionary work increases.

### From Rev. J. G. Porter, Lockport, Ill.

## Deaths of the plous.

One dear brother was at our weekly prayer-meeting on Monday evening, took an active part, and appeared to be in usual health; the next day, I was called from home to attend a funeral thirteen miles distant. It was late in the evening before I returned, and early on Wednesday morning a messenger came to say, Mr. B. was dead ! Little did be think, little did I think, when we parted at the prayer-meeting, that it was the last time we should inge at D., a small village. The last time I was there, there was a remarka-

before the throne of God and the Lamb. absent from the body only to be present with the Lord.

We have also lost a dear sister. She was not cut down by sickness in a day; but wearisome months were appointed unto her. She bore her affliction with Christian fortitude. At times her mind was very dark. She had two infants, for whose sake she seemed to cling to life; but as her end drew nigh, every cloud vanished, and her sky was calm and serene. She sent for me a few hours before her departure. She had previously desired the presence of her most intimate friends; and as they arrived, she entreated them in a solemn and affectionate manner to prepare for death. As I approached her bed, she eagerly grasped my hand, and said, "My time is come!" "In it well with you?" I asked. " All is well. Jesus is unspeakably precious. Why is his chariot so long delayed !" She then desired prayer. We knelt together in the chamber of death, and commend-'ed her to the Lord Jesus. Shortly after her happy spirit took its flight to the

I was called into --- neighborhood, services of a highly respectable citizen, who was crushed to death by the branch of a tree which he had been felling. He, with his wife, had been churchmembers in Connecticut, but had been in the West six years, and had connected themselves with no church of Christ. He had not maintained prayer in his family.

I spent the night after the funeral with a family from New-England. They had, as they thought, experienced religion years since. I assisted them to erect a family altar. I trust it will

## A Defet converted.

reason, however, to believe that he bly good attendance, and among the is now uniting with kindred spirits, persons present was a man who has

been a most notorious drunkard and laid from your society, but in their turn er case in the county. He went up to the Gospel to others more destitute than a judge in his desk during the last themselves. court, and offered him a dram from his jug of whiskey. His wife had left him | churches have received from the A. H. on account of ill-treatment. He has M. Society, by means of which the told me since, that just before coming | Gospel has been sustained among them, to meeting, he was arguing for Deism have not been lost; and I can say that as confidently as he ever had in his they feel a debt of obligation to your Solife. At the close of the services, he was discovered in the street, I believe, weeping bitterly. A christian friend took him in, and conversed and prayed with him. He has signed the temperance pledge, and is rejoicing in Christ.

## A People trying to help themselves.

During the quarter, some of my time and attention has been occupied in assisting the little churches in maturing plans, and taking the preliminary stops to build their houses of worship. In connection with pastoral visits, I undertook to raise the subscriptions necessary to build. I have succeeded in raising from four to five hundred dollars in i each of the churches, for this important purpose. The Lord has disposed the heart of the people to feel that the time has come when his house shall be built: and has given them a disposition to undertake the work. To his name be the praise! The remarks made not long since in the Home Missionary upon this subject, were very timely and important.

Upon the ground on which these subscriptions are raised there will also probably be erected, during the season, as many as four district school-houses, averaging, in cost, not less than two hundred dollars each. These things are somewhat encouraging. Add to this the number of houses, and barns, and other improvements that individuals are making for their own convenience, and I am compelled to feel that I am among an enterprising and public spi-The day is not far off rited people. when this people will have the ability to support the Gospel and help to spread its influence among the destitute. I the village, much labor may be perform-

Probably there was not a hard-will be able and willing also to preach

benefactions which The ciety which they can never discharge.

It should ever be borne in mind, that so far as the praise of these grateful charches belongs to any human instruments, it is not so much to the organs of the Society, as to the generous individuals and communities who contribute to sustain its operations. Let such feel thankful to God, that their gifts are not lost, but that they accomplish that for which they are bestowed.

#### A missionary field.

This is the seat of justice for the county, and as the rich, rolling prairies, and verdant groves, surrounding the village, afford first rate facilities for agricultural purposes, we must have, in a few years, a dense and wealthy population. I am now the only minister, and this the only church, of our denomination, in the county; yet there are within a very few miles of the village, no less than eight or ten preachers—Methodist, Will Baptist, Chrystian, (or Christian), &c., all of whom have their respective followers. Then the Universalists are quite numerous Smith has also, I believe, some few adherents, though their influence is nothing in the community. have a rather numerous class, in some neighborhoods, and in the village, who are so "liberal" that they go to no meeting, or to any, just as the caprice of the moment dictates, without any fixed principles of belief, except that religion is "speculation" and "priestcraft," and "if a man is only sincere, all will be well with him in the end, no matter what he believes."

I think that aside from my efforts in trust they will not long be calling for \( \) ed in the county to good advantage. have already had two applications to preach, in places fifteen or twenty miles | called to deliver several public addressdistant, in one of which a few members of our denomination reside; a church may be organized there. This field enterprise of putting a collegiate instimust not be given up. Whether I am the Providence of God will determine.

#### ARKANSAS.

From Rev. C. Washburn, Bentonville, Ark.

#### Beviyals.

The Lord has revived his work to a sonaiderable extent in this county and n the adjoining county of Washington. Good has resulted, saving and eternal good, from this revival, and "I therein to rejoice, yea, and I will rejoice." The people of God have been quickened and dvanced in holiness, and I doubt not a goodly number of precious souls have een renewed by the sovereign power of the Holy Spirit. But the work has been different in many of its features from the revivals to which I have been accustom-The revival has generally commenced and closed with a camp-meeting, ome extraordinary meeting. One unhappy result of this is to make the impression that no sinners can be convertexcept in connection with some metraordinary effort—some "big meetpag." Of course the ordinary means of grace are brought into a comparatively low estimation and neglect. A considerable number of individuals, in my several congregations, who had been nazious and inquiring, have, at several samp-meetings, professed to be convertad. Some of these, I expect will, in | bordering on the Ohio River, in Illinois and ine time, units with my church. Mamy of then have already united with other churches.

#### Seminary of learning.

From the following it will be seen that a pate literary institution is contemplated in Arkenses. Thus it ever is where enlightened Protestant ministers are sent. Although our: escreependent gives no intimetion that this measure to originated by himself, we have ittle doubt that it had its beginning in his onmercioo.

Since my last report I have been es upon the subject of education. I have also engaged with others in the tution into operation, in this section of the man to occupy it or not; time and the state. The college is to be called "Far West Seminary," and to be located in Washington County. A Board of Visitors, of which I am the presiding officer, and a Board of Trustees have been appointed. We have already obtained considerable donations in lands and other property; and have agreed to erect a brick edifice, to commence the institution as soon as practicable. My heart is very much set upon this enterprise, and I am greatly encouraged to hope we may succeed.

#### Tomperance.

I have been called to address a Temperance Society and a Lyceum, at Fayetteville, since my last report. The Temperance cause there and in Washington county is doing good, but inoves onward rather sluggishly. In Benton we are gaining ground rapidly. is now at our county-seat no house which keeps intoxicating liquors for sale. At our August meeting some five or six of the most intemperate men in the county took the pledge. Three of these have since become hopefully pious.

#### SOUTHERN INDIANA.

For a long time the attention of the A. H. M. Society has been directed to the region Indiana, as a missionary field of great importance, and yet presenting peculiar difficulties and offering less encouragement than some other fields. The difficulties arise chiefly from the heterogeneous character of the population. Persons of all nations and of every variety of religious predilections are mingled together in almost every community. There is also wanting here that large admixture of endgrants from the Eastern States, which has carried to the northern part of the Great Western Valley the love of religious and social order, and the habit of restabiling and wetending the senctuary and the seminary of learning. In order more fully to escertain the moral condition of this region, the Society has caused it to be very extensively explored, during the past year. Reserving the specific information thus acquired for the use of the Committee, the following general statements respecting a part of the field are submitted to our readers. Hereafter more extended notices may be inserted in our pages.

#### Statistical information respecting Southern Indiana.

In Orange county there are Methodists, two circuits, about 800 members; Baptists, 9 churches, perhaps about 500 members; Presbyterian, (Old School) 2 churches, 138 members; Presbyterians, (Cumberland) 1 church, perhaps about 50 members; Quakers, 3 societies, perhaps about 500 members; United Brethren, perhaps about 50 members; United Brethren, perhaps about 50 members; whole number of members, 2038; and estimated number of worshippers, 4076. Population in 1840, 9602; of whom, the adults are 6402; deducting those who attend worship, 4096, leaves the number who worship no where regularly 2326.

In Martin county there are Methodists, about 300; Baptists, about 25; Presbyterians, 2—members, 327, and worshippers, 654. The population in 1840, 3875; of whom, the adults are about 2583; the number of worshippers, 654, leaving those who worship no where regularly, 1929.

Jn Davies county there are Methodists, about 600; United Baptists, 3 churches, 162; Presbyterians, (Cumberland) two churches, 187; Presbyterians, (Old School) 1 church, 72; Campbellites, about 160; Evangelical Lutherana, about 100; Roman Catholics, (4 chapels) about 500; estimated number of worshippers, 3542. Population in 1840, 6720; adults, 4480; leaving 1938 who worship no where.

In Pike county there are Methodists, about 500; Presbyterian, (Cumberland) one church, 100; Regular Baptists, 2 churches, about 75; United Baptists, 3 churches, about 100—members, 775; worshippers, 1550. Population in 1840, 4769; adults, 8180; number who worship no where regularly, 1680.

In Posey county there are Methodists, I circuit and a half, about 900; Regular Baptists, about 270; General Baptists, about 100; Campbellites, perhaps about 150; Presbyterians, (Cumberland) I church, 130; Do., (New School) I church, 15; Covenantes, about 15—number for members, 1550. Population in 1840, 9683; adults, 6435; attendants on worship, estimated at 3160; worshipping no where regularly, 3295.

In Vanderburg county there are Methodists, 432; Baptists, perhaps about 250; Presbyterians, (Cumberland) 2 churches, 180; Do., (Old School) perhaps about 35; Do., (New School) 50; Eptscopalians, perhaps about 35; German Lutherans, about 50; Roman Catholics, about 250; in all, 1239; and having an aggregate of worshippers of 2464. Population in 1840, 6250; adults, 4167; worshipping no where regularly, 1703.

In Warrick county there are Methodists, about 800; General Baptists, perhaps about 250; Regular do., 35; United do., 113; Congregationalists, 2 churches, 59; Cumberland Presbyterians, 2 churches, 86; in all, members, 1348. Population in 1640, was 6321; adults, 4214; number of worshippen, 2686; and 1528 who worship no where regularly.

In Spencer county there are Methodists, 500; United Baptists, 187; Regular do., 120; Cumberland Presbyterum, 24; German Lutheran and Presbyterian, perhaps about 20; in all, 851 members and 1700 worshippers. The population in 1840, was 6305; the estimate, as made in the other counties, would leave 2500 who worship no where

regularly.

In Perry county there are Methodists, about 300; Regular Baptists, 76; United do., 71; Emancipating do., perhaps about 17; Presbytenans (Old School) 3; Do., (Cumberland) 12; German Lutherans and Presbyterians, perhaps about 50; Roman Catholics, perhaps about 50; Roman Catholics, perhaps about 100—in all, members 629; and probable attendants, more or less statedly, 1258. Population in 1840, 4653; estimates as made above for the other constitute, would leave in this county 1844 who would no where regularly.

58,180 inhabitants, and at present 10,546 | for the influence of all denominations which church members, and 21,092 worshippers, losving seventeen thousand and seven hundred who worship no where regularly, besides children. In this estimate there are 1700 Roman Catholics. This number taken from the number of worshippers, will leave 19,392 Protestant worshippers. If added to these who do not attend any where, it will make 19,396, who either worship no where regularly or in Roman Catholic chapels. Some of these counties have considerably increased in population since 1840, so that there must be a much greater number who worship no where regularly. What a field for christian sympathy and offert!

In Dubois county there are Methodista, about 160; Cumberland Presbyterians, about 200; United Baptists, 73; Regular do., 20; Presbyterians, (Old School) about 30; Campbellites-just Every excursion discovers new fields. commencing—and it is said about 700; Roman Catholic families from Germany, and 300 families of German Lutherans. The population of this county in 1840, was 3632. But a large part of these Germans has come since the census was taken, so that the population may now be estimated at between 5 and 0,000. In these ten counties together, with Crawford county, there are but three Old School preachers and three New School preachers. And in five of these counties (viz., Martin, Dubois, Spencer, Perry, and Crawford,) THERE IS NOT A SINGLE! - FREACHER, either Old or New School, and but about 40 or 50 Presbyterians.

The statements here presented, it will be remembered, refer to only ten or twelve counties of a State which comprises 36,000 aquare miles, and 87 counties. What would be the result, if a survey equally accurate were made of the whole, we have not the present means of determining. Before long, however, we hope to lay before our readers some particulars respecting the portion of Indiana lying north of the national road.

These statistical details may to some appear uninteresting. But is there nothing calculated to move the heart, in the ascerselect fact, that here are more than twenty thousand immortal beings in one section, who | nity to return and preach to them, and

Thus in nine counties, there were in 1840, i remains after we have made every allowance may claim to be considered evangelical? And these have under their training ten thousand children, to grow up without prayer, without instruction in the Scriptures, without the hallowed associations of the Sabbath and the house of God—to become in their turn, the parents of other multitudes, without hope and without God in the world Will not such facts excite the ministers of Christ to throw themselves into the breach, and stay the progress of advancing desolation? Will they not move the hearts of those to whom God has committed the stawardship of his goods, to give bountifully to this suffering cause? Will they not stir up to prayer all who have any sense of the value of souls, and the perik that attends their continued jeopardy?

I have just returned, after an absence of nearly a week, for the purpose of preaching at a county town, abou seventy miles distant, where an interesting little church has recently been organized, but is yet without a minis-

On my way out, I stopped for the night in a part of the country where the land is not yet in market. Many families are there, and have already made small improvements. Most of them have arrived within the last year. They expect to purchase the lands upon which they settle. Some told me they had not heard a sermon of any kind in a whole year. On inquiring, I heard of one Presbyterian family in the neighborhood, and I left an appointment to preach on my return. Though, when the evening came, it was dark, and the roads muddy, the room where I preached was filled with an attentive audience. After sermon, being introduced to the Presbyterian brother of whom I had beard, while we conversed others made themselves known, as having been members of the Lutheran, German Reformed, and Presbyterian churches in other places. These, all sympathising together, desired me with much importuthe no means of grace—a fact, too, which organize them into a Preabytexian

Church. This I promised, and expect try at least to go alone, and begin this to do. if the Lord will, early in March. year! Truly the harvest is great, and the fields are white already; but the laborers are few.

### OHIO.

# Appeal to churches east of the moun-

N. York and N. England, to some extent, relinquish missionary aid? The difference between the expense of living here and in the East, is, I am found, from his own observation, the confident, over-rated. If we except great desolation of Zion around him fuel and provender, the difference is He longed, like Nehemiah, to see these greatly in favor of the East. From an waste places built up. He at length examination which I made last sum- found two men, one a Baptist, and the mer, while on a short visit to N. E., I other a Methodist, whom he persuaded am confident that 300 dollars in cash to engage with him in a prayer-meetthere, is better than 400 dollars in a ing. They three agreed to meet every mere subscription here. At any rate, I week during the year, without fail, w would give 12 per cent. premium in an pray for their ungodly exchange. True we, i. e. H. Mis-Often these men met alone; still they sionaries at the West, are obliged to were not discouraged—they trusted in economise; and in these days we ought God. Near the close of the year, their to do so. The cause of Christ demands meetings began to increase; their imit at our hands. Our libraries are lean, penitent neighbors began to feel trouour garments are worn till they are bled in their minds on account of sin. have nothing which goes by that name religion, in which more than 30 were —at least, many of us. Still we are hopefully converted. A Congregationfar better provided for than the first al church was immediately formed missionaries of the cross. Now might They are now desirous to engage my not 50 or 100 churches, now aided, if labors one third of the time. They they had the proper spirit, release have subscribed 80 dollars, to be paid themselves from your guardianship, and in provisions and money.

The way a man did good—as

A short time since this whole section of country was almost entirely in the hands of errorists; so much so that a leading character among them made Might not the churches now aided in his boasts that no evangelical denomination could get a foothold there. But 2 years ago, a very godly Presbyterian moved into this neighborhood, and soon equipage—why we The result was a powerful revival of

# Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S. from March 1st to April 1st,

### Not in commission last year.

Rev. I. T. Holmes, Griggsville, Ill. Rev. R. Kirkwood, Plumb Creek, Ill. Rev. E. W. Hewitt, Milton, Wis.

Rev. N. Tucker, Troy and Southfield, Mich.

Rev. John Woods, Lapeer, Mich.

Rev. Patterson Fletcher, Elk Branch, &c., Va.

Rev. Joseph McKee, N. part of Ga. and Ala. Rev. L. L. Fay, Washington Co., O., and Wood

Co., Va.
Rev. F. Kyte, Lumberland and Barryville.

Rev. G. Monilaws, Somers, N. Y. Rev. S. W. Edson, Poolville, N.Y.

Rev. J. W. Walcott, Virgil, N. Y. Rev. J. A. Caufield, Chaumont and Three Mile; Creek, N. Y.

Re-appointed,

Rev. C. Reckenberg, German Ch., Syracuse, N. Y.

Rev. J. M. Benham, Maryland, N. Y.

Rev. J. B. Taylor, DeKalb, N. Y. Rev. P. Field, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

Rev. J. W. Pierce, Litchfield, Mich. Rev. P. W. Warriner, Sabine, Texas,

Rev. W. H. Bay, Graham's Station, O. Rev. J. C. Sherwin, Berlin, O.

Rev. I. N. Ford, Jackson, O.

Rev. D. J. Perry, Bloomington, Ill. Rev. L. C. Gilbert, Buffalo and Elkhorn, Ill.

Rev. S. G. Wright, Rochester and vic., Ill. Rev. John Summers, Swan Creek, and vic., IL

Rev. C. Cook, Bristol, Ill.

Rev. Stephen Mason, Clarendon, Mich.

Rev. Isaac Crabbe, Lanesville, Mich. Rev. A. Worthington, Commerce and Hartist Mich.

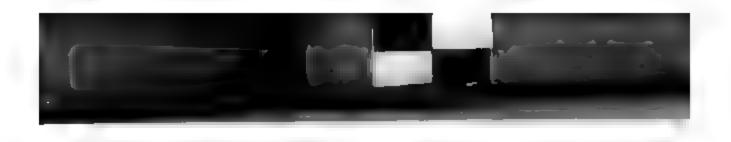
Rev. L.E. Heaton, Mount Zlon, Wis. Rev. Cyrus Niobols, Spring Prairie and Yorkville.

# The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society ecknowledges the receipt of the

following muste, from M	arch lat to April let, 1844.
MAINE-	Wilton, H. M. H., by C. Marvin, 630;
Portland, left at the door of Roy. Am	Ladier Benev. Soc. \$7 50, 36 m
Commings, \$10; Am Henderson, by J. B. Condit, \$1 75, 11 78	Beooklyn, First. Press. Ch. Sab. Sch.
In an anomyous note, 10 00	Miss. Assoc., \$50 68; J. A. Davesport.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE— Campton E. Cook, by Rev. B. P. Stene, 5 00	Finh Presh. Ch. Coll., \$19 40; D. O.
Consord, First Cong. Ch., Individual, by do. 60	Canikina, 5, 94 an
Lyme, Individuals, by do.	
Plymouth, J. Joy, by do. 2 00 Sanboraton Bridge, Rev. C. Cartin, by do. 5 00	
VERMONT—	Clintonville, by Rev. J. Fisk. 12 24
Westminster, in part of legacy of the late Jacob Chapin, by J. Chapin, 100 00	New-York City, viz : Bleecker St. Press. Ch., James Rooss-
Thetford, in part of legacy of the late	velt, \$50; Hav. O. Eastman, \$3; R.
Miss Rebocce Kingsley, by E. White, 108 00 MASSACHUSETTS—	T. Esstman, \$1; W. R. Esstman, 1. 55 00 Eighth St. Presh. Ch., Sab. Boh. Miss.
Missionary Soc., by B. Perkins, Trees., 600 00	Assoc., by E. H. Ensign, 900 00
Amberst Jacob Holt, by Rev. A. M. Colton, 5 60	Marcer St. Press. Ch., Mon. Con. Coll.
Chandler, by J. P. King, Ex'r., 5 00	by T. S. Nelson, \$149 06; A. De Ferest, \$100; B. De Forest, \$50;
West Springfield, in part of leguny of	Thomas Denny, \$25; L. Phelps, \$20;
the late Mev. J. L. Pemeroy, by L. Strong, Esq., 980 40	Wm. Shaw, \$10; L Leeds, \$5; R. H. M'Curdy, \$20—\$300 00; Ladies,
Friend, 200 00	by Mrs. H. B. Washburn, vin: Mrs.
EHODE ISLAND— Providence, a friend, by P. Helma, 5 60	J. G. Nelson, \$1; Mrs. W. W. Chester, \$2; Mrs. W. N. Blake-
CONNECTICUT'-	man, 50 cts.; Mrs. J. Chandler, 21;
Columbia, Coug. Societies, Rev. J. M.	Mins J. Boardman, 25 cts.; Mrs. L.
Woodward, 43 78 Durham, Rev. David Smith, D. D., 2 40	
East Windsor, Rav. J. Cogswell, D. D., 3 00	Mrs. E. Weinwright, 65, Mrs. Mar-
Greenfeld, Cong. Soc., by S. R. Sturges, 16 04 Madison, David Criticades, L. M. 16 fell, 22 00	
New-Haven, Chapel St. Ch. Sab. Sch., by	\$5; Mrs. Halbon, \$3; Mrs. S. Loods,
J. Griffing. 25 00	Jr., 621 Mrs. G. C. Goddurd, 65;
New-Haven West Consoc., by A. Town- send, Jr., viz:-	Mrs. Scribner, \$1; Cash, \$2; Mrs. B. F. Butler, \$5, Friend, \$5; Miss.
East-Haven, lagacy of the late Rev. B.	Mass, \$1; Mrs. Cooks, \$1; Mrs.
W. Stebbins, 51 90 Hamden, Mount Carmel, 8 36	
Middiebury, Benev. Assoc., 47 03	Mrs. Brosson, #3; Mrs. Hitchcock,
Orange, an Individual, 90 00	i 01; Mrs. Wm. Shepard, \$1, Mrs.
Waterbury, First Cong. Soc., Solomon B. Minor, L. M., 30; Elizur E. Prit-	T. S. Nelson, \$2; Mrs. O. Bushnell, \$1, Mrs. James Stokes, \$1; Mrs. A,
chard, L. M., 30, James Brown, 10;	G. Phelps, \$2; Miss Clark, \$1;
P. W. Carter, 10; Philo Brows, 10; Auroa Benedict, 20; others, 65, 175 00	Friend, 50 cts.; Mrs. Hunt, \$1; Friend, \$2; Mrs. C. Willett, \$1;
West-Haven, Lucina Smith, L. M., 30 00	Mrs. Wm. Rockwell, \$1; Mrs. B.
Woodbridge, Ladies' Benev. Assoc. to	Da Forest, \$2; Mrs. G. B. De Forest,
count. Rev. Hamuel H. Elliett and Silas J. Peck, L. M., 40 00	\$3; Mrs. Worth, \$1; Mrs. A. S. Baker, \$1; Mrs. Dr. Washington,
New-London, E. Chappell to coust, Miss	\$9 , others, \$9—8F0 50, 469 56
Elizabeth H. Arnold of Monmonth, Ma, a L. M., 30 00	Sixth St. Presb. Ch., sub. in part, 4 00 Babbath School, No. 34, 92
Norwich, 2d Cong. Ch. Coll., in part of	Somers, N. Y., First Presb. Ch., per
which \$15 is in part to coust. Charles	Rev. G. Mondaws, 8 50
Cost Johnson a L. M., and \$15 is in part to count. Mrs. Harriet P. Wil-	Southold, L. I., Mon. Con. Coll., Presb., Ch., by E. Huntting, \$3; Jewsley, \$1. 4 00
liama a L. M., 900-00	Union Center, by Rev. N. Prime, 6 00
Selisbury, Mrs. Joanna Pettes, to const. her some Auron E. and Wm. J. Pettes,	Windham Center, Rev. L. B. Van Dyck, \$10, J. Robertson, \$5. 15 09
L. M., 100; Cong. Soc. \$79 41, by T.	Yorktown, Cong. Ch., by Rev. J. B.
Chittenden, Cone Ch and See	Steddard, 7 00 NEW-JERSEY—
Southington, Cong. Ch. and Sec., \$176 th; Timothy Higgins to const.	Newark, 3d Presh. Ch., by Rev. H. N.
Edward Twitchell, Lowis Higgins and	Brinsmade, D. D., for Western Mimione, 103 64
Miss Jennette Higgins, L. M., \$100, 276 to South Woodstock, Ladies' H. M. S., to	Ferth Amboy, M. Bruse, 25 00 G. D., 5 00
couet. Mrs. Sarah Lyon a l., M., 30 00	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—
	Washington, 4th Presh. Ch., by Miss H. Goodrich, 69 00
	KENTUCKY-
· Correction. In the No. for March there was	Lexaugton, J. C. Todd,
an acknowledgement of \$30, from Farmington, Comp. from the estate of Ray, E. Giesson, It	OHIO Homer and Bensington, by Rev. E.
should have been from the estate of Mrs. Equice	Beach, 8 30
Glanett.	Ridge, Rev. G. G. Ponge, 3 00

24

Spedield and Amberstville, by Rev. S.		J. W. Throckmorton, \$25; Wm. Worrell,
Bessions, 25 INDIANA—	90	
Greenfield, Prest. Ch., by Rev. R. L.		James Atwood, \$10, Cash, \$5; J. Win- gand, \$5; P. H. Tankrook, \$5. E. Brown,
Sears, 5	00	\$3, T Orr, \$2 50, T. Peterson, \$1; Mine
E.LINOIS— Bloomingdale, Cong. Ch., by Rev. H. S.		Eilen Kulipberg, \$1 , E. S. and A. M., \$6; S. Neill, \$2; J. Montgomery, \$20, (se far
	81	as collected.)
Geneseo, Church, \$10; Friend, \$10; by	0.0	Athens, Pa., Presh. Ch., 95 M
	00	T Trimble, \$2; Unknown, 50 cts., by Mr.
MICHIGAN—		H. Ouffield, 12 5
	65	Feirmung, Prest. Ch., Phila., R. B. Hall. 86;
	50	
IOWA—	20	Dentie, \$1, T Wood, \$2; R. Clark, \$1; T B. Stovel, \$1; Mrs. Blechwell, \$1; H.
	100	Swartzengrover, \$1, Wm. Guthrie, \$1;
Toolsborough, by Rev. C. R. Fisk, 1 WISCONSIN	50	others, \$10 50, 27 70
	37	Philadelphia, loguey of Mass Caroline May- bin, dec., by Wm. H. Hart, Esq. Executor, 173 00
	00	Pottstown, Pa., Miss Hannah Brook, by Rev.
83,856	50	A. Barnes,
J. CORNING, Treasurer		1st Presb. Ch., Newark, N. J., David Ticha- nor, \$10; Cash, \$5; Mon. Con. \$40; Call.
		in Ch \$63 4f (by Mr A. Woodraff,) Mrs.
Receipts of the New Hampshire Musionary Socie	rêw.	O. King, \$5, Young Ladies, \$2 50, (by
for the quarter ending April 1st, 1844, Rev. H.	F	Rev. A. D. Eddy,) Central Press. Ch., R. L., Phile., J. Lordingh,
Stone, Secretary.		\$1; J. Leeds, \$5; Mr. Holman, \$1, 760
Concord, South Cong. Ch.,	51	let Presb. Ch , Phila., John A. Brown, \$100;
	36 20	Cash, \$100. A. Fulterton, \$10t; Rev. A. Barnes, \$50. Ambress White, \$50; Jac.
	QU	Passit, \$50 ; John Eckle, \$50; A. R. Por-
Loudou Village, 5	30	kins, \$50, Isaac Ducton, \$25; W Worts,
Plymouth, Goog Ch., \$18 75; Wm. Green,		\$25, W. Ratguel, \$25, T B., \$20; J. W. Paul, Esq., \$20; J. Smith. \$20, J. M. At-
85 Mrs. Mary P. Bradley, \$5; James M'Question, \$6,	75	wood, 620; E. A. Holmey, \$20 , H. J. Wil-
Campton Coug Ch., \$14; Denc. Burbock, \$3, 17	-00	liams, \$10; 8. Brown, \$10, II R. D., \$10;
Milford, Mrs. Sarah Fisher, \$50; Cong. Ch., \$51.	00	T A B., \$10, J. R G , \$10, J. McLannhus, \$10; J. S. Koredler, \$20; Wm. McKee,
¥-17	33	\$10, J Dunton \$10; S. H. Perkins, \$10;
Hanover Dartmouth College Ch., 54	27	Coch, \$10, H Neill, M. D., \$10, E. S.
Lyme Cong. Ch \$48 06; Children of Mater-		Whelan, \$10, Cash, \$10, 8. Smith, \$5;
nai Assoc., \$1 94; Legacy of the late Rev. N. Lambert, \$56,	00	B. W. Richards, \$5, Thos. Stewart, \$5; Cash, \$5; T. Rooney, \$5, W. Gride,
Hillshore Center, 5	00	\$5, G. Philter, \$5; J C Miller, \$5, E.L.
	30	Hondy, \$5, C. Sherman, \$5, J. Courteney,
Hann ker, Cong. Ch., \$16 52; Cent Boc., \$15 48, Page Estop, \$5. Rev. E. B. Fos-		\$5; J Wright, \$5, Cash, \$5, Cash, \$5; Cash, \$5, Cash, \$1, T. Robertson, \$2;
	00	Canh, \$3; Cash, \$1, Cash, \$1; Cash, \$2;
	50	J L. Dutton, \$2, Cash, \$1.50, W. Purvee,
Atkinson, Amherst, Cong. Ch. \$34; R. Bayleston, \$5, 39	-4	10, H. Perkins, \$10, S. T., \$10; Ladies, by Muss C. Brown, \$450 50; also I copy of
Duobartou, Cong. Ch., 13	08	"Notes on Issiah, hy Barnes," (as far as
Claremont, legacy of Joel Richards, 1393		edlected.)
Warner, Cong. Ch., 14 Washington, Dr. Daniel K. Question, 15		2d Presb Ch., Newark, N. J., Mon. Con. Coll., Rev. E. Cheover, 33 39
Beston, Mrs. T. Edwards, 5	(10)	Cl ptop St. Prosb. Ch . Phila., Mon. Con. Coll.,
Exeter, Second Cong. Ch. 27	60	\$100 C Trucky #90 F M Trucky
South New Market, Cong Ch., 5 Described, legacy of Hannah Maxwell, 100		840, C. Pingley, \$20, R. W. Tingley, \$20; N. B. Thompson, \$20, E. Dunbar, \$10;
	00	J. M. Kennedy, \$10: John S. Bayd, \$5;
4 44 4	00	Cash, \$10, A. Reed \$5. Cash, \$9, Cash,
Moultenberough, Cont. Soc., 6 Haverhill, Long Ch., 12	75	\$1 50. L. W. Glesn, \$10. (an fair an col- lected.)
	-	4th Presb Ch Washington City, D. C., Coll.
Receipt of the Philadelphia Home Missionary !	24-	in Ch, by Rev. J C. Smith, 79 08
eacty from March 1st, to April 1st, 1844. Rev.	E.	Minoraville, (Alleghany co., Presb. Ch., Pa, tal. of Coll., by Mr. B. A. Pahnestock. 375
R. Fairchild, Secretary.		Alleghany City, Pa., Mr. John Patterson, to
Kenelogios, 1st Prest. Ch., Coll in Ch.,	00	count his wife, Mrs. Elena J. Patterson, L.
33: El Mire Assoc., \$17 17, 3J Presb. Cu , Pht adelphia, Lod., M.ss. Sew.	00	M., by Mr. B. A. Fabnestock, Coder at. Presh. Ch., Phila., by Mr. Jan.
Soc. by Mrn. Saaw, \$50, nizo, coll., in		Earle, 900
part, \$28-38 108	38	Arrarat, Cong. Ch., Pa., Coll. in Ch., by Rev.
North East. Pa. \$7 87; Erse, Pa. \$261; North East. Pa. \$7 87; Erse, Pa. \$50;		E Hyde, Wattsburgh, Presb. Ch., Ps., Coll., in Ch.,
Waterford, Pa., \$26 11, by Rov. P. Cham-		by Rev. L. Stright, 199
berlain, 90	69	Brooklyn, Presb. Ch., Pa., Coll. by Rev. S.
-5th Freeb. Ch., Phila., Mon. Con. Coil \$96 63;		Cook, 12 W
	H	



# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Go, . . . . . . . . PREACH the Gospel . . . . . . . Mark zvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be samt ? . . . . . . . Rom. z. 15.

Yel. XVII.

JUNE, 1844.

No. 9.

### Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?

In answer to this question, the facts and considerations given in the following annual review of Home Missions, afford much valuable information. The ministers of Christ, desiring to know what he would have them to do, may perhaps here find the light they seek. And those who serve him in other ways, may have their faith strengthened, their sympathies excited, and their good works multiplied and increased, by prayerfully studying the dealings of God with this Society, for the past year, and the aspects of his providence in regard to the future. Let them, therefore, read, and read the whole, with reference to their own personal share in the privilege and responsibility of living in such a day and such a country as ours.

### BIGHTBENTH REPORT Of the American Rome Missionary Society.

[PRESENTED MAY 6, 1844.

est interest and solemnity. Living, as | might have removed or forestalled, have we do, so near to the fulfilment of the gathered strength by delay—that rising promises, and engaged in a work which communities in our new settlements, has upon its every feature the impress where character and destiny are so soon of heaven, and which fixes its firm grasp fixed, have sustained an injury, by being upon all that is hopeful to man, whether left another year without the ordinances in his present or his future state of of the Gospel, which no efforts of future being, a year of privileged action is one time-which eternity itself cannot reof amazing responsibility!

operations of this Society is finished, friends and patrons of this Society have that so much which was before us to be been permitted to watch over its intedone at its commencement, now remains | rests another year, and to accomplish

The closing up of a year of life, and moment for beneficent action has, in especially of missionary action, is calcumany cases, passed forever by—that lated to awaken reflections of the deep-levils, which adequate instrumentality pair.

We cannot but be pained at the But, gratitude and praise are also kind-thought, as the EIGHTEENTH year of the led up within us, that so many of the unaccomplished—that the most favored so much for the honor of their Master.

VOL. IVIL

Some, indeed, have ceased from their la- | gations, or extended their labors over bors. Among them is the venerable Dr. | still wider fields. RICHARDS—one of the founders and distinguished friends of the Institution, and one of its Vice Presidents from its origin. He rests from his labors, and his works do follow him. But to us, life has been continued-light from the throne has illuminated the paths of our feetsanctified affection has clustered around the work of our hands—God has blessed our humble instrumentality-souls, we trust, have been redeemed—foundations have been laid which are never to be removed-good has been secured to the church, to our country and to the world, which no human or angel intellect can ever circumscribe.

And to God, only wise and all gracious, be glory forever!

The table of Missionaries and other details, is here omitted. I

### SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

### Mumber of missionaries, their stations and the aggregate of their labors.

The Society has had in its service, the past year, 907 ministers of the Gospel.

Of these, 670 were in commission at the date of the last report; and 237 have been since appointed.

The fields of their labor are in 26 different states and territories of the Union, in Canada and in Texas, distributed as follows: --viz.--in Maine, 75; New-Hampshire, 42; Vermont, 40; Massachusetts, 64; Rhode Island, 5; Connecticut, 42; New York, 201; New-Jersey, 10; Pennsylvania, 44; Deleware, 2; Maryland, 2; Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 2; Georgia, 1; Alabama, 1; Kentucky, 3; Tennessee, 4; Ohio, 91; Indiana, 36; Illinois, 87; Missouri, 21; Arkansas, 1; Michigan, 63; Wisconsin, 30, Iowa, 29; District of Columbia, 1; Canada, 7; and Техав, 1.

Of the whole number in commission, 623 have been the pastors or stated sup-

The number of congregations and missionary districts thus supplied, in whole or in part, with the preaching of the Gospel is 1,245.

The aggregate of ministerial labor performed is 665 years.

### Progress of the work.

By comparing these results withthose of the preceeding year, it will be seen that the Society has been enabled, not only to retain the ground which it occupied at the date of the last report, but this year also, to make *imported* advances, in the work which God has given us to do. The number of missionaries in commission is greater, by 59, than that of any preceding year, and the number of congregations and districts supplied, shows an increase of 196.

### Advances Westward,

The number of missionaries, in our newer states and territories, is 75 greater than was reported at the last anniver-In Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and eary. Iowa alone, there has been an incresse of 68. Thus, is the Society extending its operations *westward*, faster even, that is indicated by the increase of its labor-Congregations in our older states cease to need aid, and the appropristions, which had been expended on them, are transferred to our new settlements. And this, we are sure, every patron of the Society will say, is, as is meet For the great increase of our population is in the West. There, it is, ere long, to be decided through all coming time, who are to rule over us. And there too, Romanism and Infide lity are congregating their hosts, and challenging to conflict the armies of Israel; and there, if we are faithful to our trust, defeat, ultimate and utter, is to them as certain, as that the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!

### New appointments.

The Committee have made so large plies of single congregations; and 237 an increase in the number of their ap-have ministered to two or three congre- pointments during the year, not with-

out much deliberation and solicitude [ we should say that, so far, the sigh They have not felt warranted to do hopes which were cherished in regard t, by the actual increase of their reseipts. But, the providence of God and he urgent solicitations of the friends of | in safety to their respective stations, missions have placed them in circumstances, in which they dered not do otherwise. Candidates for missionary service—young men from our Seminaries of sacred science, and others of fair promise of usefulness in our new suttlements—have presented themsalves for appointment, in such numbers ; and in such a spirit of self consecration and holy enterprise, as we have never before witnessed. And what could we may to them? The churches had been praying the great Lord of the harvest, to send forth laborers into his barvest. They had been inquiring, anxiously and devoutly, "Whom shall we send, and who! will go for us?" And when these young brethren, in associated bands and in apostolic temper, came and said, "Here ers we, send us." -- could we stand between them and their perishing fellow countrymen, to whom they would rehearse the scenes of Calvary, and say, you can-! not go? The perishing must perish on! We have chosen rather, in the name of the churches, and encouraged by the growing interest that we thought we every where saw in this work of missions at home, to say to them, Go, lift up your voices in the wilderness, prepare ye the way of the Lord, and your bread and your water shall not fail, and rour garments, when waxen old, shall **be renewed.** It is for those, in whose mame we have acted, to say, whether this pledge shall be redeemed whether too much responsibility has been assumed—whether any portion of what has been done must now be undone.

### The newly appointed missionszies,

Seminary, the last autumn, into the ter- paths of the destroyer. Should the ritory of Iows, to take their stations on friends of Sabbath schools put at the the very outposts of Zion; due to those disposal of these Institutions, the re-who went out from kindred institutions, quisite means for giving to every mis-

to them have not been disappointed. A kind Providence conducted them all and has graciously watched over them, and blessed them. The manner in which they have been received, their spirit of contentment, and cheerfulness, and devotion to their Master's service, and the brightening prospects of neefalness before them, are such as cannot fail to be exceedingly gratifying to the friends of missions. Christian sympathy, we trust, will still encourage them; christian bounty, cheerfully proffered, sustain them; and importunate prayer bring down upon them, and upon the fields of their culture, the richest blessings of Hanven.

### labbath Schools.

The Sabbath achool and the Bible class, with the intelligent and devoted teachers called out by them to instruct and to care for the children and youth of his charge, the missionary every where finds to be a most important auxiliary in his labors. Not far from 60,300 pupils are receiving instruction in the great things of the kingdom, in the Sbbeth schools under the supervision of the missionaries.

Grateful acknowledgements are due to the "American Sunday School Union," and to the "Massachusette Sabbath School Society," for their generose donations of valuable Sabbath school Libraries, to many of the missionary churches during the year. The missionaries and their churches have been, thereby, greatly encouraged — the Sabbath schools have awakened new interest—the children and youth are held to them by stronger ties-and the enlightening and redeem-It is due to the company of youthful ing influences, thus superadded, we may heralds, who went out from a single hope will save many of them from the with a like spirit, into other portions of sionary church in the land a Sabbath the vineyard—if less distant, not perhaps School Library adequate to its necession, to those who have manifested so effectual instrumentality to render these deep an interest in their mission, that aburch of God.

### Temperance.

It is gratifying to perceive, from the reports of the missionaries, that the Temperance reformation, in the communities where they labor, still holds on its way. Not far from 151,000, in these communities, are to be reckoned as pledged to entire abstinence from all that can intoxicate—a larger number even than was reported the preceding year.

### Additions to the Churches.

The churches have not been blessed with special divine influences, to the extent experienced in some former years especially, the memorable year preceding the one now closed. It should be recorded, however, with gratitude and praise to Him, with whom is the residue of the Spirit, that 64 miss onaries are permitted to make mention in their reports of revitals of religion, some of which have been of great interest and power; and that 206 missionaries report 2,769 hopeful conversions, as having taken place during the year, under their ministry.

The number added to the churches on profession of their faith is, as near as we can ascertain, 4,812; by letters from other churches, 2,881-in all, 7,693; which, though less, by 530, than the number added the previous year, exceeds, with a single exception-in 1832—the number added in any other year of the Society's labors.

### General Influence.

A few of the more obvious results of the labors of the messionaries we have thus summed up. But how small a portion of them can be told! To have sustained more than nine hundred ministers of the Gospel, in their appropriate, divinely-appointed office of PARACHING to their fellow-men, in more than twelve hundred\_congregations, is no small work! Let those attempt the estimate of it, whose own experience has taught them the value of a preached Gospel and the k.nd offices of an affectionate, devoted nastor. What a loss would it be to Zion a disaster to the best interests

to the rising generation and to the of our country-what a blighting of hopes—what a sundering of the tendsrest earthly tres, and what a parting with the most precious drops of human consolation, if these candlesticks were to be removed out of their places!

What it is, to have placed in a single state or territory, while in its very infancy, twelve or twenty chosen men, in the vigor and buoyancy of youth, educated and ordained to their high calling, there to lay the foundations of many generations, those can best judge, who have been careful observers of the progress of our new settlements-those can best judge, who can contrast Western New-York and the Western Reserve, as we now see them, with what they once were and with other sections of the country not blessed like them, and who know the indebtedness of these favored communities, for whatsoever is in them that is lovely and of good report, to the self-denying, hard-working missionaries. whose voices first broke in accents of ther y upon the solitude of their wildernesses.

What an influence these men are to exert upon the single cause of education, those can best judge, who have seen the foundations of the Colleges at Hudson, at Marietta, at Crawfordsville, at Jacksonville, laid deep and strong, by the sinews of the unostentatious, far-reaching, heaven-directed missionary, and who know the value of these light-houses of the West to our country's weal-to the cause of truth and human redemption. Many of the sons of these youthful Seminaries, that missionaries have planted, are themselves among the most enterprising and successful of missionaries on both sides of the Mississippi. And the sons of Institutions, which missionaries, who have this year been sent forth to their far distant stations will establish, will, ere many of us are in our graves, be preaching the Gospel of the grace of God, on the shores of the Pacific, in the Islands of the Sea, and in the uttermost parts of the earth.

What it is, thus to have promoted peace, order, brotherly kindness, charity, in so many christian communitiesto have given encouragement, consolation, hope immortal, to multitudes whom we shall never meet in the flesh-to have set in motion unnumbered trains of educational, moral and religious influences, which shall go on, rolling down their blessings upon every generation of men and peopling heaven with myriads redeemed, may every one, who has borne a part in this glorious enterprise, comprehend, with joy unspeakable, when we shall no longer see through a glass darkly!

### THE TREASURY.

The balance in the treasury, April 15, 1848, was \$2,589 02; the receipts of the succeeding twelve months have been, \$101,904 99—making the resources of the year, \$104,494 01.

The amount due to missionaries, April 15, 1843, was \$9,009 40; and there have since become due, \$106,-882 12—making the habilities of the Suciety for the year, \$116,140 52.

Of this sum, \$104,276 47 have been said. The remainder, \$11,864 05 is still due to missionaries, who have performed their labor and whose requests for payment are now daily being received. Towards cancelling these claims and meeting the further sum of \$38,224 65, pledged for the coming year, the balance in the treasury is only \$217 54.

The receipts above reported are but \$2,093 05 greater than those reported at the last anniversary. It is due to the churches, however, that it should be stated, that the amount of their contributions has been increased \$9,147.77 ----the receipts, in payment of legacies, being \$7,055 72 less than the previous year. It is the living, therefore, rather than the dead, who have, the past year, praised the Lord, in sustaining the work in which we have been engaged. Had it not been for this increased interest in the churches, and their enlarged benefactions, the cause which they have committed to us, would have expezienced the most serious and disheartening embarracements.

### Meccarity of Bularged Resources.

The point of apprehension and deep concern is not, however, past. Our so-licitude has never been more intense, nor our position more critical than at the with the golden harvest. Shall not the

present time. With a greater number of laborers in the field than ever before—many of the most expensive of whom must be paid a much larger amount the coming year than the last, as they have but recently entered, at distant stations, the service of the Society—with the past dues of these missionaries and the pledges for the coming year greatly increased, with a treasury well nigh empty, and with numerous applications for appointment yet unanswered, we enter upon the responsibilities of another year.

An increase, it will be perceived, of more than \$12,000, in the receipts of the Modelty, the year to come, is indispenseble, in order to sustain its operations on their present scale. And a further increase, of a much larger amount, is equally indispensable, in order to make, in some humble measure, the advances to which the providence of God and the necessities of our kinsmen according to the flesh are urging us. Without the first named increase, the pledges to the musionaries, who are bearing the heat and burden of the day cannot be fulfil-Without speedy returns from the churches of a portion of this increase, a large amount which is now due, and of which those who have earned it are in urgent need, cannot be forwarded.

Without the second named increase, the candidates for missionary service at the most distant and difficult poets, cannot be commusioned and austained. The spirit of the young men, who went out the last Autumn from our Theological Seminaries, lives, in those who have come after them; and these are desiring to go forth unto their elder brethren in the wilderness, to share with them their sacrifices and their toil. A much larger number, well qualified for their work, we have reason to believe, could be sent out the coming year, than were sent out the last, if the funds at the disposal of the Committee would authorize their appointment. Those already in the field are calling for help, and fanning the missionary spirit in the hearts of their brethren. And must this spirit be kindled up, only to die out in hope deferred, or in absolute disappointment? Our destitute fellow countrymen, too, are calling for the bread and the water of life. Can we find it in our hearts to

waiting respers be sent forth to gather it! | at small expense. In what other form The day of our country's merciful vis- can an equal amount be invested, where itation is passing away. Must the it will yield richer or more abundant things of our peace be hidden from our | fruits? eyes?

### Bosnemy of Rome Mississa.

May we not ask every friend of Christ and of his country, to ponder the work in which we are engaged---its nature, and its relations to the best interests of men in this life, and in that which is to come. It is the employment of the MINISTRY-God's own chosen instrumentality for human salvation, unto which pertain the promises of the Savior's presence and the wonderworking power of the Spirit! It is the planting of churches, to be radiant points of light and life to all coming generations! How small the amount for which this instrumentality may be socured! It will be perceived, by dividing the expenditures of the year, not by the number of missionaries employed, but by the number of unbroken years of labor performed, without any deduction for incidental expenses, that not far from one hundred and fifty dollars will secure the entire services of an educated, ordained minister of the Gospel in building the waste places of Zion. This amount of the charities of the church, will bring out from the people to whom he ministers the balance of his support, where, otherwise, nothing would be raised for the support of the Gospel, and no Gospel would be preached, and no parched desert become a pool of living water.

And this is not to be a perpetual charity in a given place. In a few years, the support of the missionary will be wholly assumed by the people of his care; and the amount expended for him will be sent on, into settlements more new, more needy; and the church, which was the recipient of charity, will now him that hath no helper, and to him become herself the benefactor of the necessitous, and pay back into the treasury of the Lord a hundred fold for all that she has received, and accompany the benefaction with her sympathree and her prayers. Such is the ECONOMY of Home Missions. Look at it, in whatever light you will, and there call to life beyond the grave multitude is a vast amount of good accomplished which no man can number!

### Proaching the Gospel by pressy.

Are there not those whose bearts are flowing with love to Christ, and to the soule of their fellow countrymes, whom God has intrusted with a portion of this world, but who cannot go out and preach the Gospel in person—are there not many such, who will preach it by PROXY! The contribution of one hundred Am-FIFTY DOLLARS Will enable them to do it! Are there not many families, who will esteem it their privilege to make up this sum among their number, and thus add to their happiness, as they gather around the family altar, the thought, that they are preaching the Gospel to the destitute and the dying! Are there not many Female Associations, that can secure the means of thus sustaining, in our new settlements, a faithful minister of Jesus Christ! Are there not many congregations, who will make the blessedness their own, of reflecting, as they sit under the droppings of the sanctuary and around the table of their Redeemer, that ere partaking of their own meat, they have provided a like repast for many of their needy brethren whose dwelling place is by the going down of the sun?

We can not but be deeply concerned to know how these statements of the condition and wants of the Society. will be received by its patrons. We must watch, with intense solicitude, the indications of the will of the churches. For, upon it, all our action hangs. Brethren, shall we go forward, in the work which you have comitted to our hands or must it decline? Shall we apeak, in language of encouragement and hope to who would consecrate his life to the rehef of the needy! or, must we tell them, that there is no help for them out of Zion? May the response be such, M shall give joy to your hearts and out, when we render an account of our stewardship-such as shall, through grace,

### AUXILIARY SOCIETIES AND lonnoids.

### Maine Missionary Society.

The receipts of this Society, during the year, have been \$7,639 54, including a bequest of \$1,000 by the Hon-David Dunlap, deceased, of which the interest only is to be expended annually. Seesyly-five missionaries have been in the service of the Society, and there have been expended in their support

**16, 236.** 

"The accounts of revivals of religion," mays the Secretary of the Society, Rev. Eliphalet Gillett, D. D., ed are less cheering than in years gone by, though, in other respects, nothing in our work appears forbidding. As to the hold which the Society has on the confidence and affection of the Churches, the readiness of the destitute | to co-operate in efforts for their relief, | and the fidelity and harmony of missiomaries in their self-denying labors, appearances never held out better promiss. Nothing seems to indicate any insuperable obstacle to the work's going on to its final completion. Patience, perseverance and dependence on God will effect it,"

In the last annual report, the Trustees say, in relation to the field of their immediate supervision and its relations to the greater work of evangelizing the country and the world: "The field to be cultivated is long and broad—as large as all New-England besides; and this whole length and breadth, in every section of it, dotted over with moral wastes or embracing feeble christian establishments. In the newer parts, beginnings are to be made; in the older, the desolations of many generations are to be built up. There is a loud call upon christian charity, to cause the means of religion to keep pace with of its care, and to lead them on to indethe rapidity of the population. Every village and hamlet should have spread | been greatly blessed of God. Bixtoon over it the shade of christian influence, and in all the breakings in upon the forest, they should hear the sound of assumed the resposibility of sustaining gospel salvation. But, it should be re- the Gospel at their own charges, and membered, that ours is only a branch of | now count it their privilege to minister the National Institution, which has the as God has prospered them to the necessupervision of the whole home depart. [ sity of others. But the most cheering

the Gospel of the grace of God, the immense tide of population that is pressing on to Wisconsin, to Iowa, to the Rocky Mountains, and the mouth of the Oregon. And Foreign Missions is only the same cause extended. Then, the field is the world; and these home operations are auxiliary in its universal cultivation. The light that has broke forth from the throne of grace, shall thus be caused to diffuse its beams farther and farther, and wider and wider, until every dark corner of the earth is illuminated; and the trumpet of the Gospel, like the trumpet on Mount Sinai, shall wax louder and still louder, till it shall cause itself to be heard by every people and nation and language of the world."

### Now Mangahire Mindonery Sesiety.

Forty-two missionaries have been in commission from this Society, during the year—nearly all of them employed as pastors, or stated supplies of individual churches. The aggregate of labor which they have performed is 41 years. These missionaries and their churches have enjoyed the smiles of the Great Head of the church, though special reviving influences have not been so abundant as in former years.

The receipts of the Society have been \$5,617 88, including legacies to the amount of \$1,729; and its expenditures \$4,911 27; leaving a balance in the treasury of \$706 61. There have also been paid into the Treasury of the Parent Society from the state, during the year, \$226 84—making the whole amount contributed for the general cause 36,444 72; exceeding the amount of the previous year by

**\$1,301 20.** 

The efforts of this Society to infuse life and energy into the feeble churches pendence and spiritual prosperity, have churches, that had been nurtured by its bounty, have, within the last six years, ment. That is called to follow with evidence, says the Secretary, Rev.

BENJAMIN P. STONE, in the report of the | our country. This state gives her full Trustees, that God has, during the same period, been gracious to the missionary cause in this state, is the fact that the Gospel, as a means of Salvation, has not been preached by our missionaries in vain. Seventy precious revivals of religion have been enjoyed bythe churches while under patronage, and not far from 2000 souls have been hopefully born into the kingdom of heaven. have been the occasion of bringing into requisition that instrumentality, which the Holy Ghost has blessed to redeem so many of our fellow-men from the ways of sin, is enough. We would ask no brighter evidence that this is an institution dear to God and to his people."

### Vermont Domestic Missionary Society.

The number of missionaries in the service of this society, during the year, has been 40. The receipts have been **84,727,33**; and the expenditures **84**, 042. There has also been paid from the state into the treasury of the Parent Society, the sum of \$605,50, including a legacy of \$200.

The last report of the Trustees, as well as the communications of the Secretary, Rev. Isaac R. Worcester, give pleasing evidence of the lively in-  $\mu$ terest which is felt by the friends of Christ in the state, in the appropriate work of the Society, and its relations to the best interests of this country and of "We believe," they say, mankind. "that the churches of Vermont, are begining to feel more deeply than ever, the importance of affording aid to our feeble churches—of supplying our own! ing to give than to recive. wastes with the institutions of the Gospel. And they greatly mistake, who sup- 1 the year, have been \$21,350 21; the expose we are doing nothing for the reli- penditures, within the state \$9.18287; gious interests of the West, by what we and \$11,704 70, have been paid into the expend upon the feeble churches of Ver- it treasury of the American Home Mismont. The root of the tree is here, sionary Society. There have also been The sources of influence are here. in From New-England will go out a large | part of all the influence which will mould the character of our newer states. | individuals, congregations and auxilia-Very many of the teachers and preach- | ries, \$2,344 95, in payment of legacies, ers of the West, are trained at the East., \$6,490 60,—in all, \$9,935 55, making The sons and daughters of New-Eng- 1 the whole amount realized from the state land are continually going, in great to the cause of Home Missions dur-

proportion of men to the West. Let them be christian men—sons of the church—well instructed and well trained for christian action, and the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. Nor, is it this nation alone, that is interested in our We speak not too strongly, when we say, that the religious hopes and interests of the world, so far as man's agency is concerned, depend in no small measure on the religious prospects of the United States. The world looks to us for aid. And that we may render it, in such measure as is meet, our own land must be evangelized. Immanuel's kingdom must be established here. The nation's wealth and the nation's talent must be laid, as an offering upon God's altar."

### Massachusetts Home Missionary Society.

Sixty-four missionaries, under commission from this Society, have preached the gospel to not less than 9,500 souls, from Sabbath to Sabbath during the More than 2,500 families have been under their pastoral care; and the parents and the children have been taught by them, how to live on earth and how to live in heaven. During the year preceding the Society's last report, 741 had been added to the churches under patronage; 6,500 pupils had been instructed in Sabbath schools; and 15 congregations had ceased to receive missionary aid—most of them having become able to sustain their own gospel institutions, and counting it more bless-

The receipts of this society, during

received into the treasury of the Parent Society, from the Hampshire Missionary Society, \$1,100; from various

numbers, to the frontier settlements of ling the year. \$30,823 12; which is



### THE HOME MISSONARY.

Tions year.

ty, and the liberal benefactions of the [ n most important auxiliaries to us in [ m, many a congregation, that has h the preaching of the word, must w remained destitute; and many a stbful herald of the cross, sent out to [ ow countrymen in the wilderness, I den of God. et have failed to attain this desire of [ · Society, the thanks of the Parent | Society. siety are aspecially due, as well for promptness with which they have sed so large an amount at our dispoin our time of need, as for the fraterinterest which they have ever mamied, in furthering, to the extent of ir ability the objects, which we, in among have at heart. In their last ret, drawn up by their Secretary, Rev. EPR S. CLARK, in congratulating x patrons, in view of the enlarged in rations of the American Home Missary Society and the blessing of l upon its labors, they say, "The sy and energy of that Society, and than all, the brightening smiles of vidence that rost on the field of its mre, have secured it a place in the adence of the good, which nothing a departure from that policy, and a of that energy will ever unsettle."

### Reio Island Means Missionary Society.

iss missionaries have been employed within the state, and \$1,000 geneof it from the Beneficent Congreanal Church of Providence.

236 68, greater than the amount of and in the system of common school education-that Sabhath netrools are The generous co-operation of the generally well sustained, and are bright esachusetts. Home Missionary Bo- spots in this field—that there are still many towns in the state where no Connds of Christ within the state, have | gregational church exists, which have strong claims upon the enterprise and prosecution of our work. Without | the benefactions of the friends of Christ —and that could but a small portion of n blessed on each returning Sabbath I the immense wealth of the state, which is now spent in other ways, be employed in planting churches, their moral wilderness would blossom as the ross, and soh Christ and him crunified to his I their barren fields become like the gar-

The Rev. THOMAS T. WATERMAN, heart. To the Executive Officers of of Providence, is the Secretary of the

### Connectiont Missionary Society.

There remained a belance in the treasury of this Society, April 1, 1343, of \$3,831 80; and the receipts of the succeeding twelve months have been \$\280 77. The expenditures, within the state, mayo been \$3,378 41; \$1,000 have been appropriated in aid of the Rhode Island Home Missionary Society, and \$1,500 paid into the treasury of the American Home Missionary Society.

There have also been received into the treasury of the Parent Society from Various auxiliaries, congregations and individuals, #9,649 02, and in payment of legacies, \$1,583 12; making the whole amount realized to the cause of Home Missions from this state during the year, \$16,491 91, and exceeding the amount of the preceding year, by #3,117 54.

To the Connecticut Missionary Society, and to the friends of missions in tin the bounds of this Society during [ this state, special acknowledgments are year; \$1,250 have been appropria- | justly due, and are most cordially rentowards their support-\$250 of it dered-by the American Home Missionary Bociety, as we are confident aly contributed by the Connecticut | they are by the multitudes whom their sionary Society. Five hundred and | bounty has relieved—for their continued sty-three dollars have also been re- and increased liberality in furtherance ed from the state into the Treasury of a work, which as soon as the sone and se Parent Society—the greater por- daughters of Connecticut began to seek daughters of Connecticut began to seek out homes for themselves and their doscendants in our new settlements, was he Directors say, in their last re- there commenced and prosecuted with , that there has been a decided im- great wiedom and efficiency, and to sment in the morals of the people, which this state, though among the

smallest in the Union, is behind only the and 14 congregations that had received much larger states of Massachusetts and New York, in the amount of her annual contributions.

Forty-two congregations, within the state, have been aided during the year in austaining the institutions of the Gos-Thirty-three of these have pastors installed over them, and the remainder are furnished with stated supplies. "Not one of these churches," says the Secretary of the Society, Rev. HORACE Hooker, "would, in my opinion, at this receipts, since that date, have been moment have a pastor, but for the past or present action of our Society. Our rule, adopted a year or two ago, not to 290 61; and there remained a balance aid congregations which needlessly de- 1 fer settling a pastor, has had an admirable effect." The communication of the Secretary adds, "The year has been distinguished rather for the growing stability of religious institutions among our feeble churches, than for an addition to the number of their members. The crection of a new place of worship or the repair of an old one, the provision of a parsonage or a conference; the preceding year. room, followed by the settlement of an efficient pastor, give ground for hope that the Gospel will have a permanent influence, where once it seemed about to lose its hold on the community."

# Philadelphia Home Missionary Society.

This Society—comprising the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Deleware and Maryland—has had in commission during the year 59 ministers of the Gospel, viz:—10 in New Jersey, 44 in Pennsylvania, 2 in Deleware, 2 in Maryland, and one in the District of Columbia. Twen!y-six charge, each of a single congregation, 25 of two congregations each, and the remainder have occupied still wider fields. Ninely-one congregations have been supplied, in whole or in part, with the ministrations of the Gospel. hundred and sixty-three are reported as added to the churches aided during the year, and between 4,400 children and youth are in attendance on Sabbath! School instruction.

Two churches have been organized, 2 houses of worship crected; 12 new fields hitherto unoccupied have been gations to which they were designated, entered with encouraging prospects,

assistance, have made arrangements during the year, to dispense with it in Several of the missionaries make mention of more than ordinary religious interest among the people of their care, and 12 report recirals which have greatly strengthened the things that remain.

At the commencement of the year, April 1, 1843, there remained a balance in the treasury of \$969 51; and the \$8,170 00. The expenditures, on the field of the Society, have been \$5,in the treasury, April 1, 1844, of \$2, **847 90.** There have also been received into the treasury of the Parent Society, from congregations and individuals within the limits of the Society, \$1,300 33; and in payment of legacies, \$865 82, making the total of Home Missionary collections on this field during the year, \$10, 336 15; which is 8773 76 greater than the amount of

"The cause of Home Missions," says the communication of the Secretary, Rev. Elias R. Fairchild, "is gradually gaining upon the hearts, the consciences and the resources of the neople within the field of our Society. Every year, for four years past, it has made some progress; and in several important particulars the results of the labors of the year now closed, are in advance of any year that has preceded

These results are truly encouraging to all who are engaged in promoting the best interests of our common country; and especially so to the friends of Christ scattered over the extensive territory comprised within the limits of this 50° ciety, in their vigorous efforts to bring its numerous villages and settlements that are yet unoccupied, under the power of the world to come.

### Central Agency, Utica, N. Y.

Fifty-two missionaries have been employed on the field of this Agency within the year. These have performed 43 years of ministerial labor, in 60 congrebesides extending their labors to sever-

al others. Eleven of these fields are [ now for the first time brought under regular culture.

These labors have been crowned with a happy degree of success. The temperance reform has been sustained and extended ; four new churches have been constituted; four others have been so | far strengthened as to require no further aid; and eight congregations have reparied, or erected, or commen- many hearts. Although we cannot reced houses of worship. Nor has the count the victories of converting grace, blessing of the Holy Spirit been with- | as largely as in some other years, there than 200 souls is reported from 8 which 50, 70, and 100 souls have been churches; and the aggregate of addi- | hopefully gathered into the ark of tions to all the churches aided is 450 ; of whom 315 have joined on profession! of their faith.

As may be inferred from these statements, there has been a general advance. in the operations of this Agency during the past year. More mussionary labor! has been performed than in any former year. The receipts are also larger than have ever before been gathered from this field in the same period, amounting | to \$4,004 65. This fact, when considered in connexion with the embarrassments which stood in the way of its accomplishment, is justly regarded as indicative of a higher appreciation of the Home Missionary cause in that part of i the state.

The Secretary of this Agency is: Rev. ABUAR CHANE, of Clinton, N. Y.

### Western Agency, Geneva, N. Y.

Owing to a change in the time of closing the annual accounts of this Agency, its present report covers only eleven Society had, by this time, so far outrum During this period, 80 missionaries have supplied 88 congregations, with more or less ministerial Myron Tracy, was requested to visit, labor. The receipts for the time re- so far as other duties would allow, ported have been \$7,439, 96, or \$1,664 | those churches in which the remainder more than the sum appropriated on the of the year would be the appropriate A. MURRAY, states the interesting fact, months the income of the Society rose as one to which his efforts have been to \$944.94;—and the total receipts of specially directed,—that of the fore- the year, ending April 1st 1844, have mentioned receipts, the churches as- been \$2,013.74. The hope is now ensisted have alone given a sum more tertained, that this Auxiliary, whose than sufficient to meet the necessary efficiency has been impeded by various expenses of the Agency.

The moral results of the last year, within these bounds, are seen in the gradual consolidation of the materials of society, in the multiplication of all the good influences by which the congregations are trained in the order and good works of the Gospel; in the supply, to a greater extent than ever before, of the ministry to feeble churches, and in the saving impressions made on The hopeful conversion of more are not wanting single churches, in safety.

# Wortern Reserve Demontic Mission-ary Society.

For about twelve months previous to our last Report, this Auxiliary had ondeavored to conduct its operations without the services of an Agent. The Directors were led to this course by the general disposition of the churches to dispense with the labors of Agents, where the cost of their support is large, in comparison with the amount of collections. The result was, that although the churches were apprised that the work of furnishing funds was left to their own action, and although the experiment was made at the time when the abler churches were accustomed to make contributions to this object, only \$100 were received into the treasury in six months—and of this, more than half was secured by the personal efforts of the Secretary. The liabilities of the its means, that to redeem it from impending disaster, the Secretary, Rev. causes, will speedily acquire strength own bounds.

Seventeen missionaries have labored, the last year, under appointment from this auxiliary, besides twenty others same general field of Northern Ohio.

"As I become acquainted with our feeble churches," writes the Secretary, "and see more of Home Miss onary operations. I feel more and more deeply interested in the work. For more than sixteen years, I have been an eye-witnees of the progress of our churches, and have seen many a feeble flock become strong, through the fostering care of . the A. H. M. S. The influence of this Society has been worth more to the inhabitants of the Western Reserve, even in a temporal point of view, than millions of gold and eilver; and the amount of good which has been accomplished, ie what words can never express."

### Marista Agency, O.

The amount expended by this agency within the year, has been \$225 93. The sum necessary to complete the appropriations to ten missionaries, on this field, has been furnished by the Parent Society.

That the amount of missionary ground is scarcely diminished by the labors of these ministers, will be readily understood, when it is borne in mind, that the Agency covers the counties of Lawrence, Jackson, Gallia, Meigs, Flocking, Athens, Washington, Morgan and Monroe. "Within these limits there are regions," says the Secretary, Rev. Han-RY SMITH, "over which the darkness of apiritual death reigns, we had almost said, unbroken by a ray of light." Respecting the effect of the missionary labor which has been employed the last year, the report states—" we cannot refram from expressing the conviction, that no other equal amount of funds expended within the bounds of this Agency, is accomplishing so much direct and perceptible good, as that expended for the support of your missionaries. The wants is demanded. Even where the few scattered over this wide field have already wrought a great change in the moral aspects of many parts of it. Let this number be muluplied. It is the surrounding region with wholesome in-

to sustain all the missions needed in its | true way to save the West. It is the most economical way, the speediest way—and may we not add—it is Gob's way. 'Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel." Other means and appointed by the parent Society in the not undervalued. But our experience on this field proves this to be the only one on which we can rely for ultimate Success,"

### Central Committee of Agency for the Western States, at Cincinnati, C

The operations of this Agency 476 directed chiefly to those portions of the West which have a natural relation to Cincinnati as a commercial centra-"The inquiry is often made," mays the Secretary, the Rev. HENRY LITTLE "Why do you employ so many musionaries in Ohio and Indiana, and the keep them back from the newer states and territories? To this it is replied, that special attention is now demanded in those regions, where much had previously been done." Since this Agency was constituted the missionary organ for this section, the population of these states has more than doubled; and should christian zeal make no propertional efforts for its supply, three-fourths of a million of people would be consigned to hopeless destitution. "And the older fields," adds the report, "like our farms, can be made productive only in the ratio of the labor bestowed on The settler who their cultivation. should enter upon a section of unbroken, heavily timbered forest, and cut down but here and there a tree, would find gray hairs thickening upon, him before he could have a cleared farm and fruitful fields. And if, meanwhile, the exuberance of nature were reproducing upon the same soil still other trees, how would the necessity for labor be increased. It is thus with our churches. The surrounding settlements spring up, five, ten, fifteen miles distant, where but a small portion of the people cars for their souls, or think of the world to come. Juimediste attention to their condition of the central and more important points is of the most favorable character, it is difficult to pervade the

finences; how much more so, when in succeeded by Ray. Jour Blarchroup, so many cases, these influential posts D. D. as its Secretary. are themselves so destitute of the stated | ter his appointment, Dr. B. made an means of salvation."

Contemplate now some illustrations of the opposite character. "One of our ! missionaries has had 40 added to his tary, "is under great obligations to the church during the year; another 50; A. H. M. S., for the aid it has afforded another 90. One preaches to his little in support of its ministers. With the church in the morning, and then they dis- | exception of five or six, all who devote perse in different directions to the school- | their whole time to the ministry, would houses, and teach 400 Sabbath scholars, have been compelled to leave the state, and return in season for evening worship. or to turn aside to secular pursuits, but What impressions must such a man, for the timely appropriations of your inabounding in labor, and like Barnabas, stitution." full of the Holy Ghost and of faith, make : . . " Two years ago, we were a small on these 400 pupils, and on the rest of the band, almost overwhelmed by the moral community, in various ways brought under his influence! And with the blessing of God on that influence, what rewhence the famishing thousands of this suits must ultimately follow! A little interesting state were to be fed with the boy, eleven years old, heard Whitefield bread of life. Trusting in the promise preach and became a Christian; and at of God, we made our appeal; and the a later period consecrated his bousehold , response has been more than we dared to the Lord. A century has passed, and to hope. We cannot express how much now a hundred and thirty of his de-i we feel indebted to your noble Society; scendants give good evidence of piety. I nor can we ever be able to repay you, Thus does the stream of godliness spread for you have come to our relief in the wider and deeper as it flows on. Oh hour of our extremity. Nor have your could the churches be convinced, how prayers and ours been unheard and un-easily the work may now be done, and answered. The Spirit of God has how difficult it will have become at some | blessed our efforts; and although the later day, they would pour their gifts revivals of religion have not been as exinto the treasury in such profussion, tensive as in the previous year, still we that, as at the crection of the tabernacle, have been constrained to 'praise the that, as at the crection of the tabernacle, "have been constrained to 'praise the their zeal would have to be repressed!" Lord for his goodness, and for his But instead of this, we are now compell. wonderful works to the children of ed to limit the appropriations of worthy, men." ed to limit the appropriations of worthy, calf-denying musionaries, so as to tie? their hands and hold them back from side of the picture. Missouri contains their work."

During the year, 29 missionaries have labored under the direction of this Agency, and its collections have amounted to \$4,200.

ship, but little has been done by this ranges of counties in depth, and extendauxiliary the past year, directly, for the ing, from the Mississippi on the East,

well directed efforts and appeals, was to the distinctive labors of the sacred

YOL XYIL

extensive tour, with a view to gain a more specific knowledge of the wants of the state. " Miscouri," says the Sec-

This, however, is but the brighter a population probably two-thirds as great as that of Massachusetts, and scattered over a territory larger than all New-England. For that portion of the people which forms the subject of Presbyterian and Congregational effort, Missouri Meme Missionary Society. there are not more than 40 ministers, Owing to the great urgency of other devoted to the appropriate work of the objects, connected with the planting of ministry. There is a territory on churches and providing houses of wor- the northern boundary of the state, two appointment and payment of mission. between two and three hundred miles aries. The receipts have been \$100.87. westward to the Missouri river—larger BULLARD, D.D., who had greatly pro-moted the success of the Society, by his

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office. "I have travelled," says the Secretary, "for 280 miles, much of the distance through a thickly populated region, and yet, in all this distance, we have but one colitary minister, and he is worn down by labor and sickness, supplying 8 churches, with none to aid or sympathize with him-except occasionally, affected by his cry for help, his brethren grant him a few days, taken from their own suffering fields." In one case, there is a destitute church near the Mississippi, where the minister might have not only a whole county for his field, but might travel 250 miles in one direction, without trespassing on the province of a Presbyterian or Con-

gregational minister.

The same sad tale may, with equal fidelity, be told of a strip of territory, 800 miles long and two counties in depth, on the southern line of the state. And, says the Secretary, "in all parts of the commonwealth, there are wide spread desolations. Ten or twelve important places, such as probably cannot be found destitute of preaching of our order in any other of the states, are now looking in every direction for ministers." In some of them, we are assured, society is in the best possible condition for the entrance and success of the of your Society. In Western Michience over several adjacent counties. But | in this condition they cannot long remain. ! In the name of the shepherdless lambs, now wandering unguarded and unfed; in the name of all the precious interests of the future, hanging in jeopardy, we appeal to the rising ministry, and ask, "Whom shall we send, and who will go for ue," to the moral subjugation of | for one out of ten of them to start into that prolific soil—to break up the fallow ground, to sow beside all waters, to gather the harvest and to feed the flock of God, which he hath purchased with . his own blood !

### Other Agencies in the We

Dickey has spent about three months the only way to plant churches at the in making a particular survey of the West, is to do it in the infancy of the moral condition of the inhabitants, and settlements. Wait till the people themin laboring among the feeble churches, , selves are able and disposed, and is His inquiries have developed an amount, most instances, the prospect is about a of destitution most affecting to the encouraging as that of the idiot, wait-christian heart, and calling loudly on ing on the bank of the river for the wathe friends of Home Missions, to re- | ter to get by, so that he might go over-

double their seal, if they would retain the ground already won ; and especially if they would push the triumphs of the Gospel in a densely notified portion of the Great Valley.

In Michigan, the Committee have employed 19 missionaries who were at previously in commission on that **fold** These have had their stations assigned thom principally in the Western comties. Preliminary to this re-inferesment, it was deemed necessary to employ one of the resident pastors, in asploring the ground and preparing it for This service the expected laborers. has been performed chiefly by Res. CALVIN CLARK, acting in connexies with the advice of his ministerial brothren in that region. The missionaries assigned to this part of the state, here been advantageously stationed, are seceived with favor, and obtain an encous. aging share of their support from the

people.

An early friend of Home Missionsand one who has seen the results of which he speaks-remarks concerning the existing churches of the Presbyterian and Congregational order in that State-"I scarcely know of one that has not come into existence by the aid gan, not more than one church do I know, of whose missionary inception I have any doubt. In reply, then, to the question, What has the A. H. M. S. done for us? The answer is-everything, so far as relates to laying the foundations of our churches. Nor do I see how it could have been possible organized existence without such aid-Is it suggested, that by a few years' delay, these same elements of ecclesiastical organization would have come together by the force of their own affinity! A man who never crossed Lake Erie might reason so: but every man of Western experience knows, from In Southern Indiana, Rev. John M. sober and caddening observation, that



### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

culties increase; the synagogues atan forestall you; and not unfreitly, professors of religion become sigh pricate of their worship! And 3, in the adaptation of the Home ijonary enterprise to meet this rgency, something far above the wisdom of man; I see distinctly, anequivocal interposition of the Al-The result now is, that nearly he important and advanced villages settlements in this part of the s, are emplied with preaching, er the whole or a part of the time. even now, very few of them could a it without aid from the A. H. M. Bhould your Society now become ippled, that it could extend to the whee around us no further assisfull one half of our minusters ld be obliged to abandon the field, or [ o the farm."

Ringis.—Besides the gratuitous serrendered by individual pastors sh is gratefully acknowledged—the mittee have availed themselves of labors of agents for a part of the . Rev. Theron Baldwin, as mened in the last report, for a few the devoted such attention to the rests of this cause, in visiting the minent churches and conferring with esiastical bodies, as was consistent a his other duties. Under his direca minute survey was made of the ion of the state which lies south of National Road—the results of which, be of great value to the Society in sture operations. Rev. Wm. Kirsy attended to the interests of the Soy for a fourth part of the time, in western portion of the state. For last six months, Rev. Mancus Es has also been employed as an at in the northern counties. rations in visiting the feeble churchand stimulating them to develope r own resources for the support of Gospel, and in arranging the locaof ministers to the best advantage. already been productive of such ilts, as prove that the presence of a eious and industrious agent, is a ter of economy, in a pecuniary as have been collected within the state. as in a moral point of view. 'he effect of Gospel husbandry be-

physical cultivation, have been gradual, indeed, but most cheering to the eye of philanthropy. One beloved pioneer, who entered the north-western portion of the state fifteen years ago, had thest no neighboring church, nor Protestant clergyman, devoted to his profession, within 200 miles; and extended his occasional labors from the Rock River to the Wisconsin. Now, he counts within those limits, 15 ministers and 25 shurches. Nearly all of these churches are spots of verdure redeemed from the #ilderness by the missions of this Society, and on six of them the dews of grace have recently fallen in a peculiar degree. In expressing his gratitude to the patrone of Home Missions, this minister writes-"Let those who think lightly of the influence of your Institution, blot out of being those 25 churches. and drive from the state those 15 ministers, and disband 50 Sunday schools, burn 1000 Bibles, and recalf as many volumes of religious books, and stop the monthly visit of a tract to 500 houses. And yet that work of vandalion would not be complete, until they had given back drunken fathers to 50 families, that are now rejoicing in the peace and plenty consequent on their reformation; nor until they had turned back that stream of heavenly influence which has, meanwhile, gone forth from this district to bless the heathen in our forests, and the heathen beyond the ocean; until they had recalled the company of young men who have gone from us to prepare for the ministry; nor even then, unless they ascend the houvens and abstract the gems that have been set in the Savior's crown, and from his bosom, the lambs that have been translated thither." "The name of your Society," says another, " comes up at our ecclesiastical meetings very much as the name of a kind parent would come up in a circle of grateful and needy children."

Eighty-seven missionaries have been in commission the last year, in this state; which is an increase of 22 above the number reported for the preceding year. Towards their support \$617 68

Wisconsin — The history of the rise red on this great and fertile state and progress of religious institutions in forms Missions, like the effects of Wisconein is without a parallel in re-

spect to their early establishment, their rapid advancement, and the harmony and success which have characterized the plans and labors of those who have been called to occupy this interesting Ten years ago, when our first. missionary sailed up Lake Michigan, this splendid tract was one vast, natural garden, over which roamed the wild red man, and the scarce wilder prey which he followed in the chase. At the mines, and at the military posts, there were a few white inhabitants; and at Milwaukie, where now is a population of 6000, and two flourishing churches, there was but one white man. Five years ago, when our Agent passed over this territory, and explored its destitutions, he found but six churches, and three ministers of the Gospel, of the denominations represented in this Society. How rapid and how great has been the change! There is now on the same ground an ecclesiastical organization comprising 53 churches and 30 ministers; while the number of the people had become, a year ago, 45,000; and is now 70,000—making an increase of nearly 30,000, or 66 per cent. in twelve months! And the current of emigration is setting in with greater strength than ever. Some have settled in the villages, and places where religious privileges are enjoyed; but the largest; portion of them have gone into the scattered settlements, or made their way entirely beyond the limits to which former emigration had reached, and spread far and wide over that fair and fertile territory. Such an astonishing increase and wide dispersion of population, cannot but greatly augment the necessity for missionary effort. Our Agent, Rev. Stephen Peet, remarks— "From the interesting and favored region bordering Lake Michigan-from the beautiful and fertile valley of Rock River—from the borders of the Mississippi and the 'mining region,' where the harvest is great and the laborers are few—from the North, the region of Fox Lake and the Winnebago, and beyond the Wisconsin, and far up that river to the 'Pineries,' where is a large population—the cry for the bread of life is heard. Never have I had my soul so deeply affected, as when listening to these calls, and could find none whom I

might send to them, nor could even afford them the meagre benefit of a single But while 30,000 have been added to the population, and 15 new fields have been opened during the past year, the number of missionaries sent to the Territory has been only 6, making the whole number who have labored under the commission of this Society since our last report, only 30. in the mean time, several ministers have, for various causes, ceased their labors in this territory. One of these, Rev. David A. Sherman, has been called from the post, where he stood with burning lamp and girded loins, to enter into the joy of his eternal reward.

Iowa.—Until the last year, the Committee had appealed for missionaries to this territory almost in vain. The farmer, the lawyer, the physician-men in every department of secular enterprise. could encounter the hardships of emigration, led on by interest alone; but almost no herald of the cross, led on by the love of souls, had gone with them to lift up his voice amid the strife of worldly enterprise. While New-England and New-York had furnished but one such messenger in three years—and he had returned East of the Mississippi; Rome had sent fire, with a still larger reinforcement for the purposes of education. At the time of rendering our last report, an addition to the territory one third as large as the state of Pennsylvania, had just been thrown open to the settlers; and soon we were told, that counties but 2 weeks old, had already 2000 inhabitants, and none to break unto them the bread of life. It was to the power of such facts to move the pious heart—and more especially to the influence of the Holy Ghost, the savour of whose presence, left by the recent revivals, had been so generally diffused—that we attribute the increase of the missionary spirit, which it is our privilege to record. Early in the year, the Committee received overtures from many ministers, and from students of theology, desiring to be sent to lowa-But the circumstance which has most characterized the religious history of that mission, was the appointment of eleven members of the late senior class in Andover, to go out together, and to stand side by side in the fore-front of the battle,

there waging against the powers of dark- | ness. On the 3d of September, a meeting was held at Andover with this youthful band, by a delegation from the Society, at which time the parting counsels of the Committee were delivered to them by one of the Secretaries. interest of that meeting will not soon be forgotten by those whose privilege it was to be present at its hallowed scenes. The missionaries who were thus desigpated-(except two who were providentially detained—) and one graduate from the Theological Seminary in New-Haven—arrived in Iowa in the latter part of October. With what welcome they met from the few brethren who were fainting under their burdens, may be inferred from the language of one who had long toiled and labored for the West. In describing their reception and consecration to the ministry, by the Iowa Association, he writes, " For three weeks past, I have felt like weeping all the time: my heart has overflowed. The sight of this day is worth almost a life!

We trust that the prayers of many hearts will follow this consecrated band. Long associated as classmates in the Seminary, as friends in the arrangements of their enterprise, as fellow-travellers to their distant field, ordained all the same time and place to the boly ministry, they may well be supposed to feel all the ties of brotherhood. But the desolations of the land are too wide They to suffer them to labor together. **have** therefore dispersed themselves abroad—some in the earlier southern towns, where society is in a measure formed—some in the interior counties of the North, and others in the New Purchase. The testimonies to their industry, devotedness, and acceptableness with the people, are of a highly gratifying character. We believe that the language of one of them expresses the spirit of all. "I bless the Lord for sending me here. Here would I live, here would I die. I have a calm consciousness of being where God would have me. Not a moment of discontent have I had-not a tear, from wishing to return to the more favored parts of Zion. Let me hunt up the sheep of the wilderness; let me sympathize with shall be so fixed, as to bid defiance to

them the consolations of the Gospel. Never, since I indulged the Christian's hope, have I been more happy. But Oh, let the people of God pray for uslet them not forget that our work is intimately connected with the salvation of the world—that we need the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven, that our isbors be not unblest."

The whole number of those who have been sent to Iowa since the last report is 12-making the total of missionaries who have labored there under our commission during the year, 28.

Rev. Asa Turner, of Denmark, has continued to devote a part of his time to the general interests of the Society, and has largely contributed, in various ways, to awaken the public interest in behalf of the land of his adoption.

### Canada Memo Missionary Society.

The resources of this auxiliary are almost wholly drawn from the American Presbyterian Church in Montreal, the Pastor of which, Rev. CALEB STRONG. is also the Secretary of the Society. The expenditures of the year have been \$335 58. Fire missionaries have been in commission from the auxiliary, and two others from the Parent Society. Although the labors of the missionaries have not been attended the past year with special results, yet it is a matter for devout thanksgiving, that amid circumstances calculated to try their steadfastness, they are in a state of general prosperity.

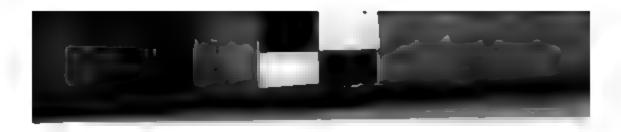
### THE WOLL BEFORD US.

Such is an outline of the history of the Society for the year now closed. Our goodly barque has been safely guided by her Great Pilot through another annual voyage. Of the future, all we know is, that as the stream rolls on, it is filled with rocks and dangers, that the overhanging cliffs rise higher and frown with a darker gloom, and the current sweeps with a broader and swifter tide. Every year becomes more and more momentous, as we approach the day when the American character them in their trials; let me impart to all direct attempts to mould it.

### Hindrances.

The circumstances which combine to render the moral renovation of our country a work of continued difficulty, are First—that hereaster, such as these. the increase of our population will go, in a great measure, to swell the population of the West. We cannot expect that the farms of the East will continue to be subdivided, and that families will be content with scanty possessions, when boundless and fertile vales invite them beyond the Alleghanies. Hence, the increase of the people will be mainly in that part of our territory where the East can act on it with the least facility. The addition to our numbers will not be around our older institutions, and amid consolidated society, but away from them, where every thing is new, and moral influences comparatively feeble. Again—the general conviction, pervading not only the Church, but also the world—not our own nation alone, but likewise foreign lands—that now is the time to win the control of the West, imparts a tremenduous energy to the efforts of all classes who are contending i for that prize. There, every system of error puts on its boldest form, and acts out its spirit with the least restraint. From what part of the land comes the proposition, which lately grated on the ear of the nation, to deprive our army and navy of their chap-! lains? Where was it, that in open day, cliffs, of the Rocky Mountains. And and in the halls of legislation, the bowie; there, the same spirit of achievement knife and pistol did their work of death! which so recently converted the valley It was there, where also the Papacy is, of the Connecticut into a garden, and coiling its serpent folds around the limbs, lined the banks of the Merrimack with and poisoning with its pestilental breath factories, has even now begun to open the life of the infant West. It is there fields and build towns on the plains of where Jesuitism confronts the advo-, the Wallamette, and to turn the curcates of a pure faith wherever they turn, buying up their embarrassed churches, planting its schools, and rearing imposing edifices with foreign funds, and thus forestalls the possession of the land. It is there, too, that the various sects of ProtestantChristians are so commingled, yet subdivided, as to expend against each other much of the strength that should be employed against the common foe. And yet, amidst the tremendous action of these moral elements, is the arena on which our national salation is to be lost or won. Another obsta- | mestic life; it has a meaning as wide as

cle—and one of increasing magnitude which may well fill the heart of philanthropy with deep concern, is the existence of that horrible anomaly in American institutions, slavery—covering so large a portion of our territory, and enthralling more than two and a half millions of souls, made in the image of God, in a bondage worse than Egyptian, that prevents the most direct and effectual efforts for their salvation. But a fourth source of difficulty—and one which is developing its influence now more than ever—is the tendency of emigration to disperse itself over wide and distant districts, instead of condensing on particular tracts. Hitherto, the settlement of our national domain has been immediately on its western border. For a quarter of a century it has advanced cautiously, yet steadily, at the average rate of 30 miles in a year. This regular and compact movement has made it comparatively easy to supply the means of grace as they were demanded. But a change is taking place. The ardor of emigration has seized even upon the West, and the pioneer whose plough first broke the turf in Indiana or Illinois, is driving his herds on towards the Grand Prairie and the Platte Purchase. This restless enterprize disregards all privations and transcends all obstacles. It tracks the long course of rivers, through the lonely waste, to their distant springs. It threads the passes, or overleaps the rent of the Columbia upon its waterwheels. It would seem that almost all parts of our vacant territory are to be settled upon simultaneously; and hence the augmented importance and difficulty of the work before us. The tokens of a new destiny open upon us, demanding more comprehensive plans, and grander developements of Christian enterprize. The term "Home Missions" must no longer be restricted by its association with the idea of our immediate neighborhood, and the sphere of our do-



### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

most without number.

### as to the Next century.

to say, that all this is matter i ation—that the emergency id may never actually octherefore we may dismiss de for the result. No man, not wilfully shut his eyes est, and on the present se times, and disregard all tions of common sense, can us. Admit that our Union ntinue ; its disruption would ] se our work, and call more. the ntensest effort. Admit ics may err in estimating the there of people in this repubt is uncertain, whether our . a century hence, shall be 150 millions; still, in either ▼ vast the multitude that d abroad over our territory, immeasurable interests deur decision! Although the this nation has rendered up) th rapid and eventful changes, resulble to look back, and increase of population for 50;

at, and refers to the salvation | in rebellion and be lost. How will those thronging generations crowd after each other, over the verge of life, into the Wherever there are eternal world combined with numbers, a general diffusion of intelligence and freedom, there most be activity—the struggles of ambition and the lust of wealth. Then, what developements wil a few years unfold, of resources and energy in physical improvements, in politics, and in trade ! What Joshuas, Howards and Washingtons, in benevolence and patriction, will there be! what Judeces, Nerces, and Robespierres, in treachery and blood! These are no mere possibilities; they are approaching history These millions are coming; they will be here before we are prepared to receive them. And nothing is more certain, then that the institutions which will shape their destiny, must be founded: and bequeathed to them by us. This generation must make haste, and have the Gospel ready to take hold of them and mould them, as econ as they are born.

### Excouragement from the past.

These convictions constrain the Sodeduce the probable law of ciety to urge the necessity of a speedy progress, without a feeling of and generous enlargement of its operaare is something almost ter- tions, and of importunate, uncessing ne in this multiplication of prayer for that success, which the Spirit sellent, steady accumulation of God alone can give. And what ani-upon masses of immortal mating hopes do his past blessings war-is as if all the tides of the rant us to cherish! How different our i gathered upon our coast, relations to his work from what they advancing to burst in one were when this Society began its existre upon the continent. The ence! Then, the ground which was to by day, we see the waters was almost wholly unexplored Then, but never ebb. The flood emigration had arge'y the start of mise eastern plains; it beats sionary enterprise; and a dark, dense breast of the bills; it swells mass of population lay between us and mountain tops, and pours in the frontie through which the influence Niagaras over into the great of the ministry, the sanctuary and the sof he West. We see it school had yet to be diffused. Now, by northward, and southward, help from on high, the Society has and weeping away the fo- pushed through this mass, and has over-states and territories yet taken even the van-guard of emigration. antil, at length, the turbulent On the extremes of our settlements, see on the bed of a vanquished | from Madawaska on the east, and the Every wave of this ocean is lakes on the north—round about by men; every drop is a human Green Bay and the upper Wisconsin, act with life—born in sin the new lows Purchase, and the Misnverted and saved, or to live souri Territory, whence caravans depart

for Mexico and the Oregon—and down to the western limits of Arkansas, the heralds of this Society have sounded the Gospel trumpet. And is it for an institution that has accomplished so much, to pause now? After having received help from God to lay foundations at three thousand points, scattered over half a million of square miles—after having its infant arm clothed with a giant's strength, and the enterprises of its manhood crowned with constant success—is it for a Society with such an experience, to hesitate whether it shall rise in its efforts, as the duty assigned it enlarges in magnitude and import? This must not cannot be. Our work is before us; we are shut up to it; we cannot escape it in safety if we would. If the American Church recoil from this, her heavenappointed mission, it will as really be rebellion against Jehovah, and as justly incur his wrath, as when Israel, through cowardice and unbelief, shrank from the conquest of Canaan, and, on its very borders, sighed for inglorious bondage in Egypt.

In view, then, of our high calling and privileges—in view of the cross on which our redemption was achieved -in view of the judgment, to which we are so near-let us awake, and put forth our utmost efforts, with the courage of men and the faith of Christians. And if the Lord delight in us. he will give us this good land; and will say of it, as of Zion, "This is my REST FOREVER; HERE WILL I DWELL, FOR I HAVE DESIRED IT. I WILL ABUNDANTLY BLESS HER PROVISION. I WILL SATISFY HER POOR WITH BREAD. I WILL ALSO CLOTHE HER PRIESTS WITH SALVATION. AND HER SAINTS SHALL SHOUT ALOUD FOR JOY."

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

MILTON BADGES,

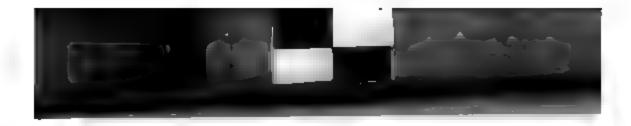
CHARLES HALL,

Secretaries for Correspondence.

# Eighteenth Anniversary.

The Eighteenth anniversary meeting of the American Home Missionary Society was held, agreeably to appointment, on Wednesday Evening, May 8, in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York. It was an occasion of more than usual interest. Those who have been more immediately concerned in the conduct of its affairs, for the past year, received new encouragement to prosecute their labors in future; while on the public generally, the survey of God's Providence in the year just closed, and in the passing aspects of the times, will not fail, we trust, to impress the importance and efficiency of this branch of benevolent effort.

In our next number, may be expected a detailed account of the Anniversary, and the addresses delivered before the Society, by Rev. Theron Baldwin, of Illinois, Rev. W. M. Rogers, of Boston, Rev. Dr. Stowe, of Cincinnati, O, and Rev. John Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass.



### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

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Chosen May 8, 1844.

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SECRETARIES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Rev. Milton Bailgar, Rev. Charles Hall,

RECORDING SECRETARY.

Mr. Christopher R. Robert.

### MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors met on Thursday, May 9th, at the Society's Rooms, 150 Nassau-street, and appointed the following gentlemen members of the Executive Committee.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Abijah Fuher, Rav. Abasiom Peters, D. D. Rev. William Patton, D. D. Rev. William Adama, D. D. Rev. Edwin Hatfield. Mr. William M. Halated, Charles Butter, Esq. Mr. George Hurtbut. Dr. Alfred C. Post,

### Members Ex Officio.

Mr. Jasper Coreing, Tressurer.
Ruy, Mittou Badger, | Secretarias for Correspondence.
Ruy, Charles Hall | dence.
Mr. Charles Hall | Becausery.

Assistant Trensurer. Mr. H. W. Ripley.

# Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S. from April 1st to May 1st, 1844.

Rev. G. L. Pester, to go to Michigan.
Rev. John Cross, Lemoille, Itl.
Rev. S. Y. Garrison. Blue Lick, Ky.
Rev. R. R. Snow, to go to Wisconsin.
Rev. O. W. Norton, Roseoe, Itl.
Rev. J. P. Fonter, Oconomowoc, Wis.
Rev. L. Rood, Franklin and Caledonia, Wis.
Rev. L. A. Skiener, Lodi, N. Y.
Rev. P. L. De-St.-Crotx, Horsby, N. Y.
Rev. Benj. Marvin, Constable, N. Y.
Rev. J. N. Lewis, Newburgh, N. Y.
Rev. Benj. Lockwood, Jersey City, N. J.
Rev. Benj. Lockwood, Jersey City, N. J.

Rev. M. Huggins, Havenna, N. Y.

Rev. W. Wnith, Cherry Creek, N. Y.
Rev. L. S. Morgan, Buett, N. Y.
Rev. Geo. Hornell, White Lake, Ill.
Rev. G. S. Johnson, Swan Cr. Pike and Ambey, G.
Rev. M. M. Post, Logansport, Ind.
Rev. Marcus Hicks, Northern Id.
Rev. Wm. Chamberlam, Alton Presb., Ill.
Rev. Samuel Payne, Yellow Spring, Jowa,
Rev. John B. Sage, Bentonville, &c., Tona.
Rev. C. Washburn, Bentonville, Ark.
Rev. Thos. Jones, Grass Lake, Mich.
Rev. A. W. Bushnell, Comstock, Mich.
Rev. Class Child, Choton, Mich.
Rev. C. G. Clark, Webster, Mich.

The Treasurer of the American Home Musionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from April 1st to May 1st, 1844.

212			
MAINE-		- 11	
Missionary Society.	5235	06	
Augusta, by Rev. Dr. Tappan,		00	
Falmouth, 2d Church, Lad, and Gost,	_		1
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Cummroge,	16	90	
NEW-HAMPSHIRE-		[	
Missionary Society,*	491 L	27	l
Keepe, Mrs. Abigail Kingsbury, L. M.,		00	
VERMONT-			
Musionary Society.*	4042	65	
Bennington, Mrs. Polly Roach, by Rev.			
E. W. Hooker,	10	00	
Fairfield, B. Nelson, \$3; D. Morse, \$1,	4	00	
MASSACHLSETTS-			4
Missionary Society,*	9182	B7	l
Do. by J. Panchard, Treas,	290	00	l
Do. by B. Perkins, Asst. Tress.,	1000		١
Hampshire Miss. Soc., by E. Williams,		1	ĺ
Trees, of which 890 to from the Home		- 1	L
Miss. Soc. of South Hadley, to court.			ı
Ezra Allen, John W. Dunlap, and Hi-			ı
ram Smith, Life Members,	200	00	1
North Brookfield, Lad. Soc., by Miss B.			l
P C. Snell,		00	
Stockbridge, in part of legacy of the			1
late Cyrus Williams, by E. Burrall		- 1	ŀ
and D. R. Williams, Ex're,	295	94	
Sturbridge, Cong. Ch. and Soc., of which			ł
630 to from Mrs. Elizabeth Mercick, to		-	ĺ
const. Mrs. Laura N. Brown, of Madi-			ı
son, Ind., a L. M., and the balance to			ı
const. Ephraim M. Lyon, James Cha-			ŀ
plo, and Richard Arnold Life Mem-			ı
bers, \$154 35; Friend, \$100, by Bov.			ŀ
D. A. Austin,		35	il
West Springfield, in part of legacy of	,		I
the late Rev. J. L. Pomeroy, by Lewis			ľ
Strong, Ex'r.,		00	il
Williaton Seminary, to const. David M.			l
Kimbell and Russell M. Hoyt, of East			ΙĮ

1st to May 1st, 1944.	-y
Hampton, and Richard S. Storre, Jr., of Braustree, Lafe Members, by W.	
Olmsted,	100 07
HODE ISLAND— Maleichary Society,*	205 27
Providence, Royal Chaple to coust his	
son Walter B. Chapis a L. M., CONNECTICLT—	30-00
Missionary Society,*	4378 4
Clinton, Benev Assoc, by S. L. Stearus, Colebrook, a friend of Missions to const.	36 40
Mrs. Phobe Doming a L. M.,	30 66
Darien, Cong. Soc., by Rev. E. D. Kan-	20 86
Essex, largery of the late Mrs. Huldah	
Harvey, Ly H. R. Harvey, Ex'r, Grouwich, Issae Lyon,	58 89 IS 88
New-Haven, West Consoc., by A. Town-	
send, Jr., Treas., Borby lat Cong. Sec. to const. Rev. George Thatcher a	
L. D.,	180 80
Milford, 1st Cong. Soc., to const. S. A. Marzhall a L. D. \$107 33; Home	
Miss. Soc., \$15 49,	129 13
Prospect,	9.36
New Landon, 1st Cong. Ch., by A. Otia, \$137.99 , Sew. Soc. \$35; a Lady, \$1,	173 49
Norwich, 2d Cong. Ch., in full of Coll.,	44.00
by W. Williams, 5th Cong. Ch., by C. Clark,	4 4
Lad, H. M. B., by Mrs. L. C. Birge, W.	
const. Rev. Aiven Bond and Rev. Willard Child, Life Directors,	900 00
Somers, Cong. Boc., by M. Woodward,	E 86
Treas., South Coventry, Mrs. L. T. Booth,	10 00
Bouth Woodstock, Lad. H. M. S., to	
Const. Mrs. Frances Mary Lyman a L. M., by Harriet A. Lyman Trens.,	30 🗱
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West Woodstock, Cong. Ch., by Rev. B.

\* The sums marked thus, (\*) have been expended by the respective Societies during the year.



Desc. Moses Lyon, to exama Lyon q L. M., \$30, Ch., Coll. \$16 90; Mos.	40 00	Centre Parmington by Rev. C. Cebern, Central Com. for the West, Chester, by Rev. L. DeWitt,	7 96 1969 00
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		Charlestown, by Rev. J. Cochran,	5 94
96, by Rav. A. Katchum,	29: 85	Hebron, Presb. Ch., by Rev. C. N. Ran-	
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resb. Ch. Coll. by R. J.	4	Jeckson, Presb. Ch. by Rev. J. N. Ford,	10 90 156 3
6. H. Beldwin a L. M.		Middlebury, First Presh, Ch., by R.	130 34
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, S. Eggieston,	25 00	C. Wood,	<b>39 0</b>
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		Washington, by Rev. W. Andrews,	10
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dia Gifford, L. M., by R. W. Gould, Buffalo, let Presb. Ch., Lad. Home Mice. Boo., Mrs. M. G. Hall, Treas., (\$178.30,

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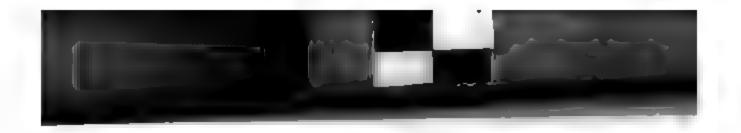
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# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Go, . . . . . . . . PREACH the Gospel . . . . . . . Mark avi. 15. How shallthey preach except they be SERT  $1 \dots Rom$ , x, 15.

Vol. XVII.

JULY, 1844.

No. 3.

## Eighteenth Anniversary.

The American Home Missionary SOCKETY held its Eighteenth Anniversary in the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, on Wednesday evening, May 8th, 1844. HENRY DWIGHT, Esq., President of the Society, took the chair, and the meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. ERSKINE MASON, D. D., of New York.

The Treasurer's Report was read by Mr. JASPER CORNING, Treasurer of the

Society.

An Abstract of the Annual Report of the Executive Committee was read by Rev. MILTON BADGER, one of the Secretaries.

following resolutions Tbe were adopted.

1. On motion of Rev. THERON BALDwix, of Illinois, seconded by Rev. ERSKINE MASON, D. D., of New York,

Resolved. That the reports now read, be adopted, and published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

2. On motion of Rev. Wm. M. Ro-GERS, of Boston, seconded by Rev. Wm. J. Armstrong, D. D., of New York,

Resolved, That the American Rome Missionary Society is admirably adapted to meet | Rev. Samuel Fisher, D. D., of Albany, the peculiar wants of the West.

3. On motion of Rev. CALVIN E. Stowe, D. D., Professor in Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, O., seconded by Rev. BROWN EMERSON, D. D., of Salem, Mass.

Resolved, That the Velley of the Mississippi is a part of the territory "between the river and the ends of the earth," (Ps. lxxii. 8—Zoch. ir. 10,) which belongs to Jesus Christ, by express grant from Almighty God; and that Jesus Christ must have it.

4. On motion of Rev. John Topp, of Pittsfield, Mass., seconded by Rev. E. P. BARROWS, of Hudson, O.,

Revolved, That the work of the American Home Missionary Society is commended to the friends of Christ, as an exhibition of the power of love over the human beart.

These resolutions were sustained by eloquent addresses from Rev. Messrs. BALDWIN, ROGERS, STOWE, and TODD, setting forth the appropriateness of the instrumentality employed by this Society, and bearing testimony to its happy results.

The benediction was pronounced by

IN. Y.

VOL. XVIL.

## Addresses

DELIVERED AT THE ANNIVERSARY.

### Address of Boy. Theren Buldwin, of deep veil of mystery hange over the Milmole,

and Secretaries.

Mr. Presment,—Let a traveller for years, it has been my privilege to watch the first time strike upon the banks of the movements of this flood, as it has the Nile, and he could not but be inte- rolled into the wilderness, and to witrested and delighted, as he saw it roll ness the blessed results consequent upon its noble flood down into the "Great it in the moral deserts of the West Sea," even though ignorant of its pe- Some fifteen years since, myself and riodical overflow. But suppose him to a fellow student, with your commissions remain there through a course of sea- in our pockets, threw ourselves upon the sons, and witness the dependence of great current setting Westward. We Egypt for its prosperity upon the annual were the pioneers of a little company floods, and how would that interest be formed within the walls of Yale Colincreased! Let him see the great Nilo- lege, for the promotion of education and meter rising from its bed, and, at a par- missions in the State of Illinois. Much ticular season, anxious crowds throng- of my time since, has been employed in ing its banks or floating upon its surface, the service of your Society. As your and watching the indications of that exploring agent, I have ascended, and reinstrument, as if life or death hung ascended, and descended the Ohio and upon the result—let him see fertility the Mississippi—crossed and recrossed and plenty, and joy and life succeed the the Wabash, the Illinois and the Macoverflow, and sterility and famine, and souri, and traversed forest and prairie to overflow-and he would almost cease privilege of preaching the Gospel in the should put the noble river on the list, but a little before, were the terrors of of their deities! break from his lips, "To what myste-rious agency can these wonderful re-sults be traced?" Thousands upon But this is not a solitary instance. Your

Nile!

How striking the resemblance in In support of a Resolution to adopt and many respects, between that river and publish the Reports of the Treasurer the flood of blessings which a Society like this sends out upon the needy and the perishing! For a long course of despair, and death, the failure of that the Northern Lakes. I have had the to wonder that the ancient Egyptians log-cabin and the fort, around which, But his currosity Indian warfare-in the barn, the steamwould not cease with the simple know- mill, and the grove. One such grove, I ledge of what the river did for Egypt. remember, away out in the prairie, like He would feel an irrepressible desire to an island in the ocean-where the scatthrow himself upon its bosom and ascend, tered disciples from the region around till in the far-off mountains he had dis- about, long deprived of christian ordicovered its sources, and if possible, the nances, were gathered. There they causes of its annual rise. When he saw stood up under the canopy of Heaven the burning desert stretching away on and renewed their covenant with God, either hand, and the drifting sands con- and entered into covenant with each tending for the empire of the narrow other, and then sat down to the table belt which it fertilized, the inquiry would of the Lord, spread under the forest oak, thousands of travellers have felt these agents and missionaries are planting emotions, and raised these inquiries these precious vines all over the West-while standing upon the banks of this ern wilderness. It has been my presancient stream; and yet, to this day, a liege to see churches and school-houses.

and communics, and colleges rise, where, q ness, it is in a great measure dissipated. but yesterday, dominion was held by the savage—where the wolf still lingered, and where civilization and wildness were so commingled, that his how!inge sometimes penetrated even classic walls, and mingled, too, with the voice of the preacher, as he told the story of the cross, in some of your "Doric; temples" of the West. I have seen churches and missionaries, few and far ' between, increase in number to hundreds; and ecclesiastical organizations covering a cluster of states, contracted ; to a single state, and then divided and subdivided—and all this through the in-

strumentality of this Society.

But, sir, the missionary work in the West is not all light and joy. Your pioneers, at least, in this work, are exposed to the burning sun the driving. storm, the piercing blast. They have to penetrate unbroken forests, plunge into awollen streams, traverse inundated bottome, and breathe the deadly missma. Sometimes, too, they make their bed at night in the deep gloom of the forest; or, bewildered in the driving anows of the prairie, like the lamented Brich, eit down and die, and become the food of wolves! Or, like the devoted Sabbath school missionary, Hawley, benumbed by the blasts of winter, sink into a watery grave. Oh! that dark forest, where we took him from his watery bed; that. turbid river where he lay, that grave which we dug upon its banks; and the prayer that we offered, and the emotions that we felt, as we committed his remains to their mother earth!

The fever, too, often lays your misgionaries low, among strangers or in their own rude dwellings; or their families are prostrated by sickness, caused by exposures incident to their work. The world may be ignorant of their case. For obvious reasons, they cannot, like the missionary among the heathen, spread out their true condition in all its details, that it may pass under the eye of the shurches, and awaken universal sympa- 🫊 thy, and call forth earnost prayer in their. hebalf. If such details are spread out at all, upon the pages of the Home Missionary, perhaps it is without a few o obvious point, where christian sympathy [

Hence, as a general fact, the missionary must either auffer in silence, or pour his tale of sorrow upon the ear of private friendship. Oh, sir, the West is full of these unwritten, or rather unpublished The unbidden tear has been tales! silently wiped away, the bleeding heart has poured forth its bitterness in secret places, and the agonizing prayer died upon the passing breeze, and all have vanished!

I would not, however, cast a sombre aspect over the work of missions in the West. With all its trials, it is a glorious work; and the true missionary will count all these things but trifles, if he may preach Christ crucified amid those moral wastes,

But I must not wander farther along this blessed stream which you are sending into the wilderness; though after all I have said, of darkness and of trial, I love to linger there. It rises in the memory like enchantment, and awakens an interest immeasurably higher than that experienced by the traveller upon the banks of the Nile. And I have one source of enjoyment, too, absolutely donied to him—that is, of seconding the stream to its far-off sources. This I have done, in days gone by, even to the remotest hills and vales of New England. I have looked on the gushing fountains which mingle their currents, that they may flow down into this great reservoir, and then go out to the extre-mities of our land. Trace this stream to its sources, did I say ? No air, not real sources. These are not earthly; they lie up amid the light unapproachable; they are to be sought for no where beneath the throne of God t

Your Annual Report, sir, I regard as the Nilometer, which marks the beight of the flood, and that height, as indicated here to-night, gives promise of a most bountiful barveet. And we have infinitely higher reason to rejoice than the Egyptians, when they saw the eacred river apread out its waters on either hand, and inundate belt after belt, and terrace after terrace. You will, therefore, indulge me, while I point out a few of the characteristics of this blossed.

First, it is an annual flood; not rushcan contro; and in this very indefinite-i ing and inundating every thing this

the dark period of our pecupiary history as a nation, and when most other channels of benevolence had well-nigh dried up, its annual tide of blessings spread itself over the West. For a peason, it is true, it flowed with a diminished rolume; but still it regularly flowed. And if we remember those who stand by us in seasons of darkness and trial, it is no wonder that this Society is cherished with a warm affection.

If we were to gauge that flood, and consider every missionary as one degree on the Nilometer, we should have the following result, viz:—first year, i. c. 1827, 169; second, 201; third, 304; fourth, 392; fifth, 463; sixth, 509; seventh, 606; eighth, 676; ninth, 719; tenth, 738; eleventh, (1837) 786. The flood then fell, in the twelfth year, to 684; in the thirteenth, to 665; then rose again, in the fourteenth, to 680; in the fifteenth, to 690; in the sixteenth, | 791, (surpassing any previous year); in the seventeenth, to 948; and now, in the eighteenth, it stands at 907!

If we apply our gauge to the receipts of the Society, we shall arrive at similar results. From \$18,000, they rise, in regular gradation through a succession of years, till in the tenth year, 1836, exclusive of a legacy of \$10,000, they amount to \$91,000. Then they sink, amount to \$91,000. till in 1840, they fall to \$78,000. Then rise again to \$85,000; \$92,000, } \$99,000 ; and now stand at \$101,904 99.

These results show the steadmess with which the Society has pursued its appropriate work — the confidence reposed by the churches in its management—their deep interest in the objects which it has in view—and, above all, the constant smiles of Heaven. While upon the moral wastes. Could the map the earthly sources of this blessed | of our country be spread out, and every stream lie in christian hearts, those | such oasis created by this Society be bearts are watered by the showers of displayed, it would form a glorious landgrace, and those showers descend from scape. Three thousand already created the never-failing source of love, upon our guilty and lost race!

Second.—It is a wisely directed flood. It could hardly be expected that the keenest vigilance on the part of the conductors of this Society, could prevent all possible irregularities in the movements of so vast a flood. It does not flow (let it be remembered) in channels; the treasures of that ancient land. rigid and changeless, cut out by the

year and gone the next. Even through | hand of ecclesiastical despotism. It is every where pervaded by the elements of christian freedom, and yet it has ever moved with a weil-directed and concentrated power. The comparative uselessness of mere diffusion, without regard to system, and the importance of concentrated and well-directed effort. will become more and more apparent, as the great West goes on in its expansion. It is already like a world, and can easily swallow up vast resources, while we hardly know where they have fallen.

Let any one denomination, then, or cluster of denominations, form schemes of evangelization, which embrace the West in its totality, and they must incvitably fail. We cannot save the entire West, if we would; and may I not say, that we would not if we could. There ought to be no such monopoly in this blessed work—there is none. Your missionaries are only a part of the band of laborers who are toiling in that vast vineyard. There are powerful christian denominations at work there, and some of them throw themselves upon the foremost wave of emigration as it rolls into the wilderness. The Society has a wise reference to this state of things. Its policy is to push its influences cautiously onward—to maintain the ground once occupied-to watch over the seed sown, till the harvest comes, andwhenever the work of cultivation can go on without its aid—to enter new fields. Here is wisdom.

Third-It is a fertilizing flood. Every church to which it gives existence is 🗪 oasis in the desert-small in its beginning, but containing within itself the elements of expansion-continually enlarging its boundaries, and trenching and more than twelve hundred of these now under cultivation! The fertility produced by this blessed flood, is not like that of Egypt. Its productions are not " leeks and onions," but the plants of righteousness which "bring forth fruit unto eternal life." And each plant is immeasurably more precious than all

What is the testimony of the Report

to which we have just listened? The number of ministers employed during the year, 907; congregations and miscionary districts aided, 1245; and scattered over 26 States and Territories, besides Canada and Texas; members of Bible classes and Sabbath-schools, 60,000; additions to the churches on profession of faith, 4,800; by letter, 2,881; in all, 7,693. And it should be remembered that these are more summary statements. Let this summary be analyzed, and its details written out, and your office, air, filled to its utmost capacity, would scarcely contain the volumes that would be written.

But, notwithstanding the greatness of these movements, and the giory of these results, the volume of this food must be wastly increased before you can do your proper share in the great work of recovering the Western desert. While these little cases are extending themselves, and that in a way which must rejoice every christian heart, it is also true that the Great Decert itself is enlarging its vast boundaries with an interesting but fearful rapidity.

The population of the Valley, which, in 1790, was 108,000, has since regularly doubled once in ten years, and now amounts to eight or ten millions. In 1790, three thousand emigrants had erossed the western boundaries of New York, and in the lapse of fifty years, the population of Ohio rushed up to 1,500,000. In the year 1800, some 5,000 emigrants had crossed the western limits of Ohio; and in 1840, Indiana numbered but little leaf than 700,000. Onward the tide rolled still, and Illinous, within the lapse of thirty years, in-creased from 12,000 to 476,000. The tide at last reached the Father of Waters, and was soon beyond, rolling westword, and lows is just about to be ad- || mitted into the sisterhood of States. And onward it will roll still, over the ! great American desert, and find its Missionary Society is admirably adapted check only at the margin of the Pa- to meet the wents of the West. ciñe !

read it under peculiar circumstances. own soul. And others shall feel them While performing a brief agency for too. Recent discoveries in magnetism pour Society, it was put into my hands have revealed the fact, that there is a by a missionary brother in Illinois, as I

left his dwelling. The road struck out into a large prairie. I gave my horse a loose rein, and commenced reading, and had nearly finished when I reached the opposite side. I found the facts, and principles, and suggestions, and pleasiings which it contained, of great intrinsic interest; but that interest was essentially increased by the circumstances in which I read. I was then on a missionary tour, in the service of the Society, going from church to church, that had been the recipients of its bounty; in the country, too, whose magnitude and interests, and perils, and wants were so eloquently described in the Report. And as I occasionally raised my eye, and looked abroad upon the vast expanse of soil already sprinkled over with farm-houses and cultivated fields, I was insensibly " rapt into future times," and the exclamation broke from my lipe— "Oh! that the tens of thousands of Christians in the eastern churches, who pray for this Valley, and fill your treasury, could read your Seventeenth Report under similar circumstances ("4

I say then, again, adopt this Report ; print it, and let it go through the forests and over the prairies, and up and down the rivers, and into the churches of the West, and throughout the East. Were the 900 laborers in your vast field all here to-night, they would may. with united voice, "adopt it!" thousand churches aided, and those which have filled your treasury, would say, "adopt it." And Oh! if the blood-washed company aiready before the throne, and who were saved by your instrumentality, could speak—but

lorbear.

Address of Ber. William M. Rogsen,

Resolved, That the American Hos

It is a solemn thing to feel the pulsa-I say then, sir, adopt this Report. tions of an assembly, whose heart is Your last Report I did not hear, but I moved like this. I feel them in my phenomena of this mysterious agent, so that any variation at the capital of Rusaia, is attended with an immediate and corresponding variation at every observatory in Europe. There is a sympathy in nature and in grace. There is a sympathy in the influences which pervade us here this night, and our missionaries, too, at the West, and at the ends of the earth. Many a Christian, burdened in soul, is glad thus night the world over; they may not know why. But we know the reason, and they shall know it when they shall learn the spirit and the purposes, breathed now within

these walls. What are the wants of the West? They are the same with our own. They are the wants of sinful men, requiring a Redeemer. The population of the Valley is mainly composed of an emigration which has carried westward a representation of every commonwealth at the East, each proceeding on its own parallel of latitude, with the peculiarities of its birth place; while the uniforenity of the current has been broken by the ease of communication with every point of the great West. Men are there what they were here. New England is renewed in Ohio and Michigan; Virginia in Arkansas; at the same time that the North and the South are more blended together than at home. I can find no fitter emblem of western population than the Father of Rivers himself, stretching his thousand arms from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, and rolling by bog, and bluff, and prairie, and bearing away the taint and coloring of each, with the rift of the forest, the wreck of the log cabin, or the raft, the carcasses of animals, and snags and gawyers, and all other unmentionable things commingled with his yellow waters, at the same time that there is science and religion floating above them all. Stand at the levee of any western port, and as the boat discharges its motley crowd of passengers, you may note the Dutchman, like a steamer, smoking as he goes; the Frenchman, in his wooden shoes; the Yankee, cypnering in his head; with the Hivite, the Perizzite, the Jebusite, who are all there to possess the land. At home, each [ moved in a fixed circle, whose habits, You may circulate "Baxter's Call," but and thoughts, and principles were defi-

nitely determined. But here, separated from the past, they are thrown together, a beterogeneous mass of fragments. We know that rock is nothing but said consolidated, and sand, rock distutegrated. At the East, Society is the What we rock; at the West, sand. want is, a pressure like the everlasting mountains, which shall consolidate the eand into rock again, and make it the foundation stones of a world. power we can find, for the West or the East, no where else than in knowledge and religion. The hopes and happiness of a man in every relation of life, domestic, social, civil, and spiritual, all rest on these. There is none other security for our country, or for the soul, than the knowledge and the fear of God.

This Society has it in charge to send forth, and with discretion to sustain an educated ministry, and for this reason, I believe it most admirably adapted to meet the wants of the West. is no agency less expensive. The average cost to the Society of a year of missionary labor, is \$150, and when you remember that it is the labor of an educated man, and a minister of Christ, whose services are secured by this pittance, it is plain enough that no scheme yet devised can compare with

it in efficiency at a moderate cost. The ministry proceeding from this Society, is a permanent agency, and the is a matter of essential importance. They do not pass over the broad valley to turn the furrow where no one will plant the seed, to sow the seed where no one will gather the harvest, or to gather the harvest and let it rot in the garner. They are on the ground and they stay there. They become a part of the West. They mingle the knowledge and life of their own souls with the spirit and usages, and principles and institutions of the forming West, and give it a higher vitality. Much has been said of sending books to the West, and I have not an objection to so wise a course, but I had rather depend on the living preacher. will hear when they will not read. You may send out "Doddridge's Rise and Progress," but if I could, I should rather send out Doddridge homself.

living preacher. And this is the object of this Society. It meets most admirably the wants of the West, by a living ministry, because, wherever the ministry is cetablished, the church, the Babbath-school, the dayschool, and all the institutions which are independable to the welfare of a people, in time and eternity, follow of course. This Bociety, have chosen the ministry, because Christ has himself chosen it as his own divinely appointed means to the conversion of man. Any scheme which attempts to provide for the social and moral wants of man, without the ministry, and which would hamper or undervalue it, must come to nought. God is not with his church now in the form of miracles, or incarnate in his Son, to quell her foes and give her victory. The nearest approach to a Savior, present and visible, is in the ministry of his choice. " He that receiveth you receiveth me." Here is strength, bere the right arm of God for the conversion of a world. And hence every people who have ever received the Gospel, have received it. Africa, Italy, Britain, the Scythian, the Hindoo, the Cingales, all and each, in every generation, turned to God, have gotten the Gospel from a ministry divinely appointed and divinely blessed. Who planted and sustained the institutions of New England, and wrote upon her walls, salvation, and on her gates, praise, but the ministry of Christ? And how came it, when the fathers of the Revolution had accomplished the object of that struggle, and had wrested the sovereignty from England, in all this broad dominion, that they stopt short of monarchy and amust have sta crown } A diadem would have become the brow of Washington as well as that of men of loftier birth, why did they not give it him? They gave him their hearts, but they kept the crown themselves, and they have got it now—and but I believe there is no place there why? Because they had been trained which is not situated somewhere beto freedom at the altar-because they tween the river and the ends of the Earth; had received from the ministry of Christ and if so, there is no place there which the principles of liberty, as a revelation | does not belong to Christ, and Christ from beaven; and because the first | will surely have his own. Then why truths which the church taught them, should we be discouraged in our lawas God's sovereignty in heaven, and | bors ? man's equality on earth.

or, if I cannot have him, his spirit in the I spostolic succession in this day, that this Society must be sure that they send forth only ministers who are in the line of the succession. In New England, we point to a people industrious and thrifty, intelligent, lovers of order, and obedient to law; we point to the sterile soil, quickened to a generous harvest; to the returns of a shrewd commerce; to the blessings of the sea, gathered by line and net; to the winds of heaven, and the turbid river, made tributary to the wants of man; and as we look on the plenty, midst sterility, the thrift, and peace, and gladness of ten thousand hamlete on her hills and valleys, we point to the school and the church, and the ministry, giving life to both, which has made New England what she is. Here is the warrant of our apostleship. Here the voucher of our auccession. Here is the eign manual of God himself to our ministry. It is written on the institutions, the character, the spirit of a nation. Ab, Mr. President, it is to send forth such a ministry as this, nay, the very children of that ministry, that this Solvety is organised. God grant them a like spirit and like success.

### Address of Professor Storre,

In support of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Valley of the Mississippi is a part of the territory, BETWEEN THE RIVER AND THE ENDS OF THE EARTH, (Ps. 72 : 6; Zech. 9 : 10,) which belongs to Jesus Christ, by express grant from Almighty God; and that Jerus Christ

There are many places at the West, which, to the eye of the Christian, look dark and forbidding, and as if it were impossible to subdue them to Christ;

I do not imagine or pretend that the But, sire, so much is said about an | Valley of the West is all the world,

or that all the resources of the church | his basket of shavings and sets them ought to be employed there. I will on fire, and reports that he found an content myself with saying that it is a organization all ready, and he set it very important part of the world, and well a going; but the shavings, even one in which we have as deep an in- before he has made his report, are all terest and as intense a responsibility | burnt out, and the logs are yet no more as in any other that can be named. I on fire than when they were first piled Of the extent of this territory, of its up! capabilities, of its increasing population, ( Now this is all true, as every man of its inevitable political influence, of who has lived at the West knows. We the unspeakable interest of this its! need permanent laborers, we cannot live forming crisis, you have heard enough. on mere itineracy. You are all disposed to help the West, 3. It cannot be done by evanescent you are all anxious to save the West. excitements, and occasional, spasmodic You only wish to know how it can best efforts. These always produce reaction, be done, and you are ready to do it. and are never to be resorted to except Allow me, then, in few words, to give in a case of life and death, when the my views as to the best way of doing only alternative is to do it or perish; this great work.

measure, by any hobby. We are a very We are already suffering prodigiously hobbyhorsical people. We seize upon an idea good in itself, and press it altogether beyond its capabilities—and because we find it cannot do what in its denomination ought to feel as if the own nature it is incapable of doing, we whole responsibility rested on itself. then view it with disgust and anger, Besides Presbyterians and Congregaand abandon it altogether. Thus many tionalists, we have Methodists there, a good idea for the help of the West has who outnumber us, two or three times first been ridden to death, and then told, and who have great zeal, activity utterly abandoned. It did no good while and energy; and they have probably it was in vogue because it was overload- been quite as prosperous as is consised, and then it is abandoned, and never tent with their own spiritual good; has opportunity for a trial of its real though, if in any thing they have powers. Because an ox cannot hunt wandered, I doubt not God will chastise a deer as well as draw a plough, oxen them back again. There are the Orthoare condemned as good for nothing, dox Baptists, good, This hobbyriding is most ruinously evangelical preachers; there are Luwasteful.

itineracies, of any kind. Itineracies and practice accordingly. I know there it; and if there is not some one to take such a sect there. All that kind of care of the matter after the itinerant element goes directly into the lap of leaves it, there is nothing gained. This old Mother, who is there so well dressed was illustrated by an old missionary of | and fashionable a dame, that men take Ohio, in a homely but striking manner. off their hats to her as they pass her in The agent, said he, comes along and the streets. Let each evangelical depiles up the green buck-eye logs, pours | nomination do its own part of this great a basket of shavings on them, applies work. Ours, I have no doubt, will do the torch, and goes away and tells how it the best of any, because we are nicely he left them burning. But he nearest right—at least I think so, for is scarcely out of sight before the if I did not regard our denomination as shavings are consumed, and the logs the best and the nearest right, I should are just as they were before, only a little certainly leave it, and join the one which blackened. The next agent finds the is nearer right than ours, if they would same pile of logs, and he also brings receive me.

as one would sometimes administer 1. It cannot be done by any one brandy to a man dying from exhaustion.

straightforward, a therans worthy of the name; and Epis-2. It cannot be done by transient copalians who believe the 39 articles, are often necessary, but they can only none of that mongrel brood denominated begin a work, they can never complete | Puseyites. There is no occasion for

4. It cannot be done by sembled efforts which overlook denominational distinctions. To a certain extent these can go, especially in the beginnings; but [ they stop short of the ultimate result. Every man thinks bis own denomination the best, and therefore feels bound to labor especially for that. If there he one or two sects more liberal than the rest, who act with the others on this principle, they will be like a free trade nation in the midst of others with protective tariffe—the better material will be all used up to increase the quantity without much bettering the quality of the poorer. It is true that Christianity at first was but one denomination, but it is by no means certain that, all things conmidgred, it would be better to have it so Once, the whole human race was one family, now it is divided into several—and this is no evil while the race | is so numerous, provided the families do [ not pirate on each other. Formerly ? advancing civilization has remedied thus evil, and now each family promotes its generally ferment, and burst the bottless own particular good, and that in the way best calculated to advance the general good. So it is in sects, only sects are not yet quite civilized. They must be taught to live together as friendly, mot as bostile femilies; and it is vain! to attempt to amalgamate them by any ecclesiastical Fourieries -at least for work for all others except itself without and the church. Without these nothing losing its daily bread. We must take can be done. The Lord Jesus himself this with a right spirit we but take care [ones which he did establish. American Home Missionary Society. Here is the true Puritan element, and lot every effort be made to diffuse it through the land—we are not different denominations, but only local varieties of the came denomination, and we work ! **Cogether as** one.

of joint, suppose that the true remedy | the divine establishment of the church

into one new compound. Even if it were possible to get the best, and the best only, I am not so sure that the compound would be so very excellent; for, many things which are good by themselves, work hadly when mixed. I once attended the lectures of that patriarch of medical science, Dr. Nathan Smith; and he used to tell of a physician, somewhere in Verment, who was very saving in his habits, and he kept a bottle for odds and onds, and whonever he had a little calomel or a little rhubarh, or a pill or two, or a few drops of landanum, or whatever remnant was not sufficient of itself for a dose, he put it all together in that bottle : and whenever he had a case that he did not know what to do with, he shook up his bottle and gave a dose of the mixture. He thought it a pity if some of the stuff would not hit somewhere. Just so, in my opinion, it will be with these amalgamation churches, which some regard as the sovereign remedy every clan plundered its neighbor, but for the evils of our times; with this difference, however, that the materials before the petient gets a single dose. We want no such practice for the West.

6. What, then, is the way to save the West? It is by each evangelical denomination making permanent lodgements of the right kind, in the right places, and nurturing and sustaining coclesiastical Fourierism—at least for places, and nurturing and sustaining the present. Like every other communi- them to a healthful growth. The first By of civilized families, each must seek jand most indispensable of these institu-Its own interests, thereby promoting the [ tions, are those which this Society prointerests of the whole. No family can posses to establish, namely, the ministry care of our own interests, and in doing [established them, and they are the only It is someof the general interests of Christianity; times said, we ought to make no com-especially if we have the best form of parison between the different kinds of Christianity, so we certainly think we | benevolent effort; but, surely, we ought have in the churches embraced in the [to make a distinction between the primary institutions established and made perpetual by the Head of the Church himself, and the auxiliary aids subsequently devised by the benevolence and wiedem of man. To insist on equality here, is akin to the feeling which places the prayer-book on an equality Bome who see that the times are out with the Bible. Who among us doubts for all exciting evils is to combine the and the ministry? Who among us prestitution? And shall we place our own inventions, however excellent, on an equality with the ordinances of God? Will God permanently bless any effort which puts his arrangements in the shade, for the sake of placing in the foreground others which are of human ori-The permanent church and the ordained ministry, then, first of all and most of all, out of respect to our Lord Jesus Christ, if for no other reason, we must seek to establish, at every accessible point throughout the West. is essential to every thing else; and without this, whatever else you may give us, we are lost, lost beyond the reach of recovery. You cannot feel this so intensely here as we do at the West: for here the church and the ministry have for a long time been permanently established, and you daily receive the blessings, without being always aware of the source from which they come. But at the West, all is new and nothing settled, and the rarity of the blessing gives us an appreciation of its value. Even where the wall of Zion is built, the cement is not yet hardened, and the driving rain may sweep it all away The church and the ministry are imperiously needed to gather up and retain the fruits of all other efforts; and without them it is, at the very best, but ploughing and planting without ever fencing or harvesting, and what good would that do? For the eleven years I have been in Ohio, I have labored very earnestly in the cause of common school instruction, a cause immensely popular there, and which, if any, it might seem, could be made to go without the help of religion; but my experience has taught me to despair of establishing, with any permanency, even a good district school where there is not a good church and an intelligent ministry to watch over and sustain it. If even a district school cannot be made permanently useful! without the ministry to aid it; how absolutely chimerical must be every scheme for "evangelizing the West," which does not look to the ministry, which has the Word of God for its foundation, and which uses the Word of God for its weapon, as the chief instrument in the accomplishment of the work! You may make the experiment if you choose, but

and while you are making it, the organized ministry of Rome will sweep the whole country and take possession of all the important points.

It is our bane and mischief to look

always, and only, at immediate results, without reference to the future and permanent good. Our people want an immediate return, but all permanent good is of slow growth. One good settled pastor is of more importance to the moral interest of the West than a hundred revivals produced by transient evangelists, with none to nurture and mature the

vivals produced by transient evangelists, with none to nurture and mature the The buck-eye grows very fast, and when used for timber, it is very soft and quickly rotten; the oak is growing for centuries, and when you frame it into your house, centuries do not injure it. The West particularly needs strength and permanency to its institutions, and it is the very last place on earth where it is safe to try temporary and time-saving expedients. You can very soon build a steamboat of shingles, nailed together with carpet-tacks, with an invalid teakettle for a boiler, and engine to correspond; but if with such a boat you embark on the Mississippi, your voyage will be short and your profits small. We have had too many such boats already. We must build with more solid material if it does take a little longer;

Our Puritan fathers never acted in a hurry, nor with a view to temporary good. They acted on broad, general principles; they laid their foundations deep and strong; they waited patiently for the fruits, and the fruits came; and when they did come they were worth the having. So must we do, if we would make any real progress, or even retain the characteristic excellencies of the Puritan race. This is the policy of our opponents, the Romanists, and it is a wise policy, and they pursue it with an energy and a perseverance, which, it they only had the truth on their side,

and as good old John Eliot used to say,

we must learn to slay a little that we may

speed the faster.

would make them irresistible.

which uses the Word of God for its weapon, as the chief instrument in the accomplishment of the work! You may make the experiment if you choose, but you will find it a most hazardous one;

The menthatare needed there, are not men who do things with a flash, and then leave all darker than before; but men who can look far ahead, men who can form and carry out large views; men who, for Christ's sake, are willing to labor amid

obscurity, and hardships, and privation, | there is wealth enough and abundant when they know all the while that they resources—and why do not the Chiwould at any moment better their world- ness sustain their own missions ? ly lot by quitting the field. When I was . Whatever may be the wealth of the a boy, and lived in Massachusetta, Caleb West, I know there is comparatively Birong was the Federal candidate for little of it in our churches; that nine Governor, and his party were accustom-| tenths of our churches are obliged to ed to placard on the walls and posts in apply for aid to the Home Missionary every direction, " A long pull, a STRONG! Society, and that they really need all the pull, and a pull altogether." Now this aid they get. There is some mistake is just what we want for the West: A about the wealth of the West. It is long pull, a strong pull, and a pull al-1 true, the soil is rich and the resources together—and it is only such men as are; abundant; but except in the great thecapable of helping at such a pull, that roughfares, which are very few com-we can make good use of in the great pared with the extent of the country, Valley. An old campaigner, who there is very little money; all manu-served in the peninsular war, told me factured articles are very dear, and it that in one battle, when they were about 'is almost impossible to turn produce to to engage in one of those terrible bay-; any advantage. Many a wealthy farmer Sir Arthur Wellesley (now Duke of lation. A pair of shoes costs a dollar Wellington,) rode slowly along, in front and a half; and to pay for them lie must of their ranks, as straight and as dry as carry corn over muddy roads twenty or thority, " Steady, boys, steady."

expenditure capable of yielding so large | West. an interest on the investment. One of God, I believe, has in store good our oldest and best ministers tells me things for the West, if our faith and there are five hundred such places with- patience fail not. For three years past, in the bounds of the single synod of we have had constantly at Lane Semina-Cincinnati, and the number throughout ry between sixty and seventy theological the country is every year increasing. students, most of them some of the Who will help us to go up and possess. West, and of the right kind for the the land? But some say: "Why does missionary work in that region. The

enettings so common in those engage- in the interior finds it extremely difficult ments, cager as gray-bounds for the con- | to realize money enough to pay his taxes flict, and tremulous with excitement, and clothe his family. Make the calcua broomstick, and called out in his pe- twenty-five miles, and sell it for eight culiarly determined and apathetic tones : } cents a bushel. One pair of shoer, then, "Steady, boys, steady." He would not costs a hard day's work for himself and suffer them to engage while under such two horses, and eighteen or twenty excitement, he would not allow them to bushels of corn besides. Supposing a move a step till they were sufficiently; man has eight or ten children, after cool to do their work in a workmanlike clothing them all, at that rate, and paystyle; and this, his uniform policy, was | ing his taxes, how much money will be one great secret of his uniform success. have left to pay his minister's salary, or And when I see our apiritual soldiers, help clothe his minister's children? all flaming with enthusiasm, and think- | Corn, wheat, pork, wood, he has in ing to gain the battle by one fierce on-alaught, I wish we had some spiritual but cloth, leather, books, medicines, Wellington to call out with equal au-money, he has none to spare, and these must be had from abroad. You must We have thousands of places already help us a little longer, and then we will at the West, where, if a good missionary pay you for it by helping our neighbors could be stationed two or three years, who will spring up still further in the and supported, he would easily gather. West; just as the European churches around him a church able to sustain; helped you in your infancy, and now you itself; and I know no kind of religious; are paying them by helping us at the

not the West maintain its own missions? venerable Dr. Beecher now devotes his There is wealth enough there, and whole time to the Seminary. God has abundant resources." So, in China, blessed his preaching there the past



are any with embarrassment and feel! weever because God has not seen fit to with much money; but so that we can let go the cause of H many, and their will not forget you.

#### re, Mr. Todd, of Pistothrèd, Masor.

Touched The the work of the America on Team Missionary Society is comm man in he friends of man, as an a country of the power of love over the Appendix building

the West- which is identified with this | destined, and that very shortly, to have Me have given of our means full a quarter of the inhabitants of the go of to the West. One of our poor monstrated, and it has been demonstrated tarmers cultivates his little domain. -amazing as the result may seem to tto : a see up a virtuous family. He has 'us, that full a quarter of the inhabitants No or two daughters and four or five of the earth are to have their character who four of these sons out of the for eternity committed to us for forming. the go tom us. The fifth takes the Is it any wonder that he who believes taken, and engages to send four parts of the Gospel to be the wisdom of God and

unit me supercong of His Holy | it to the West ofter his lauthors. In hard toiling and the utmost comments to the process is gone over again war a worse spirit. Nor do and again, with every generation. So that we are contributing not only our measurement as it is. Already ney, but our choicest some—and then see farms are scraped to follow them. Her the Northwest of Persia, to Palestine, is this all. Our some come back and Western Indians, to carry off our daughters also—so that they not only take our farms, but only to our very gardens and transplant our we me the trengt field. True, we roses to the West! So, many of m

But we are not so impoverished yet In a Se heere us with all spiritual Missions. If our climate is cold, 2 n Chrec Jeens, we can trust enables us to raise beautiful harvests of the 'er ager a not in vain in the Lord, ice, which we send the earth over Resilients represented to; forget not the And if our hills be rocky, we can see you the granite pillers which adors the and other cities. And if our some go of we have some daughters left, and we can yet braid the straw, and we can make clocks enough to measure time all over the earth, and our tin shops will show what is bright. With our own hande, in good old Massachusetts, we can, and do annually, manufacture what is worth one hundred millions of dollars. So we are not too poor to help you yet.

We are all aware that the term Home Missions means a very different thing in this country from what it does t are not too certain, Mr. President, in any other in Christendom. In our that my evequent brother, [Rev. Mr. mother country it may mean, to go and Makers' who has just resumed his seat, preach the Gospel to the illiterate in the gues an appression of the willingness down into the mines and preach it to A New England to aid in the work of those who live in the bowels of the earth and if he carth, beyond what we should , - or to go to those who live among the many of us feel poor! There are not a land, or to the mountains of Walesnew a nong us who would point you to or, peradventure, to the moore of Ireour severe c' mate, our cold bilis and our land. But when you send out the misto he bright with shining mice, and tell sionary in this land, he knows that you that we are poor. We could tell whatever may be the political or the sou, too how much we have done for moral destiny of the nation, we are

the power of God unto salvation, should [ hove the cause of Horse Missions?

There is comething, too, in the very spirit of this mode of doing good, which is most unaffectedly beautiful sets in fast. The mighty forest is cut and most astonishingly powerful. I look down, and the rude habitations of men. on St. Paul as a model of a missionary, I rise in its place. They are plotter pec-And if I were to give the key to his ple—coming from all parts of the United. character in a word, I should say but | States, and also from various countries little about his powerful mind, about his in Europe. They are beyond the reach impetuosity and vehemence, united to a | of society, and become a little communiproduce the most consummate, and a ty by themselves. Gathered from all perseverance the most untiring—but I parts of the world, they have their own should say it was a heart acting under prejudices, and notions, and habits, the pressure of a Serior's love! So that, They are also very poor. Few of them whether he stood among the marble own so much as a cow, and the land portices at Athens, or was in the dun-geon with Silas, or was cheering the the public domain. They have no shipwrecked crew in the midnight schools for their children, and no means storm, or standing before kings in chains, of instruction. The Sabbath sun sheds he had but one emotion—the love of his beams over the forest—but they Jesus Christ, or, as he calle it, "the great | know the Sabbath only by name--not love wherewith he loved us." 🕡

every man whom we sent out in the state. Their number is gradually name of this Society, sustained by the increasing—but there is no improvement. charity and the prayers of God's people, I in education or in morals. There is no is the same thing that moved Paul. elevation of character manifest. They What made them, in olden times, take lare low in their tasts, profane in lanjoyfully the specing of their goods, and | guage, and their sensibilities all seem rejoice to suffer reproach for the name blunted.
of Jesus Christ? What makes our own At length a stranger comes among sone and daughters take their lives in them. They gather round him to see their bands, and go, and live, and die, 'who he is, and what he comes there for, among the low, the debased, and the He tells them that he is a minister of the polluted heathen? You have seen one Gospel, who has been sent by this of our own daughters lie down in the | Society to live with them. They now little mud hut, sixteen feet by eight, understand what this man professes to with a few sticks and leaves thrown over . be. By the very term missionary, they it for a roof, and there, on the earth, I understand him to profess—that he loves lying down to die, with no one to close 'men—that the ruling motive of his heart her eyes but her solitary husband, and and life is love to men. He professess no one to follow her to the grave but to love to that degree, that you cannot this single mourner—and then sending insult him so that he will resent it; you word back to her mother, that she never cannot abuse him so that he will not regretted having left all for Christ! It pray for you. In a word, unquenchable, is not for a name, or for riches, or hunars, unconquerable love, is the ruling motive that they do so-but it is the same love of his life. They understand that he that moved the missionary Paul.

through this Society is-that there is quishing his mission, he would not do it. mothing so powerful upon the human Bhould great bargains tempt him, he heart, as such an exhibition of love as Jasus Christ made in redeeming this changes bands, it will not fall into his world by his blood.

of our every day stories in the history there will be to be filled, honors to be of this Society.

Far up the Missouri river, thousands of miles in the wilderness, there is a single log cabin built. The next year a second, and then the tide of emigration. They have no its use. For ten years they have thus And the strength and the glory of lived between civilization and the savage

professes to come not to seek for money. The philosophy of all that we do If he could acquire a fortune, by relinwill not meddle with them. If property hands. They understand him to profess Suppose I now come and tell you one i not to have come to seek honors. Offices awarded, distinctions to be allowed. 🚾 🐣

TOL XVIL

mone of these fall to him. Others will I this world's goods. They have nothing build up their families by wealth, by of splendor to exalt them-nothing a collice, by honors; but his children must brilliancy to which they can look behe the children of a poor man, and a ward. They are shut away from the man who lives and dies without bonors. I noisy world by distance. Hance it is They know that he professes to come to that the missionary is the all which the live and die with them—for their good, poor man can share equally with the and as their friend—the property of the rich. He loves to talk about his misle-poor man, as well as the rich. He has ter, to think of him, and he fills much consecrated himself to the work of lov-, of his thoughts: and where the min ing men—of loving them though they comes to have the love of Jesus shell may be poor, and lonely, and ignorant, abroad in his heart, he loves much. To and unboly. Nothing this side of the give the Gospel to the rich is a precious the professions which they understand man it is double charity; and the nunthis man to make.

him on trial. They let him live among when the gushings of love were causing them. They let him go to work to do my eyes to weep, there stood up my his errand—but they watch him very minister before me—though I was hun-closely, to see if his life proves these dreds of miles off—and the first prayer life is a life moved by love. Gradually We have but faint ideas of the interest and slowly they are convinced that he is semotion which the poor may and often the man whom he professes to be—and—do have on the subject—of religion, as: at the end of about two years, they are how full the heart may be of this subject, convinced that it is so. Now what do though empty of all other things. A these people do! Why, they give thus poor Scotch girl went to her paster's man their confidence—entire and un-, study to be examined for admission into shaken. He may come into their the church of Christ. He put many ackools and instruct, or superintend the questions to her in the kindest roles. education of their children. He may gather them into the Sabbath-school, and put such books into their lands as he pleases. He is admitted into their lifer lips moved, but she could say houses at all times, and under all circumatances. He may gather the whole population together every week, and Instruct them in religion, and in their time, and then you can call again, and They come duty to God and to man. to him for advice when they are in doubts. When in trouble and sorrow, they send for him to sympathize with them, to comfort and counsel them; and when they come to lie on the bed of seath, they admit him when they will; silence, "Oh! Sir. I canno speak for mobody else—they will open their hearts kim, but I could die for him." to him, confide the secrets of their lives. The minister of the Gospel weaders to him, and place in him the highest con- why it is that his sermon is so much Edence which one human being can more efficient at one time than another: place in another. And now that man may it not be because he has more love comes to live in their confidence and for his hearers at one time than another! love, and the poorest man loves him no ! He wonders why the same sermon doss less than the richest. You must recol- not weigh down as deeply upon as lect that the great majority of those who audience of strangers as upon his own value the missionary's labors are poor in | flock—may it not be, because he cannot

grave can quench this love. Such are boon; but when you give it to the poor ister becomes the centre of all that is Now then, what do they do? Give holy and pure in that man's thoughts. him their confidence at once? No. ; Said a man whose eyes God had opened Withhold it all I No. But they put - When I felt my heart too full, and professions to be sincere—to see of his | I ever offered was, God bless that mas !" relative to her hopes, her experience, and her knowledge of Jesus Christ. To all this she answered-not a work nothing. After trying every way to sucth her, he says to her, " Perhaps you will feel more composed after a little I will be most happy to see you." On rising to go, and reaching the door, ste turned round, with the tears running down her checks, the face as pale at marble, and with a kind of convulsive scream, she forced her tongue to break

love any people as he does his own the country—it is not the tract which people? The Sabbath-school teacher does the good in most cases: the track wonders why one leason takes so much h deeper hold on his class than another: [ the reason is not so much in the lesson as in the pulsations of his own heart. The tract distributor wonders why the eloquent and the powerful tract left at [ the door, with a polite bow, does not ( affect men as if it were accompanied by the kind word spoken in meekness and leve. A little more than a year since, and in the mercy of God there was a powerful revival of religion among the people of my charge. In the very midst of it there came anow-storm after snowstorm, till there was next to no passing. It asemed impossible for people to meet. In this state of things we thought we would try a substitute for preaching. No we sent by express to this city and procured three hundred copies of " Bax- f ter's Call to the Unconverted." On the Mabbath, I gave notice from the pulpit, that on the two days following these little books would be left in three handred families. I urged the heads of families to read them, and to eee that all their family read them within the two coming weeks. I believe the request was faithfully complied with. church prayed for a blessing on the work, and hoped and expected to see great results. I suppose that not less than from one thousand to fifteen bundred minde came in contact with that masterly work within the two weeks. And what were the results? The experiment was made under the most [ favorable apspices. And what were the [ results ! Why, from that day to this, I have never heard of a soul that was either awakened or converted !

And yet my confidence, neither in that book, nor yet in the tract system, [ has been in the least shaken. But we made one great mistake, and I learned he, "but my heart was so warm for joy one important lesson. We ought to have gone from house to house and ] the young missionary as he girded on his followed it up with personal conversation | harness, to go to these scattered sheep, -with the tones of the voice which loss | because he loved them. And where only can send out. The book was eloquent, and teres, and powerful; but it was cold compared with the breath of leve, as it comes warm upon men from the heart. And if you will notice in the wonderful reports of the effects of tract [operatives in the factories, toiling twelve

is the letter of introduction, by which the humble colporteur and distributor can come and manifest his love in the countenance illuminated, and the voice softened, and the eye melting with LOTE! Oh! if Christians and christian ministers do any good in the cause of their Master, they must be moved by love-a love that is as unquenchable as life. Such a question, as whether a man were his friend or his enemy—whether he caressed him or persecuted him, did not weigh with Paul a single moment. His love to men did not come and go with their feelings. He was a missionary, and it made no difference in his feelings whether the king mocked him as he stood before him in chains—whether the Jews lay in wait to assausinate him : he could not feel the insult of the one, and could wish himself accuraed from Christ if the other might be saved.

Here I say is the philosophy, the strength, and the glory of the missionary whom we send, through this Society, to those scattered in the wilderness and among the mountains. How many hearts have been gladdened by this Society! Some, because through if they have received the precious gift which Christ left the world at his ascension; some because they have through it had the opportunity to impart their charities; and some, because through it they have been enabled to give themselves to this work of love. I have seen those who live far away in the wilderness. I know the poor man. who broke his path through the deep snow, and was nine days and as many nights, alceping under and in the snow, that he might get in some christian books which had been sent to his little settlement. "It was very cold," said I didn't mind it." And I have known are our sisters in this work? I will tell you. On a late visit to our largest manufacturing town, I was told of the daughters of deceased clergymen—monof the first respectability—who are now distribution in the city, and through or fourteen hours daily, with but Afteen

minutes to sit down to dinner. Why daughters wish in this life, than to see do they do this? First, to help their their brothers fitted to become mission-widowed mothers, and next to educate arises of this Society; and to know that their younger brothers—to send them to they would go forth upon the mountains college-to fit them for usefulness-to and in the wilderness; and that the

be missionaries of the cross: and no wilderness and the solitary place should higher reward would those noble minded be glad for them.

## Correspondence of the A. H. M. S.

#### IOWA.

From Rev. E. B. Turner, Cascade, Dubuque Co.

#### Books well appropriated,

My labors since my last report, have been much the same as they were the three months before. I have been perpetually on the move. I have travelled 600 miles and preached thirty-three times, in eighteen different places, and visited about seventy-five families, whom I tried to benefit by conversation, distributing tracts, and books, and the Bible. The Tract Society made me a donation of ten dollars' worth of books and tracts when I left New-York, which I find of invaluable service to me while going from house to house. My plan is to keep the books in circulation. I go round at stated periods, and exchange the old books for new ones. I have found but one individual who visiting as I find opportunity. refused a book or tract. They all seem to be glad to read the books. Many have told me when I went to make the exchange, that they had read them over |and over again.

Supper last Sabbath, for the second gration. Settlers, with their wagons time. One was added to our number and cattle, are seen almost hourly on profession. It was a good season moving along the principal roads to to our souls, though it was a rainy take possession of the most eligible day, and, consequently, but a small places not yet occupied. number were present; yet we found it. The population has hardly yet gaingood to wait upon the Lord, and trust ed a fixed character of any kind. The our strength was renewed. Two more oldest settler, excepting a few who have professed hope, and have signified were connected with the Indian affairs,

their wish to join our church, but they were prevented from attending.

Our Sunday school is in successful operation. The average attendance is about forty; and the interest-appears to be increasing. We have adopted the plan of the American S. S. Union. We have no less than four denominations connected. We use the Union question books, and ours is a Union library.

From Rev. B. A. Spaulding, dated See and Fox Agency, Wapello Co.

#### State of things in the New Purchast.

Since my last report I have contiqued to travel in this county and Mohaska, which lies next above this upon the Des Moines, preaching and

These two counties, from their nataral advantages, are regarded as the most inviting in the "New Purchase," and already rank with the more populous in the Territory. The opening Our church celebrated the Lord's spring brings in a fresh tide of immi-

has been on the ground but a year; and some but a few weeks or months.

Generally, they seem interested in bearing the Gospel when they have the opportunity; and some are very anxious to have preaching in their neighborhoods, who have not yet been able to obtain it. I have had repeated and urgent invitations to preach from various quarters, which time has not yet permitted me to comply with.

These have sometimes been given by individuals whom I have met, and sometimes sent by those whom I have i DOLVEY GODIN

Here and there a faithful professor We are sailing up the Great River, is thrown into a circle of mere world. Illinois on the right and Iowa on the lings or infidels, or, what is still worse, | left. Twelve miles before we reach have adopted false and superficial dog- the "landing," we can see (across a mas, as the only articles of their faith; large prairie-like island, twenty miles and whose chief pleasure, even in their long, seven or eight wide, formed, as religious meetings, seems to be indis- of the wantonness, by a branch of the criminate calumny and ridicule towards | Mississippi,) a few dwellings and stores, every sect which embraces more pure apparently thrown in among the hills and spiritual doctrines.

Master's table.

Meetings are more fully attended since the spring commenced; and a few school-houses are nearly completed, which will afford comfortable places for worship.

#### Glance at a new town.

The following are the first impressions made on the mind of an emigrant on landing at Bloomington, in Iows, situated on the Massiesippi Kıver.

on the margin of the river. It is easy to conceive of the pain that approach, we pass between a small the friends of truth must feel under island on the left, all covered with such circumstances, to see tares scat- | dwarfish trees and under brush, and tered every where abundantly in a field another island on the right, four or five where good seed has not yet been sown. "miles long and one mile wide, more If there are some who love to wander heavily timbered. These islands are away beyond the reach of those re- both flooded when the river is very straints, which are thrown around them high. As the boat, puffing and blowing, in a community where the influence of nears the landing, notice, first of all, piety is felt, there are others who long a large brick building, a little out of the for the crumbs which fall from their town, high up from the river. It is the Shall not these be Muscatine county Court House. It supplied? Must time, talent and labor, has a cupola upon it, and pillars in be apent in commending divine truth to front, and is an ornament to the place. the taste of the fastidious, while thou- You look in vain, however, for the least sands are left to famish for the want of seign of a church; and the bell of the even the coarsest fare ! Is it not better boat, which reminds you that her stay to give a cup of cold water to one thirsty is short, sounds ten fold more like your soul than to pour eloquent truths "church going" bell at home, than any through thousands of dull ears upon you will hear for years to come, if you cold hearts that cannot or will not feel! tarry this side of the "Father of One very cheering circumstance, in , Waters." There are those here, connection with my labors, is the readi- whose eyes have filled with tears at ness with which many propose to unite I the sound of an unusually large bell, on in cotablishing and sustaining Sabbath | a new boat recently " in the trade." schools. Much interest has been mani- it is like the "ranz des raches" to the fested in reference to this subject, Swiss soldier. But the boat has left though it is not yet time to speak of you on the "bottom," and despite the much else that has been done. There is not yet a town or a village of much the cellar, you pass through mud or importance in the whole "Purchase:" dust, over a very gradual ascent, till so that it has not been possible to sustain a school through the winter. It wo streets parallel with the river. you are at the base of a hill or bluff, rising almost perpendicularly sixty or seventy feet, (130 above the There is no way level of the river.) to escape the toil of ascending. Qn. the way up, you pass here and there the stump of some old forest tree. When at the top of the bluff, Bloomington is beneath you. Upon the two streets parallel to the river, and two or three others crossing them at right angles, are dwellings and stores of every shape and size. A few decent! brick buildings two stories high, now and then a log-cabin remaining, frame buildings, standing, some side-wise, some corner-wise and some broadside to the street-each man having consulted his own taste (or rather his purse) as to size and shape, color and material. Here is the business of the town, and thousands of bushels of wheat and pounds of pork are exchanged for goods of all kinds. During some seasons of the year, the atmosphere is strongly impregnated with the smell of lard. On the sides and top of the The bluff are also dwelling houses. view of twelve miles distance down the river and a few miles up, amply compensates the toil of climbing the hill.

Bloomington possesses advantages on account of its position, commanding, in consequence of a bend in the river, a large inland country. This makes it one of the best situations on the upper Mississippi. Otherwise you would wonder that a town should be planted in such a rough spot. With the exception of the level place called the bottom, the whole town is crossed, at an angle of about 45°, by deep "ravines." Some of them contain water, others are dry. These are often thirty feet or more in depth, and too steep to venture down on horse-back. They are now, (May 1st,) covered with grass and flowers, trunks and stumps of old trees, &c. Some of these stumps are three or four feet high. The trees, from what I regard as a great want of taste, are almost all cleared away, and it is not until you pass without the town limits, that you find the "timber" still standing. There being no under-brush, the green grass grows luxuriantly among burr-oak and bickory.

#### INDIANA.

From Rev. J. G. Brice, Winchester, Randolph Co., Ind.

Owing to the badness of the roads. during the greater part of the winter, and the lameness of my horse, I have necessarily been obliged to withdraw some of my most distant appointments. These I shall resume again as soon me practicable. Persons living in the East. who enjoy the luxury of travelling on McAdamized and other good roads, and who have never been in the West, cm have no conception of the hadness of the roads during such seasons. The circuit of country for miles around me is almost a dead level. In some places the water lies on the surface of the earth the greater part of the year. The timber that is thrown across the road to prevent the traveller from sticking fact in the mud, has been frequently affect; and when the roads have been frozen, they have not been sufficiently to prevent the horse from breaking through, and this is attended with danger of injury.

I have, during the winter, organised two Sabbath-schools, which are now in successful operation. These schools are well attended, and a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of the scholars is felt and exhibited by the teachers, who are all of them, with the exceptor of one teacher, members of the church The books are read with interest and avidity by old and young; and we have reason to hope, with God's blessing, that much good will be accomplished—that here will be sown, in these youthful hearts, the seeds of piety, which through God's grace, will ripen to as abundant harvest. You can hardly tell my emotions as I look upon these scenes, and contrast them with what was the state of things here a little over a year ago. My full heart weeps and rejoices both. What has not God wrought!

#### Interpretation of Seripture.

1

Three Sabbaths ago, at an apportunent of mine, when I arrived at the

place of worship, I found assembled a pare privileged to enjoy from the disconsiderable congregation to hear a Campbellite minister. My appointment being at 11 o'clock, A. M., clashed with his, and as we had a prior right to the house, he reluctantly gave up the hour of eleven to me. After thinking it all over in my mind for a few moments, and looking to God for direction, I gave ! up the hour of eleven o'clock to him, reserving the hour of three o'clock, P. M., and at early candle-light, in which to preach myself. My object in doing this was to listen to him, and whatever erroneous doctrines he might advance, to meet and refute them in the after-He took the bour, and harangued the people for three hours. It was every thing but preaching. He made several erroneous and unfair quotations from the Scriptures, and put an entirely different gloss upon those pasenges which he quoted, than what was intended by the inspired penman. As, for instance, he quoted John i., first clause of the 11th verse, and there be stopped—"He came to His own." This own, he said, were those whom John had immersed, and thus prepared to receive Christ. This, he said, was the true meaning of the word "own." The rest of the Jews, he said, never had the offers of mercy; and that Christ never desired their salvation. whole drift of his discourse was to make haptism a saving ordinance. He asserted, in so many words, that the moment an individual submitted to this ordimance, in the very act of baptism, his gian were forgiven him. In the aftermoon I preached from Acts z. 43, in which I endeavored to refute his errors.

#### EICHIGAN.

#### angues of Antinominal

pect from an affectionate brother in the Lord. After the customary salutations, I directed the course of conversation to the subject of practical religion. I inquired if he enjoyed the happiness we gentle tonce as I knew how, can you

charge of its duties. He replied that he was no covert hypocrite; that he would make no pretensions, nor palliate facts. "I do sometimes do those duties and sometimes not; I hope I shall not always live thus. I intend to repent when it is convenient and necessary. I do now occasionally repent and do duty. That is all that can be asked of me ; I am therein as good a Christian as any body. Repentance is all God asks of any body. I frequently repent of my backelidings and deficiencies, and bope, as often as I do it, to be forgiven." When I suggested the connexion repentance has with a reformed life, as well as with acknowledgment of guilt, he exhibited more particularly his theory, saying, "You are a man of morks; God never made works a condition of salvation, but of doom to perdition. He that believeth shall be saved. You are dishonoring the grace of God, by enjoining a holy life as a part of genuine repentance and a condition of You make the atonement ealvation. insufficient to save, and must add the patching of a holy life upon repentance, to secure salvation. We are not told that one, two or three times repenting of our course of life, is the most that we can be allowed. Grace best meets the wants of our nature by allowing repentance at different times; if it did not we should be relying upon works instead of grace." The current of the man's remarks, carried the idea that the grace of God was magnified in forgiving the multiplicity of sins called backslidings. On asking him the evidence one could have in such frequent instances of reform and relapso; or what bope he could have that God would forgive him, he replied, "Jesus Christ explained that when he told Peter that be should forgive his brother, not until seven times but until savange times seven; and that daily. This I called at the dwelling of Mr. ——, shows the wide provisions of grace." Such was the man's theory, attested by people. I was received with the his arguments, direct affirmations, and courtesy and attention one could ex-

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#### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

69

#### Rev. L. Shaw, Algonac, Mich.

#### Subjects of a revival.

th mercy and kindness the Lord nted us two " seasons of refresharing the past year. One was in last, in which several were ly converted; one of the num-I wrote you let December, died tember, and we trust she has be with her Savior. The other of revival occurred during the quarter, and resulted in the renewal of fifteen, all adults, te heads of families. Some are to the Lord, in respect to whom almost ceased to hope. One ngaged in extensive business, hirty-five years of age, has bea new creature in Christ Jesus," unkly acknowledges that he neder any circumstances of danger ercy, offered a prayer to his Heaather, till last winter. This is d as remarkable, inasmuch as from New England, and was ander the influence of religious es. He now prays in secret blic, and appears well. Two who are mothers, and who have in high circles, are also among verts. They are decided and

active in the work of the Lord. We had the happiness of admitting seven to the church, the second Sabbath in February—one by letter and six by profession of their faith. The day was fine; the audience large; and the services deeply interesting. Another such a season perhaps Algonac never saw. It rejoiced my heart, as also the hearts of the brethren and sisters of this little church.

#### NOTICE.

#### Missionary bezes.

Notwithstanding every effort was made by the A. H. M. S., to forward missionary boxes entrusted to its care, the last season, it is found that many which were shipped for the remoter parts of the West, did not reach their destination until this Spring. In these cases, the boxes did not reach the Society's office till near the close of inland navigation. To prevent the recurrence of a similar disappointment to the missionaries who are expecting this species of aid, it is desirable that boxes submitted to the disposal of the Society, should be received at its office as early as the first of September.

ments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S. from May 1st to June 1st,

#### Not in commission last year.

2. Kinney, White Water, Win.

Valla, Rochester and Burlington, Wis.

emey, McConnelleville and Meigaville, O.

Jarman, Tiffin, O.

Hoyt, Wilmington and Bethel, O.

mas S. Milligan, Rochester, and Winne
d.

Perkins, Bedford, Ind.

Cole, Mount Tabor, Ind.

th Martin, Mizpah and Hebron, Ind.

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E. Chittenden, Belville, Ill.

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firkwood, Plumb Creek, Ill.

there, Chatcaughy, N. Y.

Miler, Chatcaughy, N. Y.

Platt, Milton, N. Y.

Blakeley, Union, N. Y.

Todd, Phenix, N. Y.

Wales, Laurene, N. Y.

/ Platt, Hector, N. Y.

Rev. G. A. M. Renchew, Mt. Zion, Mo. Rev. J. Rieger, Burlington, Iowa.
Rev. J. D. Stevens, Platteville, Wis.
Rev. E. D. Seward, Southport, Wis.
Rev. Josephus Morton, Somerset and vicinity, Mich.
Rev. Geo. Eastman, Livonia, Mich.
Rev. Robert McMath, Fermington, Mich.
Rev. Dewey Whitney, Spring Creek, Ill.
Rev. Robert Stawart, Greenville, Ill.
Rev. G. C. Wood, Manchester, and Whitehall, Ill.
Rev. G. C. Wood, Manchester, and Whitehall, Ill.
Rev. J. S. Graves, Woodburne, Ill.
Rev. E. Garland, Baltimore and Walnut Creek, O. Rev. J. M. Sadd, Monoquet, Ind.
Rev. J. H. Johnson, vicinity of Crawfordsville, Ind.
Rev. Phinehas Bailey, East Hebron, N. Y.
Rev. C. M. Senton, Moores, N. Y.
Rev. C. C. Stevens, Elizabethtown, N. Y.
Rev. J. R. Johnson, Withamsburgh, L. L.
Rev. Ira Mantey, Wilmington and Jay, N. Y.
Rev. G. Cross, Hermon, N. Y.
Rev. J. H. Jones, Cleveland and Constantia, M. T.
Rev. J. H. Jones, Cleveland and Constantia, M. T.

Rev. H. G. Ward, Strykersville, N. Y.

Bev. R. Dunning, Adams' Basin, N. Y.

Rev. H. Chapin, Alden, N. Y.

Rev. F. E. Lord, Walworth, N. Y.

Rev. W. Roosevelt, 2d Church, Lockport, N. Y.

Rev. C. Crocker, Friendship, N. Y.

Rev. M. Holmes, Little Valley, N. Y. Rev. S. Cowles, Ellicottville, N. Y. Rev. Courtney Smith, Warrensburgh, N. Y. Rev. T. J. Haswell, Chester, N. Y. Rev. Stephen Cook, Peru, N. Y. Rev. Bliss Burnap, Bangor, N. Y.

# The Treasurer of the American Home Mussionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from May 1st to June 1st, 1844.

WATNE		11 Sheffield, to const. Rev. Charles H.	
MAINE— Sedgwick, R. F. Dodge,	3 0	70 11.4 F NA	20 00
		Thompson, by J. B. Gray,	18 80
NEW HAMPSHIRE— Ackworth, Miss Hannah Ware, by A.		,, = ,,,,,	51 🗪
Kingsbury,	7 6	NEW YORK—  Ashville, by Rev. E. Taylor,	4 00
Bath, Cong. Ch., by Rev. B. P. Stone,	12 0	Babylon, L. I., Presb. Ch., by Rev. A.	• ••
MASSACHTSETTS-		Ketchum,	3.3
Missionery Society, by B. Perkins, As-		Bainbridge, Z. Smith,	200
sistant Treas.	1,824 4	6 Ballston, Rev. T. S. Wickes,	25 00
Blandford, H. M. S., by Bev. C. J. Hins-		Barryville, Coll., by Rev. F. Kyte,	1 67
dale,	20		19 60
Conway, Austin Rice,	<b>50</b> 0	First Press. Ch., D. Leavitt, \$50; J.	
Franklin in part of legacy of Asa Fisher, by F. Morse, and A. De Witt, Ex're,	200 0		
Hadley, Sew. Soc., by Rev. B. N. Mar-	400 0	\$30; Fisher How, \$20; Mrs.	<b>-</b>
tin, to const. Mrs. Wymau Smith and			305 W
Mrs. David Cook, L. M.,	80 0	1 7	266 50
Northempton, W. H. Stoddard,	150 0		200 J
Princeton, for freight, by W. M. Harding,	3 0 62 U		93 🗱
Shrewsbury, Coll., by Rev. J. Averill, West Attleborough. Lad. H. M. S., by S.	020	South Presb. Ch., by J. A. Davenport,	
Hunt, of which \$30 is to const. Deac.		Mrs. Seon, L. M., \$30; Mrs. Duns-	
Richard Hout, a L. M.,	50 0	onb, L. M., \$30; Sandford Cobb,	
West Millbury, Mass., E. W. Goffe, by	•	jr., \$10; John Boynton, \$5; W. W.	
W. C. Capron,	20	Pinneo, \$20; John H. Colton, 50 cts; A. Knowlton, \$2,	97 59
RHODE ISLAND—		Brunswick, Presb. Ch., by C. Lyman,	13 19
Barrington, Ladies' Benev. Soc., by Rev.	•••	Cautorhury Ray Daniel Crane	5 00
C. Peabody,	10 0	Cuiskin, Frest. Cu., by S. D. Fendeid,	
Kingston, Miss Susan Thurston, \$5; a little boy, \$1,	6 0	Coll., \$54 61; E. B. Day, in full, to	
Providence, C. H. Dabney,	30 0	Const. Mrs. Sopnia A. Day, a L. A.	~ (1
ONNECTICUT—		\$15; Mrs. Exther Throop, \$10, Cazenovia, Presb. Ch. Benev. Assoc. by	79 61
Bethlehem, Fem. Cont Soc., by Mrs. A.		Dr. A. Ford,	50 00
Church,	8 0		
Branford, Cong. Ch. and Soc., Coll.,		Hammond, \$2,	12 60
\$26; Mrs. Sally Gillett, \$7, by Rev. T.	22.0	Durham, Rev. T., Williston, \$2; Z.	
P. Gillett, East Hartford, Lad. H. M. Soc., by Mrs.	33 0		
E. N. Pitkin,	100 0	8. Hitchcock, \$1; J. O'Brien, \$2; A. H. Hayes, 50 cts.; H. Peck, \$1; C.	
Farmington, from the estate of Mrs. Eu-		Post, \$3,	11 00
nice Gleason,	107 0	Elba, Presb. Ch., to const. Rev. G. S.	
Killingworth, Friend,	3 0	II	30 00
Lisbon, Hanover Society, Coll., by Rev.	14 6	Hobart, Rev. A. S. Kedzie,	4 00 1 30
J. Ayer, Middletown, Fem. H. M. S., by Miss E.	14 5	Jay, by Rev. I. Manley, Lumberland, Fem. Miss. Soc., by Rev.	1 40
Cotton, Sec.	32 0		9 00
Mystic Bridge, Fem. H. M. S., of which		Milton, S. Coleman,	2 00
\$10 is in full, to const. Asa F. Tift, of		New York city, viz.—	
Key West, Florida, a L. M.,	20 0	11	
New Haven, J. Maltby, in part, to const. ten grand-children Life Members,	100 0	No. 38, 82 cts.; Mon. Con. Coll., 834 29,	35 11
New London, E. Chappell, to const. Si-	100 0	Bleecker St. Presb. Ch., Fem. Miss.	
moon Smith a L. M., \$30; a few ladies,			41 59
\$29; Mrs. Ezekiel Fox, \$3 25,	62 2	Mercer St. Ch., W. G. Bull,	90 €
Norwalk, Mrs. S. B. S. Bissell, in part,			31 57
to const. her son, Edward C. Bissell a. L. M.,	10 0	Spring St. Ch., Mon. Con. Coll. by S.	2 00
Plainfield, Cong. Ch., by J. C. Hart,	22 5	. 1 1	<i>-</i>
Redding, Rev. J. Bartlett,	3 5		
Ridgebury, Cong. Ch. Coll.,	41 5	0 \$30; a friend, to const. Miss Eliza-	
Shorman, Rev. Maltby Gelston, L. M.,	30 0		
Stonington, Fem. Aux., by Miss L. A.		a L. M., \$30; Lockwood, De Forest,	

<sup>&</sup>quot;, In the list of receipts in the Home Missionary for June, instead of the acknowledgment from Williston Semmary, read, "East Hampton, Mass., Miss. Soc. of Williston Sem.;" and instead of Russel M. Hoyt, read "Russel M. Wright."



The r	IVEL	MISSONARI.	**
Hannah Ireland, \$10;		Rev. A. Hale acknowledges the following	Ø2
aboth Bailey, \$5; J. D.		Springfold, III., Sd Ch. Coll.,	8 50
E. Hyatt, \$50,	145`00	Waynesville, Ill., by Rav. J. Porter,	4 18
L, Rev. E. Platt, a wed-			
W W G by May loss 0	5 00		
H. M. S., by Mrs. Jane P.	30 24	Bersiete of the Mostone Assessed Comme	
y Rev. E. Tuylor,	4 00	Receipts of the Western Agency at Geneva, from April 1st to June 5th, 1844. Rev.	Jahn d
Ch., by Rev. E. H. Pay-		Murray, Bec'y.	
	21 37		
Rev. E. Taylor,	2 00	Albino, Rev. Wm. McHarg, in full, to	
rick Ch., by Rev. E. S.	1000 00	conei. Wm. McHarg, Albuny, N. Y., a. L. M., \$10; T C. Fanning, in full, to	
sh. Ch., by Rev. J. H.		const. T. C. Faaning, jr., of Brooklyn,	
	30 00	N. Y., a L. M., \$10; others, in part, \$71,	DE 00
I., Mrs. Mary L. Gard-		Alexander,	21 00
Prose and Postical Writ-		Auborn, 2d Ch., Mrs. Bichards, \$3; Mrs. Day, \$1,	4 00
4 Presb. Ch., by Rev. J. B.		Batavia, (in box valued at \$74,)	3 40
	11 00	Bennington,	6 90
, Presb. Cb., by Rev. A.		Bergen, Cong. Ch., by Rev. S. Griswold,	7 43
I., W. P. Buffett, by Rev.	6 50	Branchport,	13 50
to tare manage of trat-	30 00	Buffulo, Ludies H. M. S., Mrs. M. G. Holt, Treas., in full, to coust Mrs. Abigall Cot-	
own, Friend,	2 00	ton, Mrs. Abigasi Hapkins, Mrs. Nancy	
Presh. Ch., by C. Lyman.	12 00	Bryant, Mrs. Serene Kibbe, and Mire	
iskeuna and Amity Miss.	11 22	Phobe Shelden, Life Members, (\$268 91,	0.00
'. Lausing,	11 24	previously acknowledged,) Cayuga, Presb. Ch., M. S. Willard, \$95;	2 40
b. Ch. by J. Provost,	59 00	H. Willard, \$5 ; others, \$14 87,	44 ST
. J., Mrs. C. B. Arden, by	#p c=	Covington, bal.,	25
irtland, d Hayes, for Western Mis-	50 00	Cuba,	5 78 8 96
int. Mrs. Mary Hayes a L.		Powlersville, bal.,	50
Jine P. Klog and Oliver R.		Genova, H. Dwight, \$100; J.L. Woodruff,	
boklyn, N. Y., Life Mam-	***	#10, W T. Sentt #2,	112 60
Oh Call he Dan Me	200 00	Groton, a friend to Home Missions,	5 00
. Ch. Coll., by Rev. Mr.	90 00	Ithaca, D. Bates, \$100; T. S. Williams, quarterly psymont, \$25; Mrs. Charlette	
14-		Herrick, \$10,	135 00
, Mus Maria Darling, by		Knowlesvilla.	I4 00
inblutt,	3 00	Lakeville, Lad. Saw. Soc., (box valued at	
COLUMBIA seend Press. Ch., by Rev.		\$11 til ) Cash, til; Gent., \$22 63, to coust. Rev. Sidney Brown a L. M.,	39 43
ch,	<b>83 9</b> 3	Lyons, Lad. Sew Soc., by Mrs. Mary K.	
	00.00	Holley, \$30; Lad. H. M. S., by Mrs. 8.	
obn Duiley,	22 00	Harrington, to make Mrs. Bary R. Hol- ley a L. M., \$27; Coll.in part, \$41 02,	P 00
it, from the late Mra Good-		Mayello.	25 00
les Gondell,	2 50	Mount Morris, by Rev. C. Hudson,	00 00
ome letter,	50 00	Newark Valley, Lad. Aux. 6oc., \$12 32;	
Mes, Martha McClasky,		legacy of Miss Mary Wilson, \$10; Mrs. L. Bement, \$2, Rev. Marcus Ford, in	
f. Dickey,	5 00	part, to conel. Mrs. M. Ford, a L. M.,	
Morrison, by do.,	50	\$10 , Coll., \$34 50,	68 80
ų do.,	1 00	! Painted Post.	6 50 66 00
ter. J. F Brooks,	4 00	Palmyra, by Rav. Mr. Fisher, Prattaburgh, Lad. Soc., Mrs. Olive Porter,	
. A. Donaldson,	2 25	Troas, in full, to come Mrs. Emily Bolls	
ev. J V Downs,	1 00	L. M. 420. Gent. by J. H. Downs, \$31,	51 80
Ray R Stewart,	10 00	Rachester, B ick Ch., W. A. Parker, \$201	B1 66
Bev. L. Benedict,	3 50 (0 00	Cash, \$1,	21 00 4 91
Presb. Ch., by Rav. D.		Rushville, South Butler,	3 46
	7 66	Starkey, 1st Prest. Ch.,	7 11
sy. J. F. Brooks,	5 63	Walworth, by Rev. F. E. Lord,	39 00
ton I I Temlisson	9 00	West Aurors,	37 12 50
ter. J. L. Tomlinson,	2 06	West Newark,   York, by Rev. S. Grisweld,	10 34
y Rev. C. Clark,	6 00		
do.,	2 00		<b>9967 14</b>
ev. J. L. Tomilason,	2 59		
Law J. Moreton,	13 04	The Assistant Treasurer of the Massa	chusetta
rRev.J. W Pearco,	1 00	Home Museonary Society acknowledges	the re-
n 4 44	0.75	cript of the following sums, from Januar	y Let to
Rev. Asa Turner,	2 75 2 75	June 1et, 1844.	
ry Rev C. Granger,		Braintree, let Ch., \$79 61; a lady, \$3,	75 61
	6,260 08	Manafield, Rev. Mr. Bluke's Soc.	7 00
J. CORNING, Tree	øMFØF.	Boston, Rev. Joseph Emerson,	TA AND

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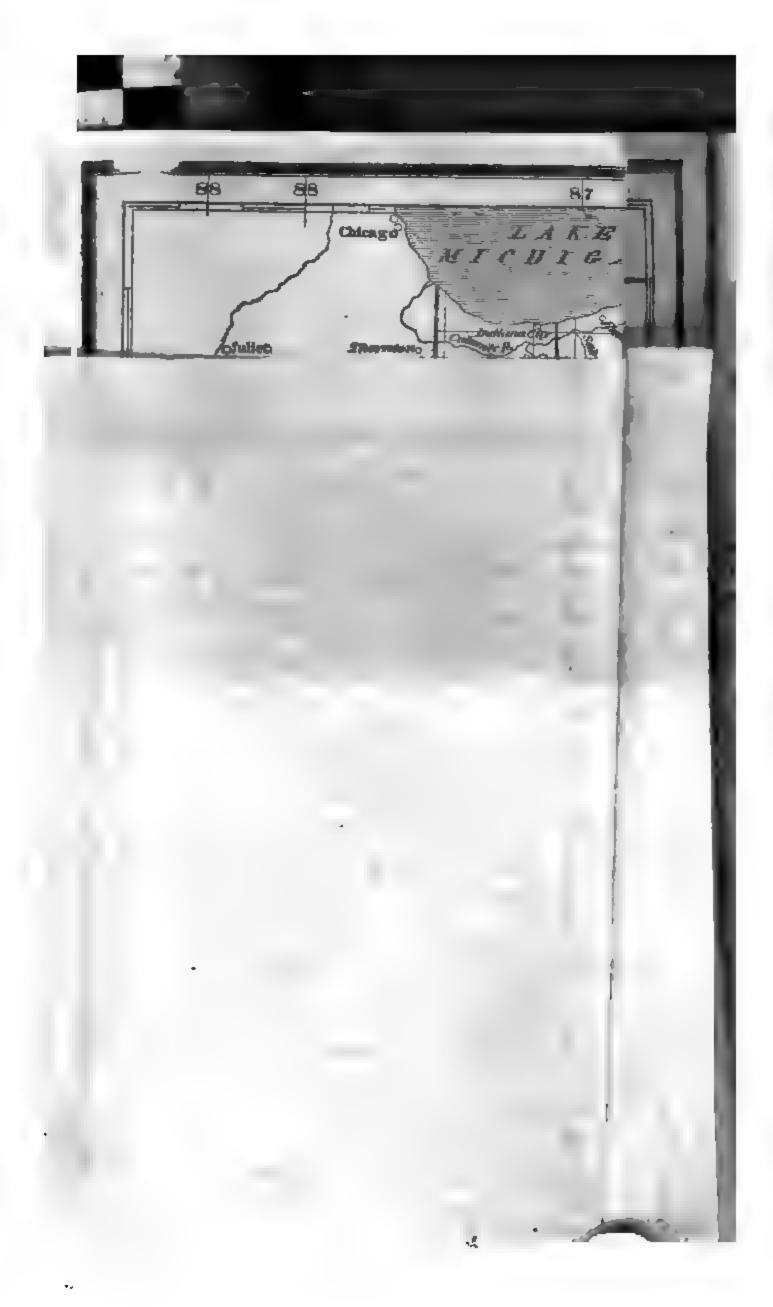
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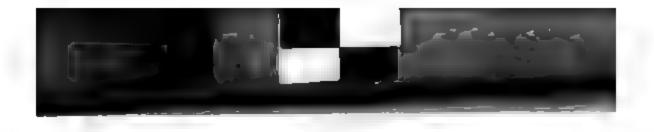
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34 00 15 00

	East Cambridge, Rev. Mr. Perkins, Soc., Medway, Mrs. Bathabebs Moulton,	50	00	Warn Village, Rev. Mr. Gale's Soc., Braintree, Rev. Dr. Storr's Soc. \$25; an
	North Middlebore, Rev. Mr. Colby's Boe.,		75	
	Yarmouth, Rev. Mr. Cogswell's Soc., Wayland, Alphous Bigelow, Esq.,	30	44	Trees.
	South Reading, Rev Mr. Emerson's Soc.,		25	Holdon, Rev. Mr. Pause's Soc.,
	Borchester, Rev. Dr. Codman's Boc.,		95	Philipston, H. M. Soc.,
	A friend to Massachusetts,	100	00	Modfield, legacy of Artumes Woodward,
	Fitchburgh, Lad. Sew. Circle, \$83 37;	223	18	Esq., Ruston Man Thurstha Laurett 49. friend
	Rel. Char. Soc., \$139 81, Randelph, East Parish,		00	Steen, Mrs. Dorothy Leavitt, \$3; friend, \$1; do., \$1 95, L. Greenleaf, \$10;
	Prewich, a friend in Ror. Me. Kimball's			friend, \$3 cts.,
	Soc., \$10; Sab. ach , \$9 75.		75	Sherbarne, Rev. Mr. Down' Soc.,
		,000		South Reading, Cent Soc.,
	Bouth Denniss, Rev. Mr. Pettingell's Soc., Quincy, Rev. Mr. Allen's Soc.,	11	00	Millbury, Roy Mr Beach's Soc., Douglass, Rev. Mr. Salter's Soc.,
	Woburn, Mon. Con., in Rev. Mr. Smith's			East Douglass, Kov. Mr. Rise's Soc.
	Soc ,		OCI	Holliston, Cong. Soc.,
	Andover, North, a widow, by J. Glapp,		00	Framugham, Holin Evan. Soc.,
	Beading, Mrs. James Nichols, Barkley, Cong. Boc.,		00	Holliston, Mrs. Olive Brown, from a de-
ľ	North Scituate, Trinitarian Soc., Mon.	•••	шф	Sutton, Ladies' Assoc., \$46 80; Gent.
	Con. Coll.	8	50	837 14,
	Barre, Fam. Behev. Soc.,	10	00	Uxbridge, Cong Ch, and Sec.,
	Vegen Ladam Sam Circle 215	E/A	39	Harmony Conference, meeting of Confer-
	Young Ladies' Sew. Circle, \$15, Middlesex, North, and vicinity, Char. Soc.,		78	Plympton, Mrs. Lydin, Dexter,
	Worcester, Daniet Walde, Esq., \$100;		**	South Reading, Mrs. Sarab S. Yale,
	Minens Watdo, \$100; Mrs. E. Salisbury,			Wareham, Rev. Mr. Nott's Soc.,
	\$200 , Rov. Mr. Sweetser's Soc., \$103 10;			Northboro, Evan, Cong See.,
	Ray. Mr Smalley's Soc., \$134 40; Parley Goodale, \$39,	867	58	Dorchester, 2d Parish, Ladiea' H. M. Soc.
	Roxbury, a friend, \$2 37; Elliott Soc.		~~	\$78. Young Man's do., \$30, East Bridgewater, Miss B. Richards,
	Coll., \$143 41,	145	78	Abington, Rev. Mr. Ward's Bog.
	Templeton, Mon. Con. Coll., Rov. Mr. Sc-	-		North Bridgewater, lat Parish,
	Old follows And See A W Seehury	70	00	Norfolk Conference, Coll. at Meeting of
	Old Colony Aug. Soc., A. H. Seabury, Treas.,	100	90	Conference, Weathere, a friend,
	Monson, A. W. Porter, Esq.,	100	00	South Weymouth, Fem. Praying Soc.,
	Newburyport, Lad. Gleaning Circle,	30	00	Attaboro, Fem. Bener. Soc.
	South Reading, Hon. Thaddens Spaul-	100	60	Roxhary, Elhott, Ch.,
	Boston, a ferend, \$10, two friends, \$1 25,	100	25	Northbridge, Lad. Read. Soc., Waldoboro, Ma., a friend, for the A. H. M.
	Milford, Legacy of Mrs. Josena Stearns,	100	-6.6	Soc.,
	Sudbury, Lad. Benev. Assoc.,	90	37	Cambridge, Mon. Con. Coll., in Mr. She-
	Stoneham, Lad. Sew. Circle, \$30 03; Coll.,		00	pard's Soc.,
	Woburn, Sab. sch., Rev. Mr. Bennatt's	4.1	28	Graeuwich, Rev Mr Blodgett's Soc., \$59 50 , Mr. Williams' Soc., \$5,
	Soc	10	00	Esson County, a clergyman, avails of a
	South Reading, Rev. Mr. Emerson's Soc.,			watch,
	630 , Saw. Cirole, 818 25,		25	Boston, Bewdom at, Ch., Ladies,
	West Barostable, Rev. Mr Hay's Soc., Fort Pulasks, Ga., a friend, by Rev. M.	10	00	Kingston, Evan Ch., Cambridge, Fem Saw. Circle,
	Moore,	4	00	Manchester, Form. Mass. Soc.
	Essez, North, and vicinity, Aug. 200.,	114	33	Ashby, Fem. Cent. Soc.,
	Dorchester, Neponset Sew. Circle,		31	Ackworth, N. H., Mrs Sally McPherson,
	Enfield, Benev Soc.,	250	08	for the A. H. M. S.
	Wayland, Rev. Mr. Allen's Soc. South Royalston, Rev. Mr. Peckham's Soc.,			Hampien Co., H. M. S., H. Brewer, Treas, 'Halliston, Lad. Beney Reading Soc.,
	Hancock, N. H., David Low,	5	00	Royalston, Rev Mr. Perkins' Soc.,
	Ware, West Perish, of which \$30 is from	jer si	20.00	West Medway, Mon. Com,
	Rov. Hervey Smith, Taunton, Spr og-street Ch. and Soc.,		63	Canton, Lyus, Soc., Cobbin Son
	Hanaver, Rev. Mr. Dancan's Soc.,		00	Taunton, Rev. Mr. Cobb's Soc., Franklin, Lad. Saw. Soc.,
	Waltham, Mrs. Rebacca Jewitt,		60	Templeton, friend, \$25; Rev. Mr. Sabin's
	South Murshfield, Miss. Assoc.,		00	Sac. Mon. Con. Coll.,
	Dudley, Rev. Dr. Bates' Soc., Nowbury, Mrs. Phebe Newman,	_	37	
	Chilmark, Rev L. Spotford, \$1; J. Allen,	ы	w	Marshfield, Rev. Mr. Tappan's Soc., Chelmsford, Rev. B. F. Clark,
	\$2; a young lady, 25 cts.,	3	25	
	Westbore, Rev. Mr. Kittredge's Boo.	105	94	Rutland, Rev Josish Clark's Soc.,
	Topsfield, balance of Must Deborah Peabo-	1.0	Qr.	Oakham, Rev Mr. Kimball's Soc.,
	dy's legacy, Holmes' Hole, J. L. Bartows,		85	
	Dorchester, Young Lad. H. M. Assoc., in	-		Millbury, 2d Cong. Soc.,
	Rev. Mr Butler's Soc.,	_	63	West Newbury, Lad. B. M Soc.,
	North Reading, Rev. Mr. Allen's Soc., Sudbury, Evan. Soc.,		00	Reading, James Nichols,
	Bouthboro, Rev. Mr. Rawson's Soc.,	19	49	Yarmouth, Rov. Mr. Ci ane's Soc., Salem, a friend,
	Brookfield, Assoc. for Mutual Amistance of			
	Churches,	963	8L	d .







#### HOME MISSIONARY. $\mathbf{E}$

Go, . . . . . . . . PREACH the Gospel . . . . . . . Mark Ivi. 15. How shall they preach except they be sERT? . . . . . . . Rom. x. 15.

EVII.

AUGUST, 1844.

No. 4.

#### Indiana.

[With a map.\*]

(A lies between 37° 45' and 41° 52' and between 84° 42' and 87° 49' W. te average length is 260 miles; its iles, or 23,040,000 acres.

pulation in 1800 was 5,641

- 1810 " 24,590
- 1820 147,178
- 1830 341,583
- " 1840 " 685,866

were in 1840 eighty-seven counties; of the Miami Reserve, and by the disn corn, and others common to the West. of previously organized counties, ۵.

meral surface of the state is level. the region bordering on the Obio

Bordering on the principal heavy timber. streams, are strips of prairie and bottom land from three to six miles wide. The northern portion of the state, except on the streams, is generally rolling, with more of woodland then the states farther west, and interspersed with 140 miles; and it contains 36,000 prairies and lakes. Immediately on Lake Michigan the soil is sandy, in some places rising into hills, with a growth of pine. The vegetable soil on the prairies of the Wabsah, is particularly rich and deep. The timber consists of oak, eah, beech, buck-eye, walnut, cherry, maple, elm, essefres, linden, honeylocust, cottonwood, sycamore, and mulberry, we recently been organized from the The agricultural products are wheat, tye, in-

The mineral products of Indiana have no. names and boundaries are not in our great interest, though iron, coal and salt have been discovered, as will be noted here-

This state has great facilities for trade, ar west as Crawford county, is hilly, from the fact that its whole southern border no elevations that can be digni- is washed by the Ohio river. The Wabsah, the name of mountains. Between the largest river in the state, being 500 miles fork of White river and the Ohio, in length, traverses the state in a westwardly amense level tract, covered with and south-westwardly direction, and for a part of the year is navigable for steamboats as far as Lafayette, 300 miles from the mouth. From thence to Lake Erie, 187 miles, of which 100 are in the state of Indians, the navigation is by the Wabash and Erie canal.

CAIL.

are two sets of figures on this map, ine loogitude; the left band set are ery mistake were not removed from the • Printing.

It is intended to continue this canal from ? Lafayette to Terre Haute, from whence it is ultimately to be united with the Ohio river at Evansville. This, however, and other projected improvements, will probably be reserved for a period of greater public prosperity.

The collegiate institutions in this state are as follows:—Indiana College, at Bloomington, established in 1827—a state institution. South Hanover College, founded in 1829, and subsequently removed to the vicinity of Madison. Connected with this institution is a Theological department, under the control of the Presbyterians, (Old School.) Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, under the care of the Methodists, founded in 1839. Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, founded in 1833, principally by the labors of Mismionaries of the A. H. M. S., and those who sympathize with it. The general policy of this institution is conformed, as near as circumstances will admit, to that of the best colleges in the Eastern states. There is also a Roman Catholic college at South Bend, St. Joseph's Co.

#### THE WABASH COUNTRY.

Various causes have tended to keep this interesting portion of the Great Western Valley comparatively out of notice. recently it has had no channel by which the stream of emigration could flow into it; while the facilities for transportation around the lakes and down the Ohio river, have caused those who were seeking a western home to pass around and beyond it. Consequently, the physical promise and moral wants of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, have been more vividly presented than those of The opening of the Northern Indiana. Wabash and Erie canal has now made this region accessible, and emigration to the counties bordering on this canal is represented to be very great. For a year past the appeals for missionaries and missionary aid have been numerous and pressing. following is from the Logansport Presbytery, (New School,) and may be regarded as an official presentation of the wants of the region **to** which it refers.

#### Ministers wanted.

cludes 35 counties, covering 14,000 square miles. It embraces more than one third of the state, and is larger than the whole state of Massachusetts. Its present population is about 160,000. One hundred and twenty miles of the Wabash and Erie canal lie within its territory. Its climate, soil, and commercial facilities, are such as to give promise of its becoming soon one of the most delightful portions of our country. The population of the country is rapidly increasing, and all the principal towns, especially on the canal, are becoming the centres of extensive commercial business. One of them, Lafayette, contains more than 40 dry-goods stores, and 13 or 14 organized churches. is no uncommon thing to count 400 trading wagons in that place in one day.

We invite your attention to its present moral condition. Some of our towns and villages contain cultivation and refinement, with the means of grace ably administered; but in most places there is an alarming destitution of intelligent, discriminating preaching. We say, "intelligent and discriminating," for with the Catholics, the Campbellites, the Universalists, and the sects the burden of whose proclamation is inrectire against an educated ministry, there is no lack of preaching any where. This fact, however, increases rather than diminishes the obligation of intelligent Christians to render us assistance. " If the light be darkness, how great is that darkness!"

We need 20 ministers of our denomination to give to each unsupplied county within our bounds one preacher. Our hearts die within us as we survey these moral desolations. We want at least the number above stated immediately, and we can look only to the Home Missionary Society to furnish us the men.

On the whole, we are persuaded that there is no more promising field of missionary labor in the West, than the territory within the bounds of our Presby-The emigration from the East, and especially from Western New-York, is calculated to facilitate the labors of ministers in building up intelligent and active churches. that this is a promising missionary field. The Presbytery of Logansport in- The number of communicants in our

churches has been more than doubled | More than this, there are fourteen entire during the last year. Every minister | counties, embracing an area nearly as within our Presbytery has enjoyed a revival of religion.

What we do must be done quickly. The enemy is striving to possess this land. The Romanists have founded a college at South Bend, and are establishing churches and schools at nearly | every important point in the territory. Shall the friends of a pure, spiritual Christianity, be less zealous and selfdenying than the votaries of a cold, dead formalism?

Nearly allied to the Romanists are the Puseyites, who are beginning to propagate their errors and build churches. They talk largely of funds from New-York and other places, and in some cases have promised the people a preacher for five years without charge, provided they would erect a house of worship.

Now, it is plain that the friends of evangelical Christianity must do much more for Northern Indiana, or great injury must ensue. The foundations are now being laid for many generations. The future will be but a development of the past.

The following additional statements are from a missionary of the A. H. M. S.

#### Dostitutions.

The Methodists, Baptists, and Pres**byterians, are** the only evangelical denominations that are accomplishing any thing in this field. The Methodists are somewhat numerous, and are doing The Baptists are weak considerable. and doing but little. The Presbyterians are doing all they can. They, however, are but few in number; and the evangelical ministers in this section of country, of every name, cannot efficiently occupy more than one third of the ground. In this entire field there are but two Congregational, twelve Old School, and twenty Constitutional Presbyterian ministers—in all thirty-four not one to a county. Hence it appears, that if our ministers were regularly diswould have five thousand one hundred miles, or more than twenty miles square preacher of our body in that county. He

large as the state of Massachusetts, in which there is not a Congregational or Presbyterian minister. These counties are pretty well settled now, and are rapidly filling up. In many of them there is no evangelical influence, except what is exerted by the Methodists. We now need a minister for each one of these counties; and there are seven or eight of the counties that are now partially supplied that stand in great need of an additional laborer. From this it appears that we now need twenty additional ministers in this section of country; and if we do not receive that number between this and next fall, the cause of Christ must suffer greatly.

In addition to the foregoing, we give an extract from a letter written by a clergyman resident in Crawfordsville.

"There has certainly been a great failure in making direct and importunate appeals to the churches in the East on behalf of Indiana. The southern part of this state is but little known by me. But with the northern part, from Indianapolis and the National Road, to Fort Wayne, I have considerable acquaintance. Danville, twenty miles on this side of Indianapolis, is now vacant. The precious young man who had labored there with considerable success, lost his health and his reason, and was taken to Ohio. That county (Hendricks,) has no preacher of our order in it. An efficient missionary there might do much good. Putnam county, bee two preachers, but they cannot do the half of what might be done. Parke county which joins this on the south-west, has one preacher, Mr Lowry, settled in Rockville, the county seat. The last time I saw him he said that one or two missionaries were needed, and might be fully and profitably employed in the bounds where he labored. Indeed, churches can be formed almost any where, if efficient laborers will go about and hunt up the lost sheep. Vermillion county on the west side of the Wabash, is entirely destitute of Presbyterian preachers, new or old school. And tributed throughout the field, each one | those who have visited it assure me, that much good might be done there if suitable instruand Afty parishioners scattered over a "ments were there. Fountain county joins parish of four hundred and twelve square us on the north-west. There is but one

ministers to three churches, and has had a ' pleasing little revival last winter, when neveral were added to the churches. Covington, the county seat of Fountain, has a small church, but very little preaching both in that county and this, much good might be done if the right kind of men were here, and would exert themselves to search for the lost, Boon county joins us on the east. Mr. Bird lives and preaches in Thorntown, and other parts of that county, sometimes in Lebanon, the county seat. He has done much good, but cannot supply half of what is meeded."

#### Burther necessat of the Wabash Valley.

The following account of a portion of the Wabash Valley, is supposed to be from the pen of Gen. T. A. Howard, member of Congress from the state of Indiana. Our limits compel us to sbridge the article, retaining, however, all that is essential to enable the reader to judge of the peculiarities of the respective counties.

It is the intention to confine this sketch to the country on, and continguous to, the line of the Wabash and Erie canal, from Huntington to the terminus at Terre-Haute, embracing the counties of Huntington, Wabash, Miami, Cass, Carroll, White, Clinton, Tippecanoe, Warren, Fountain, Montgomery, Putnam, Parke, Vermillion, Clay and Vigo. The soil of these sixteen counties is of unsurpassed richness and fertility. There is no country in the United States superior to the valley of the Wabash, for richness of soil, or variety in the production of the necessaries of life. These qualities belong to great bodies of land both east and west of the limits we have undertaken to describe; but as this is addressed to emigrants who may look to the valley of the Wabash proper for their location, through the channel of the Wabash and Erie canal, we limit ourselves to the valley alone.

Huntington county lies on the canal, embracing the forks of the Wabash, and the Salamonie runs through the

miles below the western limits of the county. It has been recently settled, and yet affords a great opening for emigrants. The same may be easd of Wabash and Miami counties.-They are new counties, and present a good opesing for settlers. The three counties in 1840 had a population of about 8009 inhabitants; they now will probably number 12,000. They will only be eatitled to be considered as filled up. when they shall possess a population of

from 40,000 to 60,000.

Case, Carroll and White counties, have been settled for some years perhaps fifteen. Their progress, however, has been prevented by the continuance of the Miami and Pottawatamy Indiam in their neighborhood, until recently. The Indian titles having been extinguished to all their reservations on and near the Wabash, those lands will now be rapidly brought into enlivation—and there is no finer land in the whole north-west, than the Miami National Reservation, containing not much short of one million of acres. The Missiesinewa is one of the finest streams in the state, and runs through a body of first rate land; it puts into the Wabash in the upper corner of the "National Reserve." Just below the mouth of the Mississinewa is the thriving town of Peru, on the Wabash.

Eel river, a fine rapid stream, furnishing immense water power, rises in White county, runs through Wabash, Miami, and a corner of Cass, emptying into the Wabash at Logansport, the capital of Cass county, and one of the most thriving towns in the state.

Several fine streams empty into the Wabash on the south side, within the limits of Carroll county. Deer Creek is the principal stream. It has numerous tributaries, and waters a great portion of the county. Another fine stream runs through the whole breadth of the county on the south part and puts into the Wabash a few miles above Lafayette. It should be observed of this stream, which is called Wild Cat, that it waters parts of Carroll, Tippecance, the "National Reserve," and Clinton counties.

Through the entire length of White, putting into the Wabash about five cance." It heads in some lakes in Kossiusko, and runs, connecting a chain | roll, Case and White. In 1840 their inof lakes through that county, Mareball, Fulton, Pulaski, White, and a small 7,819, White, 1,882. corner of Tippecance county, into the Wabash, ten miles above Lafayette. The country through which it passes is wholly different from the Wabash valley proper. It is a high, rolling, open country, with a sandy soil, very loose, often mixed with pubbles, with but little promise to the eye, of productivemeas. Yet it produces wheat, 17e, cats, potatoes, and other esculent roots, in the greatest abundance, and, indeed, it i will be found to be a fine agricultural regios.

The county of Tippecance is watered, besides the Wild Cat, of which I have already spoken, by the Wes, which puts into the Wabash below Lafayette, and also by some of the branches

of the Shawnes.

Warren is watered by Big Pine, which rune into the Wabash above the county seat, (Williamsport,) and some smaller atre tipe.

Vermillion is watered by the big **Vermillion river, little Vermillion, and** 

Bronillets Creek.

Through Fountain, Coal Creek runs from north-east to south-west, and empties into the Wabseh at the northwest corner of Parke. Near its mouth are sait works where sait of an excellent quality is manufactured. It is a beautiful salt, white, and in its common state fit for table use. A large stream, known as Sugar Creek, or Rock river, runs through Montgomery and Parke, and enters the Wabash nine miles from Rockville, the county seat of Parke Big Raccoon, waters the county. whole south part of the latter county, and also part of Montgomery and Put- | Pennsylvania yields to the labor and nam. The residue of Putnam is watered enterprise of the farmer, is beginning by Eel and its tributaries, the main to be cultivated in Tippecanoe. branch of which is better known as Wal- 'sufficient attention has not yet been founded with the Eel of Case or Miami. The whole of the streams we have mentioned are of sufficient size for mill streams, and many of them afford immense water power. We have thus presented the water privileges, leaving the population, soil, &c., of the counties | vating the soil. Already one half the south of White, to be spoken of here- | wheat raised is for export, and at least after. It is proper, also, that we should half a million of bushels of corn is exbe more particular in reference to Car- ported, after retaining the quantity

habitanus were-Cass, 6,580, Carroll,

We have already spoken of Logansport, the county seat of Cass. Delphi is a thriving town, on the canal and river. Near the mouth of Deer Creek, is the county seat of Carroll, and is aurrounded by a very rich soil, which is rapidly being brought into cultivation. Monticello is a small town on the Tippecanoe, the county seat of White. This county will not present a dense population, owing to the acardity of timber. It is principally a prairie county. Passing from these counties to the counties below, the first that claims our notice is-

Tippecance. In 1840 it numbered 13,794 inhabitants. Its county seat is the centre of an extensive trade with the surrounding counties. The canal terminates there at present, and the trade is immense, consisting of all the principal articles produced in this country, in exchange for the manufactures of the north, of foreign goods, and tropical products. The county is principally prairie of great fertility, having sufficient timber in the groves and along the streams, for fencing, fuel, The following were its principal products in 1840:

Wheat 187,000 bushels; oats 156,000; rye 7,500; corn 990,000; polatoes 27,600; wool 28,600 pounds; sugar 67,000 ; hay 3,800 tons ; swine 44,000

Besides these principal articles, there were produced hemp, flour, hops, butter, cheese, the ordinary products of the garden, and in a word, whatever the climate and soil of Indiana, Ohio and This stream should not be con- bestowed on orchards. From this it will be seen what a vast surplus of the common necessaries of life, already rewards the farming class of Tippecanoe. and yet there is room for double the present population, and that number might be profitably employed in cultinecessary for home consumption. The | some localities, high grounds, ridges, southern market opens up to them, &c., the oak, hickory and poplar prethrough the channel of the Wabash, vail, mixed with beech, and very often and in a year or two through the canal, with maple, and sometimes with ash to be extended southward; or the nor- and walnut, all on the same ground. thern market opens to the farmers of Stone coal appears in great abundance this highly favored country through the in Parke, Vermillion, Warren and Founcanal to Erie-through that lake to tain, and also in Vigo, which county Buffalo, &c.

Warren. by the census of 1840, something less are found in various places, from the than 6,000 inhabitants. It is a prairie forks of the Wabash to the terminus county, principally. Its production in of the canal at Terre-Haute. On the 1840 was-corn 414,000 bushels; wheat walnut branch of Eel, and on Raccoon 32,000; oats 89,000; rye 1,400; pota- and Sugar Creek, immense quantities toes 15,500; coal (bit,) 25,500; wool are found, valuable for lime and for 18,500 pounds; sugar 8,200; hay 2,300, building stone. Iron ore is also found

tons; swine 15,800 head.

products of 1840; corn 711,000 bushels; Mr. Hugh Stuart, in Vermillion county, wheat 30,000; oats 40,000; rye 8,000; in successful operation; another in potatoes 23,500; coal 10,000; salt Parke county on Rock river, owned by 1,000; wool 28,000 pounds; sugar Coffin & Co. 118,000; hay 3,800 tons; swine 30,000 head.

11,200 in 1840.

Vermillion. **1840.** 

wheat 51,000; oats 83,000; potatoes now a flourishing town, and stands on 18,600; hay 2,000 tons; swine 23,000; similar ground with Lafayette, in rehead; sugar 29,000 pounds; wool ference to the trade of the Wabash-**15.000.** 

bushels; wheat 107,000; oats 137,000; two thrifty farmers, in a concurrent rye 4,000; potatoes 23,000; coal 12,200; race of prosperity. swine 44,000 head; hay 4,600 tons; both places of considerable trade, and - wool 36,000 pounds; grains 125,000. I the capital invested will insure the

Putnam. Products in 1840—corn growth of each in spite of the other. 825,000 bushels; wheat 72,200; rye; Clay county is woodland—compares 2,200; oats 98,000; potatoes 26,000; with Warren in population, but falls wool 35,300 pounds; tobacco 27,500; short of her in products. The soil is hay 3,600 tons; hemp 27; swine good, but it is only recently that public 42,500 head.

Compares with Tippecanoe, Parke and is immense space yet for emigrants. Putnam, and Clinton compares with These two counties are watered by Vermillion in production and popula- Walnut, Eel river proper, Honey creek tion.

Montgomery are timbered counties, the in Vigo-inexhaustible. growth consisting of walnut, sugary. It will be seen that the region thus maple, ash and cherry along the sketched contained in 1840 about streams, some casionally appearing. On the upland ities, where the time and facilities have

will be noticed hereafter with Clay. This county coutains, as Numerous quarries of fine limestone in Vermillion and Parke, and probably Fountain. This county is part praideless where in the valley. There is a rie, part timber, soil very fine. See the valuable iron establishment owned by

Vigo compares with Fountain in soil and population, as well as in products. The population of Fountain was Terre-Haute, her county seat, is the terminus of the Wabash and Erie Population 8,300 in | canal, and also of a short canal partly constructed, connecting Eel river with Products—corn 508,000 bushels; the Wabash at Terre-Haute. It is They are, indeed, rival towns, but their Products—corn 943,000 rivalry will only end like the rivalry of They are new,

attention has been directed to that Montgomery. Population 16,800, region. It is rapidly filling up, but there : and other creeks—all valuable streams. The counties of Putnam, Parke and There are immense beds of stone coal

other growths oc- 140,000 inhabitants. In these coun-

the same growth prevails except in enabled the people to open up the

in variety and quantity.

be idle to declaim very favourably. plied, and there is evidence that it will Education, however, is progressing | not be subjected to violent changes, but Our common school system is a good on the contrary will remain to be matured one, and in good hands—the hands of by time, and those occasional reforms the people—organized into townships that an enlightened and cautious exand school districts. The townships perience may apply.

country and reduce it to culture, the sare six miles square. The districts are productions already compare well with usually four in each township. These the finest regions of the union. Take are under the direction of trustees, out a few counties in Kentucky, Ten-[three in number, elected by the people nessee, Ohio, Illinois and Virginia, and in each district. There is a school the counties of Parke, Putnam, Mont- fund in each township, amounting to gomery and Tippecanoe, compare favor- several thousand dollars each, arising ably with the best counties in the United from the Congressional donation of 640 States in the production of the grains, acres to each six miles square. The school system is annually becoming On the subject of education, it would better understood and practically ap-

### Reports of Missionaries.

#### IOWA.

From Rev. S. Payne, Yellow Spring.

#### Grateful acknowledgment of aid.

I received your kind letter, containing a commission from your Society for the current year, for which myself and people here feel grateful; it is the only means by which the Gospel could be sustained among us. We feel our increasing obligations to the christian public for the privileges and blessings bestowed upon us. Our children also will rise up and call your Society blessed for the influence it has thrown around them to keep them from the danger and ruin into which they were eagerly rushing.

#### Gradeal improvement.

During the last quarter I have been enabled to preach regularly in all my appointed places. I preach once in two weeks between here and Burlington, in was installed over the church in Dantwo places, four miles spart; in each ville. There had been an increasing of them the congregations are enlarged, interest in the congregation for some and the solemnity and interest is also weeks, and it was determined to hold a

increased. We could have a good Sabbath school at the farther place, if we had books. We have started a school there, but it lags for want of a library. Our two other schools are in successful operation, but greatly need more books. My Bible class is enlarged and much more interesting. weekly prayer-meetings and monthly concert are regularly and better attended. We have the frame of our church raised, but are not able to purchase lumber to cover it. One of our members has sold his farm lately, and will now procure lumber and cover the church, so that we hope to occupy it soon. Our little school-house, thronged to its utmost capacity, will not hold all who attend worship in fair weather. Our academy is under way-preparations are being made for brick, and by winter we hope to enjoy it.

#### Installation of Boy. Beuben Gaylord.

Two weeks ago brother R. Gaylord

series of meetings. I think I can say for myself, and speak the feelings of all the rest, it was the most blessed season we have had in the territory. May God send us more and richer! The church were happily and joyfully united; the cold were revived, the wayward reclaimed, and many were established in sound doctrines and strengthened in faith. I never saw doctrinal preaching take such effect. It was the power of God, and I am convinced that the doctrines, when properly presented, are most powerful swords of the Spirit, and will produce the best results. Two aged men, husbands of members of the church, were deeply interested at this meeting. One, the father of eleven children, who, as I was informed, hindered his children from attending meeting, came with his family. The other had been far from God; but both were convinced, and, as we trust, converted; to God, and renounced their errors, exhorted their former companions to flee from sin. Others were deeply affected, who made no public acknowledgment of it. A number of the children and youth were inquiring.

From Rev. O. Emerson, De Will, Clinton Co.

#### General usefulness.

I have distributed some few tracts and books belonging to the A. T. So-! ciety. I have, also, to a very limited extent, circulated, in my immediate  $\parallel$  least from inundation. All the injury neighborhood, Bibles and Testaments, of which I have a quantity by me. About two hundred volumes of the American S. S. Union's publications have been put into five different Sabbath schools. These books, I know, have done much to give interest and permanency to these schools. They have been written for from different quarters, and would have been all distributed had I been able to visit the places where these books are needed. Our own school consists of about 35 scholars, and is conducted with interest and efficiency.

About four weeks since the Congregational Association of Northern Iowa met with us. The travelling was extremely bad, and the churches were not all represented; but the meeting was harmonious and interesting. reports given by the brethren of their labors and prospects, showed that they were gathering with diligence the whitened harvest. One young person recently converted was added to our church by profession, and the preaching of brethren from abroad left impressions which we trust will not be soon effaced.

From Rev. H. Adams, Farmington.

Some inconveniences incident to new country.

It has rained more or less for more than "forty days and forty nights," almost daily. It has been impossible for farmers to put their seed into the ground, unless their land was naturally very dry; and those who did plant the first of May, have had to plant over again. In this country, where bridges are few, it is of course impossible to travel about much when the streams are so swollen. Those which are ordinarily so low as to be passed by a footman, and even for the most part dry. have been over a man's head, and very rapid. The rains still continue. Steamboats of very large size can pass up the Des Moines nearly 300 miles from its mouth. But as the banks of this river are very high, we do not suffer in the that it has done relates to two things. It sets back in its tributaries, and makes it dangerous to cross them where our roads often run, and it has injured some of our mill-dams, so that it is difficult to have sawing and grinding done in many places. There was to have been much building done here this spring, but it is impossible to obtain lumber even to cover brick walls when they are up. All building operations with us are arrested. Large portions of the country west of the Alleganies, and especially west of the Mississippi, have been visited with an almost literal flood.

#### Qeriptural Instruction.

In the infancy of a mission, there are many things important to well organized society that must be very imperiect. We are gratified to find that the musionaries in lows are generally awake to an early attention to these colluteral methods of doing good, and that, as in the case of this correspondent, great suceese promises to attend their efforts.

Our meetings here, and at Bentonsport, where half my Sabbaths are spent, have been as well attended as could have been expected. We have always had a meeting on the Sabbath, though in some instances it rained furiously nearly all day. Since my last report we have established three Sabbath schools; one four and a half miles below this, on the Missouri side of the river, with 25 scholars; one here with 100 scholars; and one at Bentonsport with about 50 scholars. At the latter place we have a Bible class once in two weeks, on Saturday evening, conducted by your missionary. That embraces those members of the church who are situated so that they can attend, and many impenitent persons. But the weather has been such that we have no regular number, sometimes filteen, sometimes thirty. At Farmington, the superintendent told me this week, that if we had room for them in a week's time he could get another hundred to attend. There is, however, one other difficulty, the want of steady and faithful teachers. We are happy in receiving two libraries from the Mass. S. S. Society. Such auxiliaries are encouraging and atrengthening to our hearts. in this land where there is so little religious literature. I have four places for occasional preaching on week days. enced relief. "Such haggard, dark, At these, the attendance and attention house, sometimes the falling tear. Have three times as many invitations to go out and preach as can be complied with. Our temperance society continues to flourish, and its effect on the morals of our community is very evident.

#### Concern for the welfare of Zion.

say that sinners were inquiring what they should do to be saved; but such is far from the state of the case. These desolations, this reigning, prevailing stupidity, disturbe my peace day and night. There are kindling emotions of grief in my heart while I write. Such distressing feelings in view of the desolations of Zion, I was little acquainted with before I entered the ministry. The tears fall thick and fast while I pen this gloomy state of things, but I cannot write good tidings in my report when the chariot of salvation is delayed. But these things give me clearer views of the value of the Gospel to my people, a deeper feeling of the importance there is in improving all the time for God. They bind me more closely to this field.

#### Rays of light.

But now and then a ray of light breaks in amid these deep shades of darkness. Five were added to this church at our last communion, and they are members that we highly esteem, intelligent and active. They conduct the first Sabbath school noticed in this report.

#### A trophy of victorious grace.

One who has been long lost amid the mazes of infidelity, is now using the language of Canaan. His case is interesting in many respects. He is an intelligent man forty years of age. He was taken dangerously ill this spring, and continued so for two or three weeks. This spoiled his skepticism. A more distressed man than he was I have seldom seen. But his distress was mental, not physical. He says he could not have survived long had he not experiawful forebodings," said he, "no man have been good—sometimes a crowded can conceive of unless he has experienced them." He endeavored to cast his all upon God. He became calin, patient, resigned, and very clear in his views. "The Bible," said he, " why it needs no corroborative evidence of its truth. There it is, it speaks for itself. What a fool have I made of myself, and how wickedly have I done in rejecting it. I do not know as I am a Christian; I do not know that God has forgiven I should be happy, indeed, could I my sine. But I feel that he is a good

Being; I feel that I love him, and every; fighting and drunken carousals have body else; and by his grace I mean to serve him, and train up my family to serve him." When any of his infidel friends came to see him, and asked him how he did, he replied: "I'm here, on a sick bed; and I'm thankful that I am here. I feel that this sickness has been one of the richest blessings of my life. God has shown me my heart—how their shame was their boast. Cockwickedly I was doing in disbelieving the Bible, neglecting him, and ridiculing professors of religion. I now try to I can't pray as others can; but God can understand it. I try to pray in my family; and I mean to go to meeting as soon as I am able. I have been serving sin for forty years, the best part of my life. O how foolish!" I visited him almost daily in his sickness, endeavored to show him the real state of the unrenewed man, the ground, the condition, and the evidences of pardon, taking care to set forth the danger and the consequences of a false hope. He has now recovered, asks a blessing at his table, prays in his family, and is found in the house of God on the Sabbath. He is very decided, and is storing his mind with religious truth. I believe that infidels are ready to acknowledge that he is a changed and a happy man. As to myself I am so much afraid of sick-bed repentance, that my hopes are not so sanguine as those of christian! people here who know the man; but certainly he appears well.

#### MISSOURI.

The new impulse given to the cause of evangelical religion in Missouri, by the increase of its ministers within the last two years, is seen already in the greater activity of the various moral elements contained in that interesting, but neglected state. The writer of the following letter went to Wostern Missouri in the summer of 1843.

#### Referenties of morals.

Since my last quarterly report the state of things at P——— has considerably improved. This place, since its i settlement, has been a noted and favor- i cessions of the church, the presence of ite resort for the drunkard, gambler, the Spirit, we do need, before our little

been of frequent occurrence. The wickedness was so great that a Methodist minister who was asked to preach in the place replied: "It is too wicked." And since my labors commenced them last September, the dissipation in some instances has been most disgraceful, and that in open daylight; and worse, fighting, with its attendant evils, has been practised; and even the youth by their quarrels and disturbances, showed that they had imbibed the spirit of their elders. The Gospel and its ministry have also been slandered, and scoffed, and denounced. It appeared, for a few weeks, that sin would certainly triumph. But a sermon preached on drunkenness and its causes seemed to stay its progress. The friends of religion were strengthened. The people met, and resolved that the groceries should not be opened on the Sabbath, which is a stricter rule even than the state law; that the authors of the first outbreak should be prosecuted; they also appointed a sheriff to commit disorderly persons and enforce order, and made such other rules as will prevent the repetition of past excesses. now calm. The Sabbath, before a noisy, drinking, carousing day, is still. Preaching does more good. Christians are encouraged from God, whose arm hath wrought all this before their eyes. Seven are pledged to form and sustain a church. The Sabbath school, with additions of pupils, teachers, and books, is doing well. A great change, wonderful to see and to feel, has taken place. To the same Being, in whom is all our hope for the future, because he is always a "present help in time of trouble," belongs all the glory.

At ————, I have formed a "Juvenile Temperance Society," and have obtained more than 400 names of children between five and fifteen. The Bible class increases in numbers and interest. Our meetings, public and social, are as well attended as usual, and nothing in particular hinders the Gospel. Prayer and faith, and penitence and labor on our part, the interand other like characters. Scenes of church will arise and shine, the glory

of the Lord having come, and his light [ age, and leaving the remainder to him shining upon us.

Such blessings as the sending of the Gospel to those two towns has produced, might have been long ago imparted to other places as greatly in need, had the Eastern churches but more fervently loved their neighbors no themselves, and given the necessary means.

#### From Rev. J. T. Tucker, Hannibal.

Notwithstanding enfeebled health, under which I have been suffering most of the Spring, I have been able to prosecute, without interruption, my usual labore. Our religious services are attended with a considerable degree of interest, taking into view the hindrances of the season, and the political engrossment of men's minds just at present.

I have also aided brother Townsend in Monroe Co., in a protracted meeting, which was productive of good, several being brought to inquire, "What shall I do to be saved?" These efforts, through all our wide, new territory, are as eagerly desired, and promise as much good, as at any former period in our history. But we have been compelled well nigh to discontinue them by the imperative demands of constitutions prematurely breaking down, and health giving way in the very beginning of manhood.

#### Hard to eay no.

The country is as needy as ever; the people as ready to listen to truth; " the harvest truly is plenteous, BUT THE LABORERS ARE FRW." It is hard to send a negative to pressing requests for assistance from feeble churches which have not perhaps enjoyed a sacramental season for a year. It is hard to say " no" to some elder or member who has ridden forty miles and | churches and missionary fields seemed alighted weary at your door to urge you to find time to come and preach a day or two in his neighborhood. But all this we are compelled to do until the heart sickens, and faith in the accomplishment of Zion's hopes well nigh in answer to their importunate prayers. staggers. Yet it is ours to toil on, doing what is possible for the passing | found that " there remainsth yet very

who is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever.

Meanwhile, the world, the flesh, and the devil, are driving on their projects of sin and ruin on every hand. Error, so long as one of her thousand heads is left unsevered, will lift it up nowise abashed at past discomfitures. But God reigneth, and this chaos shall byand-by give place to order and blissful barmony,

#### ILLINOIS.

Twenty missionaries wanted for Northern Illinois.

The following statements are communicated by a clergyman of extensive acquaintance with the field of which he writes, and in whose judgment the Executive Committee are accustomed to rely.

A review of Home Missionary operations, for the last year, in Northern Illinois, affords abundant occasion for devout gratitude to the great Head of the church, and encouragement to renewed and increased exertions. If the object of the Home Missionary Society is to extend the blessings of an educated evangelical ministry to our entire population, and to build up permanent religious institutions within the reach of every family, then an unusual degree of success has attended its operations in this section of our country during the past year. Last summer and autumn we received a very valuable accession to the ministry in this region in the missionaries sent out by your Society. They were all immediately located in places of importance, and have been laboring with a degree of faithfulness and efficiency that is full of promise. At the close of navigation last fall our to be all supplied, and it was truly delightful to see churches that had for years been pleading in vain for pastors, now rejoicing in the labors of those whom God seemed to have sent them

But on a re-survey of the field, it is

much land to be possessed." Places n about to change their relation to the scarcely less important than those Home Missionary Society from dependalready supplied, but which had been overlooked while other destitutions were so numerous, now present their claims. Probably the number of churches in as promising fields of missionary labor. Twenty additional missionaries might immediately find profitable employment in the northern half of our state. the mass of our population is to be saved from error and irreligion, we must speedily have a large reinforcement.

Let not the patrons of the Home Missionary cause be alarmed by these growing wants and increasing demands: of our state. They are the indications; of prosperity, the natural results of .. success. Most of the destitute places of which I am now speaking, have, in time past, been partially supplied by missionaries, each of whom divided his time between two or three feeble congregations. As these congregations are built up and strengthened they require: more labor. At length one of them demands the whole time, and perhaps is able to furnish the whole support of a minister. The very missionary who, while depending chiefly on your Society for his support, gave them a portion of his time, now becomes their settled pastor, and thus a part of his former them to aid the Society by contributing to its field is left destitute. His success has created a demand for more laborers to occupy the fields which he has prepared! to their hand. In this way we hope; our destitutions will increase, and our appeals for missionaries become more urgent, till every unemployed minister at the East, of suitable qualifications, shall be constrained to "come over and help us."

Almost every settled pastor among k us bestows more or less labor upon some neighboring destitute place, until it ultimately grows into sufficient importance to require a minister of its taken by an ecclesiastical body in the West. own, and in this way congregations will continue to multiply for many years to : Resolutions of the Synod of Illinois. come. During the past year there has been decided progress in our churches! in regard to the support of the ministry. The people are beginning to find relief from their pecuniary embarrassment. Many of our congregations that have | been aided by eastern liberality through

ance to patronage. Instead of beneficiaries they will become benefactors. Northern Illinois, which will from year to year assume the entire support of their ministers, will hereafter at least keep pace with the number of new churches that will apply for aid. aspect of our missionary operations may well make us more cheerful and liberal in our contributions, for it affords substantial evidence that our labor is not in vain in the Lord.

### Duty of the Western Churches to the Home Missionary cause.

It is abundantly evident that the western churches are too negligent of the interests of Home Missions. Although it is through the efforts and liberality of this Society that a great portion of those churches have been planted and sustained, yet in too many instances it seems to be remembered only when the necessity for its aid brings it to mind. Many congregations seem to suppose, that because they are aulcal, it is out of place for funds. This is an error alike ungrateful and It is highly important that the injurious. principles and operations of the Society should be annually spread out before every congregation assisted, together with their own relations to it, that enlightened views may be taken, appropriate feelings awakened, and annual testimonials, however small, be given, as tokens of thankfulness for benefits received, and to swell the stream of blessings flowing to others.

It was under a conviction of the justice of these views, that the following action was

1. Resolved, That duty to themselves, duty to the A. H. M. S., and to the Eastern churches that sustain its operations; duty to the heathen who rely so extensively upon these same churches for the bread of life; and duty a long, gloomy period of depression, are to God, requires that the churches

within our bounds do the utmost in their power to austain the ministrations of the Gospel among themselves.

2. Resolved, That we highly approve of the recommendation of the Presbytery of Illinois to all the churches within its bounds—the feeble as well as the **etrong**—to take up annual collections in aid of the A. H. M. S.; and that we recommend the same to all the churches within our bounds.

3. Resolved, That it be recommended to each Presbytery to see that there be an annual presentation of the cause of Home Missions by some competent individual, to every church within its bounds.

4. Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in the adaptation of the plans of the A. H. M. S. to the evangelization of the West; and an increasing sense of the immeasurable good already effected by the living ministry and its appendages, scattered by its instrumentality throughout this great and still widening Beld.

5. Resolved, That in our opinion, the present condition and prospects of the West call loudly upon that Society to \* lengthen its cords and strenghten its stakes."

The spirit of the foregoing resolutions is most grateful to the friends of the Society, who have sustained it by their sacrifices and i efforts. We hope the interest implied will not end in mere resolutions, but that the directions to the Presbyteries and churches will be carried into effect. If this be done faithfully, it will enable the Society to do more | than ever to plant the Gospel all over the territory represented in the Synod.

## From Rev. R. Kirkwood, Randolph Co.,

YOL IYE.

ling; but for several reasons, it went on rather slowly. I continued to preach every Sabbath in a dwelling-house. On the 5th of May we occupied our new place of worship. Since then we have had it seated with slabs in pew fashion, so that it will now contain comfortably seated, nearly 100 persons large and small.

A committee of Presbytery was appointed to attend here on the 2d Sabbath in June for my installation over They came. The this little flock. services were truly appropriate and animating to us all. Brother Norton, of Alton, preached the sermon, Brother Chittenden addressed the pastor, and Brother Wood the people. The impression was solemn and interesting, not only producing an excellent feeling in all concerned, but awakening the solemn attention and disarming the prejudice of many who formerly regarded us with a jealous and suspicious

We had a delightful communion season on the day of installation. We received five new members, which makes twenty-six in our little church. This is a discriminating people, and have been used to a kind of preaching not every where to be found in this country.

From Rev. J. W. Dwight, Juliet.

## Propering the ground and sowing the

The influences of the Holy Spirit have descended rather like the gentle droppings of the dew upon us, than as There are many a copious shower. things in the pecuniary and political aspect of the times, serving to turn the interest of the impenitent elsewhere than to religion. In common with other Immediately after the organization portions of the country, we have these of the church on the 24th of Feb. last, I difficulties with which to contend, and moved with my family into the im-mediate neighborhood. Then the set-tlement was equally destitute of a suita-perverse influences have long operated ble school-house and of a church; to pervert the public mind concerning and the erection of a log building was religion and the church. The gain immediately determined on to serve made during the last quarter has been for both a school and a place of meet-made in the way of giving greater stability to the church—establishing more \( \) Sabbath School has been revived in an thoroughly principles of order and sound views of christian doctrine, and the elements of true union in their minds. In the West, the religious community need much instruction, as well as stimulus in religion. We cannot look here as in other fields for immediate results.

We have established within our limits, by way of occasional means of religious profit, a Bible class, which I conduct myself; a system of tract distribution, just put into operation, engaging a dozen of our principal members in its labors; a ladies' prayermeeting of weekly recurrence, and a maternal association. Our audience has increased gradually in size, and improved in steadiness, so much so that we have been compelled to seek new accommodations, which we have succeeded in procuring.

### From Rev. R. N. Wright, Belvidere.

#### Gradual growth.

The field I occupy has by no means diminished in importance. The growth of the village and surrounding settlement is now quite rapid. The village with him about God and his Bible. He may contain 600 inhabitants, and is stated as the result of his forty years' noted for its healthy as well as its pleamore fertile, nor often do we find it bet- | better than the God of the Bible. In ter wooded and watered than around the course of our talk he spoke of this village. Add to this, that Belvidere wicked men and evil events, and asked is the seat of justice of the county, and me why God suffered such things. on the main thoroughfare from Chicago | Among other things I stated that all to Galena, and we have an adequate events, upon the whole, will turn out cause for the present rapid influx of in- for the best. This he denied, and ashabitants to this place and the adjacent parts of the county. On some Sabbaths of late, 500 or 600 people have attended public worship at the different churches in this village.

Since I last wrote, one of our number has departed peacefully in hope of the a glorious immortality. We are by no means enjoying a revival of religion, though we hope the members of the church are increasing in knowledge and wisdom.

adjoining neighborhood where some of our church members reside. We maintain monthly meetings for the advancement of the temperance cause, and not without success. This very evening a reformed inebriate, who six months ago was in a most unfortuate condition, is to address the people on the momentous question of temperance and prosperity, or intemperance and ruin.

We are endeavoring to make every benevolent enterprise move on, but the work is great, and there are many adversaries. Truly a great responsibility rests on those who are called to lay the foundations of society and of religious institutions, among the heterogeneous mass at the West. In this place we have not been scourged with Mormonism, nor molested by Romanism; but Unitarianism is evidently preparing to make a vigorous onset.

#### Indiana.

### A gray-headed sceptic.

In this place we have many infidels, one at least of whom has grown gray in unbelief. Two weeks since I talked reading and reasoning, that he believed Nowhere is the soil in a good, overruling Providence, much serted that many were altogether bad, and that continually, and that God could, if he would, prevent them. I asked him why his God did not do it He said his God did not trouble himself about such little affairs. I then asked him what he overruled. He said he did not know. In fact, he said he did not know that there was any God; and when pushed on this point he believed in none. So here he retracted the fundamental article in his creed, settled by Our Sabbath School is in a better forty years labor. What a comment on condition than heretofore, and another God's truth: "The fool hath said," **not** in his head, but " in his heart, there | is no God." Two days since I carried Nelson on Infidelity" to a second, a reputed infidel here, and he said he would cheerfully read the book, but denied being an infidel.

From a Missionary in Southern Indiana.

#### Discouraging field.

The continuance of your aid to the feeble churches under my care, though meeting with but poor return apparently, is yet conferring upon them, and upon the people, a positive benefit. Without your aid these churches would not exist, for the members have not moral energy sufficient to incite them to uphold these institutions; their means, moreover, are exceedingly limited. The establishment and continuance of these churches operates as a means of drawing the attention of the people to a consideration of the truth, for notwithstanding they hear much about religion, they hear but little of that truth which is adapted to lead them to the practice of holiness, and to the love of God.

Roman Catholics and Campbellites, in this part of the state, have the ascendency, for the land being poor, it is settled mostly by foreigners—a multitude selfish, uninformed, and injurious alike to our government, and to our intellec**tnal and moral elevation.** 

#### OHIO.

From Rev. E. G. Johnson, Johnstown and Trenton, Licking Co.

Since my last report we have had a communion season in each church. for noise, disorder and confusion, many Previous to the communion here, 12 old and young, who disapprove of it, persons were examined, 7 of whom still have a curiosity, and some a plea-were received to the church; the re-maining 5 were recommended, on account of their age, to wait till another multitude of canal diggers into this recommunion. They all appear well as gion for several years. The Sabbath yet.

Our Sabbath schools are flourishing. The brethren of Trenton have 3 schools under their care—1 at the church, and two out 4 or 5 miles, in districts proverbially ignorant and degraded. In one there has never been a Sabbath This disschool before this summer. strict is adjoining the one where I held a series of evening meetings last spring. After the close of these meetings the brethren, with their hearts in the work, went and started this Sabbath school, which now embraces 50 or more scho-On the 4th of July, we had a Sabbath school celebration—all the schools meeting at Trenton. Singing. prayer, reading the Declaration of Independence, addresses and partaking of refreshments were the order of the day. The house was crowded. Between 200 and 300 children were present.

#### Instability.

I often think that laboring in this place, and many other places in the West, is very much like laboring in heathen lands. Errors and sectarianism abound, prejudices are strong and progress of correct views and practice is slow. Multitudes have become so accustomed to error, noise and confusion, that they seem to apprehend no danger; and while they condemn them they love to hear and see them. When they hear the truth, they approve of it; but the next Sabbath they are, perhaps, following after the very opposite error. "There must be no partiality for the good over the bad." "All must be All are on a level here." heard. "Error must be heard to know that it is error." "We must be liberal, and hear all, and charitable, and condemn none without hearing them." And as was almost blotted out, and fighting and At the communion in Trenton 13 drinking, and petty thieving abounded, persons were received to the church— That curse is not yet removed from us 1 by letter, the others on examination. entirely. But there is an improvement in regard to these things. Within two or three years past, the improvement is very obvious. Add to this, these churches are small, have had but little religious training in years past, and therefore are not as decided and efficient as they might be. But without the aid of your Society they must be destitute of the means of grace.

#### From a Missionary on the Ohio.

My field of labor is some 20 miles in length, and 3 or 10 in width, embracing a rough part of the country on both sides of the River. But notwithstanding the ruggedness of my field, the Lord has blessed me with health so that I have been enabled to perform the

duties of my office.

I preach one third of my time at the congregational church. The blessing of God thus far has attended our efforts. This church now numbers 36 members. 9 of whom have united since I commenced my labors there. Our congregation listen to a preached Gospel with a good degree of attention, and some seem to feel an interest for their soul's One aged man, the father salvation. of a numerous family, has recently expressed a hope in Christ. Eighteen years ago he was a member of the Baptist church; but he soon became a notorious drunkard, and was excommunicated. In this state he continued far from God and true religion. two years ago he signed the temperance pledge, and has lived up to it. I entered that neighborhood he has attended my meetings with his family regularly. His conscience would not permit him to rest in his former wicked life. He thought himself too great a sinner to be pardoned, and was in great distress of mind. Without knowing the true state of his case, I preached a sermon from 1 Tim. 1, 15: in which I showed that Christ died not only for those who thought themselves little sinners, but for the greatest—even the chief of penitent sinners. This touched the secret springs of his soul, so that he can now speak forth the pardoning love of God boldly to his fellow men. Thus far he appears well.

I will here state another cheering There is a neighborhood about 2 miles from this church, embracing near 40 families, the most of them have fertile farms, and some are rich in worldly goods. But Universalism, infidelity and error, have obtained the ground. I know of but three families of them that belong to any evangelical denomination. All is truly a morai waste. I called a few weeks ago to converse and pray with one of these The father is a disbeliever in the Bible. After a short but pleasant stop, I left him. He soon sent word by Deac. C., who lives in the neighborhood, that he wanted I should preach there. He visited every family, and got their consent that I should occupy their school-house. They consented on condition that I should say nothing against infidel writers. So I appointed a meeting, and preached Christ to them. I have had several meetings—the house full—a majority of the hearers are unconverted young men. I shall continue my meetings there; and I cannot but think that the Lord will bless this opening for good.

We have started a Sabbath School at M—— of more than 30 scholars, with a library of 50 volumes. The church is united, and seem grateful hat they can enjoy the labors of one

that cares fortheir souls.

The —— Presbyterian church is 8 miles east of the above mentioned church It numbers 27 members, 17 of whom are females. There has been no additions since my last report. The state of religion at present not very flourishing. There is a great want of enterprise and energy, both in temporal and spiritual things among them. Although I have preached upon Sabbath schools, and laboured to have one commenced, I cannot find the men among them that will take the responsibility. preach there but one third of my time, and always make it a point to preach three times on the Sabbath in different neighborhoods, I should find it very difficult, as well as too hard, to engage in the S. S. myself. But the urgency of the case has compelled myself and wife to engage in it every third Sabbath. My congregations here are increasing. A good degree of interest is felt. I now

hold meetings in other neighborhoods; ish them another season. They intend to in the vicinity, where a Presbyterian' preacher was never heard before this summer. One woman told the that she ! roas 60 years old, and never before heard a preacher of that denomination. This neighborhood is thickly settled, and has been pre-occupied by Universalists, Newlights and Methodists. The Methodists two years ago received more than 40 persons into their church here, of whom but one now remains in regular standing. My meetings in the school house are crowded to the over-Bowing. There is a prospect of doing

good in this whole region.

I have spent one third of my time in - Co., Virginia. There is here so church of our order. There are a few Methodists and Baptists, but the majority are infidels or nothingarians, who are the principal owners of the property. Sabbath broaking, profaneness and quarrels are very common. is, they have a disposition to attend my Sabbath school among them, which of your Society we cannot remain here. creates an attachment towards me. feel that something should be done for 1 = them. I have been in many parts of : the West, and I can truly say that I have not found a more destitute field From Rev. Luther Shaw, Algonac, St. of labor than this section of country.

#### Forest Labor.

We have unavoidably been subjected church, since my last report. to many inconveniences and hardships; | blind girl, to whom allusion was made low even in a new region of country in a former communication, took a seare called to meet with so many. They were cold, a year ago last winter, from sannot be described; in order to be which she never recovered. She bore known, they must be experienced. her sickness with the greatest patience. or example, nearly all the feed for my horse, in the summer season, is to be summer and fall, she was able to be obtained from the woods. Many a about and ride, and she frequently visitime, after riding my horse nearly all | ted us, and conversed on the subject of day, have I been obliged at night to death, and the scenes of untold interest turn him loose into the forest; and be which would follow. This spring and under the necessity perhaps of going most of the winter she was confined to many miles for him the next time he is the house, and generally to her room. ple of inconveniences in other respects. would permit (her residence being 8 Our people are making effort to dimin-miles distant) and always, except on

clear and fence enough land for a pasture for our cow and horse. I long to have the time come when I can turn my whole sttention to the work of the ministry, unembarrassed by secular concerns. would not be understood to complain. The Lord has been kind to us. The more self-denying our work has been, the more of his presence he has afforded. We have been and are still happy in his work. We have tried his promises and they have not deceived us. Our circumstances are favorable to a deep sense of dependence on the arm of the Almighty.

#### A question to be answered.

And now, dear brethren, as agents of the A. H. M. S., will you help us! Will you renew my commission and forward me a draft! I have never wished to stand in the way of any other person There seems to be no unity in feeling who could be more useful. The Lord preaching. One of the encouragements | serts. We leave it with you, brethren, has blessed our efforts beyond our deunder God, whether we remain in this field of labor or not. Without the aid

#### MICHIGAN,

Clair County.

#### A world of darkness exchanged for one of light.

Another death has occurred in this and the utmost composure. During the

one occasion, found her enjoying great peace of mind through the Lord Jesus Christ, and entire willingness to depart. When in health she was rarely absent from the house of worship, notwithstanding the great embarrassment under which she labored from her blind-She always paid the strictest attention to all the exercises of the sanctuary, and for years she could repeat the texts, she had heard discoursed from, and portions of the psalms and hymns which she had heard sung. She had made some progress in learning to read the New Testament in raised let-She took great delight in hearing the Bible and good books read; and she had treasured up in her mind much Scripture which she would repeat, if occasion required, with ease and appropriateness. She loved, and prayed for the church. At her earnest solicitation, I administered the sacrament of the Lord's supper to her about 4 weeks previous to her decease. It was a scene of deep interest to her and other members of the church. But her cares and toils are ended, and I trust she rests in peace.

From Rev. J. W. Smith, Eaton Rapids.

#### Good accomplished.

There have been no conversions among us, during the period covered by i this report. Still, as I hope my most prominent desire is to be useful, so do I believe that our efforts in the cause of Christ have not wholly failed to produce present effects. A friend to good order remarked the other day that he thought there was a general improvement in the morals of this community; and it is certainly true that our tracts, Sabbath school, and other religious books, are now continually finding their way into almost every family in the village and neighborhood. Former opposition to our Sabbath school seems to have ceased, and no one now refuses to let his children attend. The school is now, in a most flourishing state; and though: we are so poorly supplied with teachers: that Mrs. S. is obliged to act as superintendent, yet by its means a large | There never has been in the limits of

number of impenitent parents and friends of the children, with other individuals, are reached, who would other. wise remain entirely inaccessible.

# From an early missionary.

In reporting for the half year since the date of my commission, I feel like renewing my age. My mind runs back fifteen years, when I was first commissioned to this new country. I have been permitted to see 'the desert blossom as the rose, and the wilderness and solitary place made glad,' by the effusions of God's Spirit. Years since, I supposed I had done being a missionary. But God in his providence has thrown me back once more upon your Society rather I should say, my Society, for if there be one benevolent object I love more than another, it is the A. H. M. S. And I think I shall love and cherish it so long as I love any object of earth.

My labors during this year, thus far have been arduous. I have preached three times on the Sabbath, and while the evenings would permit, twice or three times during the week. I have felt a strong desire to see the Lord's work revive among us; and have sometimes felt that the time to favor Zion was at hand; but the blessing is deferred. My congregation is considerably larger this season than for years before. Still our house of worship is not full, and I have reason to mourn that many attend no meeting for religious worship, unless when one comes along to tell them, "Ye shall not surely die."

Our Sabbath school is interestingthough not quite so full as in some former years. My Bible class is connected This scattered popuwith the school. lation cannot be gathered to study the word of God, except on the Sabbath. The majority of the church and congregation is connected with the school. We hope it is a nursery of piety. Our teachers are all pious.

#### No Groggeries,

We remain a temperate people.

this town a place to sell intexicating | paid to the Sabbath. Quite a large pordrinks. There are very few of the tion of the community have no more rechildren and youth, and I may say of gard for the Sabbath than any other day. the people, who are not pledged to "to- Most, I presume, cease their ordinary tal abstinence." The cause has taken business on that day; but if any work deep root here, and were it not that in presses, or any little job is to be done, surrounding places the poison can be the Sabbath is disregarded in doing it. procured, none of the people would So that every Sabbath is, more or less, drink.

#### Specimens of adverse influence

During most of the three months past, numbers have been sick of a prewailing epidemic, and consequently numbers have been prevented from public worship. I have been very sick myself, but through the blessing of God I am now recovering, yet have scarcely strength left to make out this It is now the fourth week pince I have been able to appear before this people on the Sabbath, and I cannot expect sufficient strength to preach for a Sabbath or two to come.

In addition to the above discouragements, this place has been so long an uncultivated waste, that intidelity has assumed the boldest tone, and seems to **bid** defiance to the Gospel. It takes the highest seats in the place, and most if not all of the older settlers have drunk largely of its poisonous draughts. year last winter, one of the New-Jerusalem sect gave several lectures, setting forth his peculiar views, which were very favorably received by infidels, and eagerly listened to by those who wish to break away from the restraints and authority of the Gospel. Thus they shield themselves from the truth, to excuse themselves from personal religion, on the ground of this fanciful interpretation of Scripture. The Bible, say the Mosaic account of the creation, the flood, the resurrection, and almost every thing else, is denied. At one time, we are told that the Bible ought to be so plain as to exclude the possibility of misunderstanding it; at another, that the fanciful interpretation of Swedentheir minds.

made a day of amusement, of visiting, of hunting and fishing. The people, I think, are emboldened to break the Sabbath more openly and freely from the example of some of our first business men. Some of our forwarding merchants keep their establishments open on the Sabbath, as on any other day, and receive produce from the country, load teams with goods, and load vessels; all this on the Lord's day. Tavern influence seems to be another cause to divert the mind from the truth. A new tavern keeper has come in the past season, and he has been successful in getting up numerous balls and dances at his inn, which has kept a large portion of the community constantly excited, and left no time for serious reflection.

This is indeed a discouraging picture; but we have known many such places changed by the power of the Gospel into fields of moral verdure, budding and blossoming as the rose. We doubt not, that the bleading of God on the faithful labors of our intelligent missionary at this station, will are long give a different aspect to the community where he is endeavoring to teach a more excellent way.

#### NEW-YORK

#### Berival.

During the first two months of the they, does not mean as it reads. Hence | quarter, nothing of unusual interest occurred. At the commencement of last month our Baptist brethren commenced a series of meetings. From that time an interest began to be felt among the friends of the Redeemer; they gave themselves to the work of prayer and self-examination. The Holy Spirit was borg is very clear and satisfactory to evidently with them by his heart-searching presence, setting their sins in order Aother cause which seems to render before them. Some were led to quespowerless the Gospel, is the disregard I tion the validity of their hopes. Some who had made a profession of religion ! in former revivals were brought to see that their hopes were not founded upon the rock Christ Jesus, and to abandon them; while they implored mercy at the hand of a gracious God. A more thorough work of the Spirit than this has probably never been wrought among those professing godiness in this community. Our people, so far as they have attended upon the means, have been greatly benefitted. The fountains of conviction in their hearts seemed to be broken up. And while the work of reformation has been carried forward in the church, those without have been aroused from their guilty siumbers, and a number, I doubt not, have been brought into the liberty of the Gospel. The hiding-places of some have been exposed, while they have been led to seek refuge in Christ the only ark of safety. One man whose wife is a member of our church, and who is a man of influence, remarked, that he had supposed his influence to be on the side of religron until a few days since, when he was led to see that it had all been against God and his cause. The atruggle in his own breast was protracted and severe, while the intercessions of God's people were incessant and earnest for his conversion to Christ. More decided evidence of the presence of the Holy Spirit, making intercession for his people with greanings which cannot be uttered, I think I have never witnessed than I have within a few weeks past.

A number of heads of families who were far from righteousness, have as we trust been made the subjects of renewing grace; a number of youth and children are cherishing a hope in Christ.

#### Love of Novelty.

Though I am not without some en couragement in my labors, yet I find there are many difficulties to be met. We have various influences in the community hostile to the welfare of our Society. Then, there is here, as in many other places, a strong tendency on the part of many to run after " new things" in religion. If a stranger comes along the bills to search out the poor and igand offers to deliver " a lecture," or " a norant, my soul was much cheered to

course of lectures,"he must be " keed," at all events, be he who he may. And if he only asserts some novel opinion (no matter how absurd.) with a god. degree of positiveness, and some char of piety, there is a class always real to swallow it, and to praise its propgator as the " most holy man they ever saw." With this class, the last lecture is always sure to be the " smartest and most pious," and of course he must be The practice of thus running alter strangers and being taken up with every "new thing" has been a comto this place. Nothing has had such a tendency to prevent the usefulness of Christians, and to bring religion into contempt. But I am happy to say that my people are beginning to set their faces decidedly against it.

Milletism is the exciting subject among us at present. A layman from a neighboring town is lecturing or "preaching" in one of our meetinghouses. Many flock to hear him, and think he is doing "a wonderful sight of good." They pronounce him the "smartest," as well as the most "pious" man they ever saw; though he scouts the idea of praying for the conversion of the poor beathen, and denounces ministers and every body else, as "offers of peace and safety," who will not believe, now in 1844, that 1843 w the time when the world is to be destroyed!

When I have witnessed the distracting influence of these lectures on the church, I have often thought of the words of the apostle : " He that troub. leth you shall bear his judgment, whoseever he be." These men are incurring a fearful responsibility. No doubt many of them mean well; but they are troublers in Israel. A few of the members of my church have been troubled with their doctrine, but the most are "steadfast, unmoveable," and I trust, to some good degree, are "abounding in the work of the Lord."

# The Peer, nway among the Hom-

In taking a four the other day among

find a family, who, though too destitute ] to attend church, had apparently become pious all alone. The man and his wife could give but little or no account of what awakened and led them to Christ. They were impressed that they ought to be Christians and follow Christ, and they act about it, by reading the Bible, and prayer, in their feeble way. They now attend family prayers, and appears as sincere and decided in their religion as any people I ever saw. A son has made a public profession of religion, but the parents, and a large family of small children, are too destitute to attend ' church. Their religious history is peculiar; showing that "God will have mercy'on whom he will have mercy."

#### CLEVELAND CONVENTION

On Flome Missions.

It is generally known to the Christian public, that a Convention of Presbyterian and Congregational delegates, principally from the West, was held at Cloveland, Ohio, in July. It was composed of upwards of one hundred and fifty members, and is regarded by those who attended it as promising great good to the churches, from the ducussion of important topics, and the harmonious conclusions at which the members arrived. Meetings were held in behalf of various benevolent objects.

The following is the action of the Convention in reference to Home Missions:---

#### REPORT ON HOME MISSIONS.

The committee on the subject of Home Missions respectfully submit to the convention the following report:

No formal commendation of Domestic Missions can be requisite from this convention. Gathered from the broad field comprised in the Valley of the Mussisippi, and the Basin of the St. Lawrence, and representing most of the ecclesiastical bodies on this field, connected with the constitutional General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and the orthodox Congregationalists, the convention itself, and the churches which it represents, are, in fact, the monuments of the efficiency, and the testimonials of the indispensable ne-

cessity, and the wise adaptation of the American Home Missionary Society, to the exigences of our country. At the same time, the wide moral wastes which still exist in large portions of the field here represented, and those still larger, which lie spread out from our borders, far reaching toward the setting sun, imperatively call for an unprecedented and hitherto uncontemplated augmentation of mississary effort in this direction. So, almost literally, may it be said, that every church in our respective connections, with all their evangelical subsidies, the Sabbath-schools, tract distribution, Bible agencies, &c., is a witness of the beneficent action of Home Mussions. The same remark is substantially true of all those benign and salutary christian influences, which proceed from all our theological seminaries, our colleges, and our common echools.

If then, any can tell, what the population, holding in their hands the destinies of this country, would by this time have become, without the Gospel; what they would have made the country, by their influence in the councils of the nation, and by the unrestrained development of the selfish principle in its commercial transactions; what, moreover, would have been the character, which, by the accelerating accumulations of depravity, they would have transmitted to the multiplied millions of the next generation; and what, beyond all, would have been the destiny for eternity of the men of the present, and the untold millions of succeeding ages; then may they begin to estimate the importance to the West, and to our whole country, of the cause of Home But before they can ap-Missions. proach a computation of the real magnitude and importance of this enterprise, they must calculate the influence which our nation is yet to exert upon the world. The statistics on which these views are based, are too familiar to intelligent Christendom, to need a recapitulation here.

Shall the enterprise, the wealth, the talents of the great American family, be consecrated to the diffusion of the blessings of calvation throughout our lost world, to pouring the light of life over its benighted and sin ruined

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representation to the convention the adoption i movern from to present position, the A war it was Redeemer; or, for wears more track of time, when the seast shall have been with more berg, the night of infidelity successful or dark forms of degrading , down have sesoned the minds of the roughe, our cherches and colleges, and management and common schools demoland or made the engines of superstitues or the nurseries of vice, shall it be for after ages to commence the work of granguitting America?

There are substantially the questions which God, in his holy providence, teems to have thrown upon this generatwo to solve and to solve pre-emmently by the manner in which they meet the rapidly augmenting demand for gospel labors in the West.

The committee, therefore, recom-

the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That a very large majority of the Congregational and Prehyterian churches in the Westen States and Territories, and of our mot important colleges and seminaries d learning, are the direct result of Do mestic Missionary operations.

2. Resolved, That the increasing vigorous prosecution of the Home Me sionary enterprise, is indispensable b the continuance of our religious properity, and the salvation of our imfrom the domination of infidelity and the most delusive errors.

3. Resolved, That in view of the present condition of the West, and its certain relations to the destiny of of country and the world, there is a present imperative call for the operation of the A. H. M. Society on this fields be increased many fold.

Imponsiments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S., from June let b July 1st, 1844.

#### Not in commission last year.

her. B. S. Kendall, to go to the West. Res. C H A Bulkley, to go to the West. thee. Daniel Smith, Richmand, Wie.

1 Northrop, Boomfield and Newman-Bur J.

salto, Wite

Rose F A Peats, Northern Illinois, Lus. L. L. Hadeliffe, Rundolph and Troy, Pa.

#### Re-oppointed.

Bee. E. D. Kinney, Durion, Ct. Man t T. Frantice, North Fairfield, Ct.

\$100. Guorge Turner, Mount Hope, N. Y.

Rev. B. I. Lane, Troy, N. Y.

Rev. E. Buckingham, Coshooton, O. Rev. C A. Williams, Hadley and Hickory Cres-

Rev. George Baruum, Sylvan, Mich.

Rev. S. Cochran, Brighton and Graen Oak, Mick

Rev W U Bonedict, Vermontville, Mach.

Ray B Ryland, Bolivar, Mo.

Roy, M Harri gian Morrisville, N. J. Rey, P Montague, West-Stockholm, N. Y.

Ray A. Weizel. Utica and Vernon, N. Y. Rev. A. C Tuttle, Liverpool, N. Y.

Rev. Thompson Bird, Thorntown, Jud.

Rev. J. G. Brice, Winchester and vicinity, Ind.

Ray Lucius Fonte, St. Charles, Ill. Rev. J. W. Smith, Estee Rapids, Mich. Rev. E. G. Bradford, Prairie du dag, Wis.

American Flome Musionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from June 1st to July 1st, 1844.

35 00

#### WW HAMPSHIRE-

Monkission, Mrs. Nancy M. Cavie, to yourt Joseph M. Carie a L. M., \$30, Mrs. Jano Butterfield, 85, by Rev. M.

STTBEUUS ACAD

because, bequest of the late Mrs. Margaret Cooper, by Roy. J. H. Taylor, 68; South Ch., bal, of coll., by N. Swift, \$2,

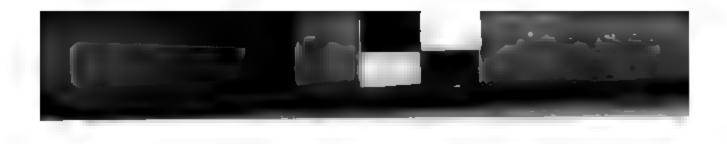
Ashburnham, Mes. Lucy Davie, by Rev. Mr. Jeonison,

Commington, First Parish, Fem. Benev. Soc., in part to const. Rev. J. D. Chap-man L. M., by Mus C Briggs, \$15; Ladies, by Mrs. C. Thayer, so full to coust. Rev. Theo. J. Clark a L. M., \$23,



THE HO	DMR :	MISSIONARY.	-06
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id, Cisa, Boc., by E. Williams,	10 00	J. T. Hargrave,	10 00
3. a friend, \$150; South		INDIANA	9-00
rena, \$13; Cash, \$137,	300 00	Bloomingdale, Cong. Ch., by Rev. H. S.	
field, Ladice' Sew. Boc., to		Colton,	4 03
Entharine Keep a L. M.	10000	Newburgh, by Rev. C. B. Barton, St. Charles, by Hev. L. Foots,	9 2t 16 00
Ellery Tyler, of Windham,		MICHIGAN—	10 00
C	30 00	Barton's Settlement, Cong. Ch., by Rev. I. M B. Smith,	1 87
IND—		Daver, Cong. Co., per Rev. H. Root, Eston Rapids, by Rev. J. W. Smith,	2 38
on. Con. Coll., by P. Helme, UT-	5 00	Farmington, Cong. Ch., by Rev. E.	3 00
seer. Soo., by D. Comp,		Postland, Cong. Ch., by Rev. L. M. S.	5 00
coust. Desc. Gaylord Naw-	30 00	Smith,	1 50
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, by Rev. W. E. Dixon,	30 00 80 12	Spring Arbor, by Rev. J W. Smith, Vermoutville, Cong. Ch., by Rev. W. D.	2 55
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rs. Elizabeth Sherman, to		WISCORSIN— Below, Cong Ch. coll., by Rev. S. Peet,	39 09
Miss Sarah Mead, to const.	30 00	Geneva, N. Goodell, \$10; Prest. Ch.	
га Тумранну в L. М., бу	30 00	Pewaukin, Rev. W. A. Gatas, by do.	9 60
., \$50, A. M. Collins, \$100,	150 UO	Platteville, Rev. J. D. Stevens, Prairie du Sac, Rev. P. W. Nichols, by	10
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r, by B. Andrews, Executor, line Elizabeth Raymond, by	481 02	B. Peat,	10 94
W. G. Houker,	15 00 1 00	Į.	699 05
lab. sch., by C. M. Fowler,	10 00	J. CORNING, Trees	Wrer,
latock, Rev. Mr. Boutelle's Ladres' Assoc., \$30,	85 00	<del></del>	
Ladies' Assoc., \$30, Eliaha Hawley,	85 00 10 00	E. P. Hastings, Esq., Detroit, Mich., selma	nladoss
Ladies' Assoc., \$30, Eliaba Hawley, ong. Foc., by H. Holden, M. Assoc., by N. O. Kellogg,	10 00 48 20 241 25	E. P. Hastings, Esq., Detroit. Mich., acknow the receipt of the following sums:	violges
Ladies' Assoc., \$30, Eliaha Hawley,	10 00 48 20	Ann Arbor, First Proch. Ch., by Roy. W.	violges
Ladies' Assoc., \$30, Elisha Hawley, ong. Foc., by H. Holden, M. Assoc., by N. O. Kellogg, islock, by Rev. B. Ober, Nest Press. Oh., John Ren-	10 00 48 20 241 25	Ann Arbor, First Proch. Ch., by Rov. W. S. Curtiss, Jackson, H. W. Kirkland,	51 dg
Ladies' Assoc., \$30, Eliaha Hawley, ong. Foc., by H. Holden, M. Assoc., by N. O. Kellogg, islock, by Rev. B. Ober, Nest Press. Ch., John Ran- James Bow, \$10; Mr.	10 00 48 20 241 25	Ann Arbor, First Proch. Ch., by Rov. W. S. Curtiss, Jackson, H. W. Kirkland, Hishawakir, Ind., First Proch. Ch., by Rev.	51 09 1 00
Ladies' Assoc., \$30, Elisha Hawley, ong. Foc., by H. Holden, M. Assoc., by N. O. Kellogg, islock, by Rev. B. Ober, Nest Press. Oh., John Ren-	10 00 48 20 241 25 8 00	Ann Arbor, First Proch. Ch., by Rov. W. S. Curtiss, Jackson, H. W. Kirkland, Hishawakie, Ind., First Proch. Ch., by Rev. N. Kellopg, Romeo, First Cong. Ch.,	51 dg
Ladies' Assoc., \$30, Eliaha Hawley, ong. Foc., by H. Holden, M. Assoc., by N. O. Kellogg, islock, by Rev. B. Ober, 'Yest Presb. Ch., John Ran-; James How, \$10; Mr. B1 C. P. Baldwin, L. M., J. E. Cheker, \$50; S. M.	10 00 48 20 241 25	Ann Arbor, First Proch. Ch., by Rov. W. S. Curtiss, Jackson, H. W. Kirkland, Mishawakie, Ind., First Proch. Ch., by Rev. N. Kollopg, Romeo, First Cong. Ch., Roysi Osk, Cong. Ch., by Mr. Parker.	51 09 1 00
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96 THE HO	DME	MISSIONARY. August	, 1646
Dodd, Trens., 828 56; Coll., by L. B.		Rev. A. Converse, \$10; Dr. Ashmend,	
Gaylord, \$34 52.	63 08	by Mr Puress, \$5; G. F Dale, to count.	
Pitcher, by Rev. J. P. Adems,	18 75		
Plymouth, by S A. McEwen,	25 00	Joseph B. Lupsley, \$100 , A. P. D., \$5,	230 B
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logacy,	14 00		0.0
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Sione, Secretary.	v. D. J		4 6 9 10
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Hall, Mon. Con. Coll.	19 95	Clark, \$5; J. W. Craighead, \$5; G.	
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Daiton, Rev. H. Wood,	2 00	I whereast and season set or contributers 6%	
Bennington,	10 90	I AND DAY THE CALL OF MILES AND A MILE OF A PARTICULAR.	
Hancock, a lady,	3 00	ret. 83. Mrs. A Age. 82. Mrs. C.	
Hollin, estate of Mrs. Thomas Parley,	5 00	Ogloby, \$2, E. Beatle, \$2; various	
Fishervale, Fem. Miss. Soc. Coenah,	7 00 8 09	others, \$54-71,	134 20
Grafton Co. Conference,	14 11		5 00
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# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Go, . . . . . . . . Parace the Gospet . . . . . . . Mark zvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be sEST? . . .

'el. XVII.

# Churches Built of Sun-dried Bricks.

The plan of a Log church, published in the Home Missionary of December, shows that a neat building can be erected by almost any congregation, without involving themselves in debt. But where the Log church could not be built, brick dried in the sun might be used, which are said to be better for walls than any other material at the same expense. We have taken the pains to collect all the accessible information on this subject for the consideration of those who may be disposed to try the experiment.

[Continunicated for the Home Missionary.]

dia Americana, " are of great antiquity. They ( route, that country churches and school houses are found in the Roman and Greeian monu- are there erected with this material on acments, and even in the rules of Egypt and Ba. | count of economy and durability—that farmers. bylon. They were mixed with chopped though in the midst of abundance of timber, preatraw, and dried in the sun, to give them tens- | fer the house and stable of unburnt brick, to dryness of the climate, they acquired a great ing timber is scarce, these bricks supply the hardness, and have lasted for several thousand - deficiency." years." As they have been supposed unspitable for northern latitudes, burned bricks have generally been used.

mates? An intelligent Englishman informs' have cost. There is less timber in them it is the, " that houses of this material have stood, said, than in other kinds of buildings, and as denturies in various parts of England—that | no lathing or studding is necessary for walls

AOL" XAIL

g for about twelve years, they have been introduced into Canada West, where they can be "Unnum naices," says the Encyclope- seen finished in various ways, in and near Toity. On account of the extreme heat and, those constructed of logs, and that where fene-

In Geneva, N. Y., several houses have been put up of this kind of brick. The making of the brick and putting them in the wall, But are they unsuitable for northern cli- has cost less than the common red brick would or partitions, they are not only of small cost but are less liable to be destroyed by fire. The frost has no effect on these walls, and they may be easily preserved from the effects of The bricks being non-conductors of lime. moisture and heat, are dry at all times, and cool in summer and warm in winter. The brick may generally be made on the site, so that no carting will be necessary.

## Process of making Sun-dried Bricks in this country.

gravel. The best material is two thirds clay, long, I foot wide and 6 inches deep, or if and one third sand, with the straw and water , smaller brick is preferred, 1 foot long, 9 inches requirite. Lay a floor of boards, which may wide and 6 inches deep. And to builds 15 afterwards be used for roof boards, on which inch wall, or a two feet wall, the moulds should be throw the clay and sand to the thickness of 15 inches long, I foot wide and 6 inches deep. about a foot. The mass should then be soaked. In building a two feet wall, some of the brick with water, and horses or oxen be kept mov- i should be two feet long and 8 inches wide, ing in the mud two or three hours, until it be- which would serve for binders and to breek came well mixed and sticky. With the mate-; joints. rial for about a thousand brick, about 300 lbs. of straw should be mixed, and the whole be in the same way, but the walls need not be well trodden for about an hour, when it will so thick. As one brick is equal to many of the be fit for use. Have prepared two wooden moulds, the size of the brick you wish. bottoms of the moulds should be so narrow as to leave half an inch open on each side, which permits the clay to leave the mould easily. A bench should be made and placed close to the material, to enable one man to supply two others, engaged in moulding and carrying. away, and turning them out on the ground to dry, on a plot made as level as possible. Three active men thus engaged, will make 300 large brick per day. When moulding, the mould should be washed—then a little sand shook in—then well filled with the material and struck off level, either with a piece of iron or a wooden strike. If the sun is powerful, a little loose sand sprinkled over the soft bricks, will prevent their cracking. If the weather continue dry, they may be raised on a their ends the next day. In about four days they may be placed on a board and piled up. in the form of a wall, and then covered with another board until required for building. They should thus remain a fortnight before building.

#### Foundation, size of Bricks, &c.

should be built above the surface, on which the # U.S. Commissioner of Patents.

unburnt bricks should be placed, and comented together with the same material, either with or without the straw. The first laying of bricks on the foundation had better be laid in water

A mason who has had some experience in building these walls, informs me that an 18 inch wall is sufficient for a building 30 fest high. That to build a 12 inch wall, the moulds should be one foot square and 6 inches deep-and some of the moulds 18 inches long for breaking break joints, &c. All soils are suitable except of pure sand or 18 inch wall, the moulds should be 18 inches

The partitions of a building may be put up common brick, a mason can build a wall quicker with the large than with the common brick. Wedges are driven into the walls, or wooden blocks, put in at the time of building, to which the trimmings are nailed. ing roof for buildings of this description is said to be needfal. These buildings may be faished with plaster or cement, and be made of beautiful proportions and appearance. The simplest and cheapest finish, being merely smooth them off as they are built, and then color them both inside and out, and if the out , side be pencilled to represent stone, it will look very well. Good common lime and good sand, make a fine and substantial outside finish.

The cost of these walls can be easily estmated. Brick 18 inches long, 1 foot wide and 6 inches deep, can be made and put into the wall for 31 cents per brick. So that the outside walls, above the foundation of a house by 40 feet, 18 inches thick and 18 feet high can be built for \$250.

Further information on the subject of buildings constructed of unburnt bricks, is found in A solid foundation of burnt brick or stone, have following extracts from the Reports of the MEFORT OF PERSONALY, 1843.

Plan of cheap cottages. After selecting a suitable spot of ground, as near the place of building as practicable, let a sircle of ten feet or more be described. Let the loam be removed, and the clay dug up one foot thick, or, if clay is not found on the spot, let it be carted in to that depth. Any ordinary clay will an-Tread this clay over with cattle, PPST. and add some straw cut six or eight inches long. After the clay is well tempered with working it with the cattio, the material is duly prepared for the making the brick. A mould is then formed of plank of the size of the brick desired. In England, they are usually made 18 inches long, I foot wide and 9 inches thick. I have found the more convenient size to be 1 foot long, 7 inches wide and 5 inches thick. The mould should have a bottom. The clay is then ! placed in the moulds, in the same manner that brick moulds are ordinarily **filled.** A wire or piece of tron hoop will, answer very well for striking of the top. One man will mould about as fast as another can carry away, two moulds being used by him. The bricks are placed upon the level ground, where **they are suffered** to dry two days, turn- ] ing them up edgewise the second day, and then packed in a pile, protected from the rain, and left to dry 10 or 12 days, during which time the foundation of the building can be prepared. If a callar is desired, thus must be formed of ] stone or brick, one foot above the agrface of the ground. For cheap build**inge on** the prairie, wood sills, 12 or 14 inches wide, may be laid on piles or stones. This will form a good superstructure. Where lime and small stones abound, grout made of those materials (lime and stones) will answer very ] well

In all cases, however, before commeencing the walls for the first story, it | frost? I answer, they have stood well **in very** desirable, as well in this case as i in walls of brick, to lay a single course of slate; this will intercept the dampnees so often rising in the walls of brick houses. The wall is laid by placing the brick lengthwise, thus making the wall one foot thick. Ordinary clay, such as | in meed for clay mortar, will suffice, burning makes the brick porous, while though a weak morter of sand and lime, if the unburnt brick is less absorbent; but

when these articles are cheap, is recommended as affording a more adhesive material for the plaster. The wall may be safely carried up one story, or two or three stories; the division walls may be 7 inches, just the width of the brick. The door and window frames being insorted as the wall proceeds, the building is soon raised. The roof may be shingles or thatch. In either case, if should project over the sides of the house, and also over the ends, at least two feet, to guard the wall from vertical rains. Tho exterior wall is plastered with good lime mortar, and then with a second coat, pebble-dashed. The inside is plastered without dashing. The floors may be laid with oak boards, slit, 5 or 6 inches wide, and laid down without jointing or planing, if they are rubbed over with rough stone after the rooms are finished. Doors of a cheap and nest appearance may be made by taking two single boards of the length or width of the doors; placing these vertically, they will fill the space. Put a wide batten on the bottom and a narrow one on the top, with stripe on the side and a strip in the middle. This door will be a batten door, but presenting two long panels on one side and a smooth surface on the other. If a porch or verandah is wanted, it may be roofed with boards laid with light joints and covered with a thick paper dipped in tar, and then adding a good coat, after aprinkling it with sand from a sand box or other dish with small holes.

Houses built in this way are dry, warm in winter, and cool in summer, and furnish no retreats for vermin. Such houses can be made by common laborers, if a little carpenter's work is excepted, in a very short time, with a small outlay for materials, exclusive of floors, windows, doors, and roof.

The question will naturally arise, will the wall stand against the rain and in Europe, and the Hon. Mr. Poinsett remarked to me that he had seen them in South America, after having been erected 300 years. Whoever has noticed the rapid absorption of water by a brick that has been burned, will not wonder why brick walls are damp. The

brick to the weather. Whoever has erected a building with merchantable brick, will at once perceive the large number of soft and yellow brick, partially burned, that it contains—brick that would soon yield to the mouldering influence of frost and storms. Such brick are, however, placed within, beyond the reach of rain, and always kept dry. A good cabin is made by a single room 20 feet square. A better one is 18 feet wide and 24 feet long, cutting off 8 feet on one end for two small rooms, 8 by 9 each.

How easy could a settler erect such a cabin on the western prairie, where clay is usually found about 15 mehes below the surface, and where stone and lime are often both very cheap. The article of brick for chimneys is found to be quite an item of expense in wood houses. In these mud houses no brick are needed, except for the top of the chimneys, the oven, the casing of the fireplace—though this last might be well dispensed with. A cement to put around the chimneys, or to fill any other { crack, is easily made by a mixture of one part of sand, two of ashes, and three of clay. This soon hardens, and will resist | the weather. A little lard or oil may be added, to make the composition still harder.

Such a cottage will be as cheap as a log cabin, less expensive than pine buildings, and durable for centuries. I have tried the experiment in this city, by erecting a building 16 by 54 feet, two stories high, adopting the different suggestions now made. Although many doubted the success of the undertaking, all now admit it has been very successful, and presents a convenient and comfortable building, that appears well to public view, and offers a residence combining as many advantages as a stone, brick, or wood house presents. I will add what Loudon says in his most ex- | contracting a damp from the earth. The cellent work the Encyclopædia of Agriculture, pp. 74 and 75.

"The great art in building an economical cottage, is to employ the kind of materials and labor which are cheapest in the given locality. In almost every part of the world the cheapest article of amined one that was nearly completed, found to be the earth on which the cot- lower rooms and a chamber, and was

it is not proposed to present the unburnt # the earth is the principal art of the restic or primitive builder. Soils, with reference to building, may be divided into two classes: clays, loams, and all such soils as can neither be called gravels nor sands, and sands and gravels. former whether they are stiff or free, rich or poor, mixed with stones or free from stones, may be formed into walls in one of these modes, viz: in the plot manner, by lumps moulded in boxes, and by compressed blocks. Sandy and gravelly soils may always be made into excellent walls, by forming a frame of boards, leaving a space between the boards of the intended thickness of the wall, and filling this with gravel mixed with lime mortar, or, if this cannot be got, with mortar made of clay and straw.

"In al. cases, when walls, either of this class or the former, are built, the foundations should be of stone or brick. and they should be carried up at least a foot above the upper surface of the plat-

"We shall here commence by giving one of the simplest modes of construct.on, from a work of a very excellent and highly estimable individual, Mr. Denson, of Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire, the author of the Peasant's Voice, who built his own cottage in the manner described below:

" Mode of building the mud walls of cottages in Cambridgeshire.—After a laborer has dug a sufficient quantity of clay for his purpose, he works it up with straw; he is then provided with a frame eighteen inches in length, six deep, and from nine to twelve inches in diameter. In this frame he forms his lumps, in the same manner that a brickmaker forms his bricks; they are then packed up to dry by the weather; that done, they are fit for the use, as a substitute for bricks. On laying the fourdation of a cottage, a few layers of brick are necessary, to prevent the lumps from fire place is hined and the oven is built with bricks. I have known cottagers, where they could get the grant of a piece of ground to build on for themselves, erect a cottage of this description at a cost from £15 to £30. I exwhich the walls can be made, will be of a superior order; it contained two good lage stands, and make good walls from neatly thatched with straw. It is a

warm, firm, and comfortable building, | much more wholesome for either man far superior to the one I live in; and or beast than either burnt brick or stone, my opinion is, that it will last for cen- in consequence of their having less afturies. The lumps are laid with mortar, | finity to moisture. Burnt brick are exthey are then plastered, and on the out- "tremely porous, and each brick freshly side once roughcast, which is done by taken from the kiln will admit one-third throwing a mixture of water, lime, and of its weight of water. small stones, against the walls, before the plaster is dry, which gives them a ? very handsome appearance. The cottage I examined, cost £38, and took nearly one thousand lumps to complete it. A laborer will make that number in two days. The roofs of cottages of this description are precisely the same as when built with bricks or with a wooden frame. Cow-house, sheds, garden walls and partition fence, are formed with the same materials; but in all cases the tops are covered with straw, which the thatchers perform in a very neat man-Dor."

## FROM THE REPORT OF 1844.

The Commissioner of Patents, the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, remarks in his report of Feb. 1844, that numerous experiments have been tried during the past year with satisfactory resulta. The cottage erreted in Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, which is two storica in height, stands well; appears as handsome as the best brick houses; and is warm in winter and cool in summer. As in climates like ours, the combined effects of min and figut may be supposed to present an objection to the durability of such walls, the following agtracts are given, to show the results in Ca-

[From the British American Cultivator, Toronto,

Undurat Brick Houses.—Houses properly constructed of this material are warmer, more durable, and cheaper than frame, and are destined to take the place of the log shanty, as well as the more | give the shade required. If this proexpensive wooden walls. They are adstances of Canadian settlers, as they and be remarkably durable. neither require much skill nor expendi-Those who profess |ture to erect them. to be the best acquainted with the aubject are of opinion that they are best calculated for cottages, or buildings that than fifteen feet.

#### Outside couting.

The only difficulty in the way in bringing mud or unburnt brick houses into general use, is the kability of the plaster to fall off. We feel satisfied that two very successful plans might be practiced—the one to build a verandah around the whole building; and the other, by compounding the ingredients which compose the plaster, so as to form a close, solid, and impenetrable surface. A plaster may be formed with an equal. proportion of pure clay, sand, sahes and lime, thoroughly incorporated together, and mixed with a portion of fresh bullock's blood, equal to one-half of each of the above ingredients. The blood should be well stirred, to prevent it from coagulating.

To those who have already built, and are apprehensive that the plastering exposed to the action of the changes of the weather will not prove durable, we advise them to make a composition of the following materials, and apply it, while hot, on the outer auriace with a common painter's brush.

To five gallons of water, add five quarts of Liverpool or rock salt; boil and skim; then take six quarts of unelaked lime, elake and suft it, put it into the hot brine; also, one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, three quarters of a pound of pearlash—the last to be added gradually; then add four quarts of fine pure sand; mix the whole together, and apply two coats, as above. Any coloring matter may be added, to

#### Procum of making the brick fa Canada.

The mode of making brick is very are not designed to be carried higher simple. The first step is to make a clay pit in an oval shape, and fill it with pure Clay or unburnt brick houses are sclay. Blue is the best, if procurable.

As soon as this is done, water should \( \) be copiously applied; and after the clay has been saturated with water twentyfour hours, a yoke of oxen may tread or temper it; and, during this operation, short straw must be applied, at the rate of four common bundles to a hundred bricks. The bricks are moulded quite convenient to the pit, by simply placing the mould on the ground, which should have an even surface, and filling it with the tempered mortar with a common three-pronged fork. By drawing a straight-edge board across the upper surface of the mould, and raising the mould, the brick is formed; which must remain on the spot until it becomes sufficiently dry to turn on its edge. When they are dry enough to move without spoiling the shape, they may be stacked up to season, and should be secured from the wet by broad boards.

#### Construction.

In constructing this style of houses, the two following particulars must be invariably observed, viz: The erection of a substantial stone wall, at least two feet above the level of the ground, and a hip or cottage roof projecting over each side of the wall not less than thirty inches. Another very important feature is, to have a quantity of bond timber interspersed through the wall, consisting of 1½-inch or 2-inch plank. To-give our readers some idea of the costs of such walls, when they are given out by contract, we will illustrate the subject by mentioning the following facts:

Mr. William Beason, of the village of Yorkville, one mile north of this city, has built a very great number of these buildings, and has invariably taken them by contract at the rate of £1 per hundred brick, including making and laying the bricks, being six inches thick, twelve inches wide, and eighteen inches long. He built the last summer, a number of houses of various sizes, one of which was for a farmer by the name of Robert Masharfey, of the township of York, the dimensions being twentyeight feet wide by thirty-eight feet long and fourteen feet high, exclusive of two feet of stone wall for the foundation.

dows excepted) was two thousand two hundred and forty-eight, which, at £1 per hundred brick, would equal £22 There were eleven toises of stone required for the foundation, which cost six shillings per toise for laying into wall. About one-half the quantity of mortar is used for plastering on mud brick that is required on lathing; and the plasterers will do the work for thirty per cent. less than on the latter. chimneys and inside walls are very frequently made of the same material, but the bricks are much smaller. may be used; but the most convenient and expeditious size for building is six inches thick, six inches wide, and from twelve to eighteen inches long: the bottom and top of the chimney have of course to be built with burnt brick or The only cement used for laying up the brick, is an equal proportion of pure clay and sand mixed to the consistence of mortar.

Extract from the British American Cultivator, (C. C.,) March, 1843.

We received a few days since, a note from a friend of ours, who resides in the Brock district, in which he desires further information relative to the mode of constructing the above cheap, durable and warm houses. We heartily respond to the call, and take pleasure in not only answering his inquiries, but will give such additional facts as suggest themselves to our mind at the present moment.

The bricks referred to, for the construction of the inside walls and chimneys, may be made of almost any size to suit the taste and convenience of the builder; but the dimensions we gave in our last are decidedly the most preferable, and are sometimes used for outside walls when the building is not more than one story high. The whole of the chimneys for two-story houses may be built with unburnt brick, excepting the fire-places as high as the mantle-pieces; and the portion of the chimneys that project above the roof, joining on to it, be made so that it will not admit any water to reach the clay, (unburnt brick.)

and fourteen feet high, exclusive of two The principal object of bond timber feet of stone wall for the foundation. is to attach fixtures to the wall—such The number of bricks in the wall (win- as verandahs, door and window sills,

base and surbase, &c.; and no danger need be apprehended respecting their rotting, as the walls being made impervious to water incure their durability. It is obvious, when wood is thus secured from that devouring element, that it will remain sound for centuries.

October is the best month in the year for plastering outside walls, as it would he dried principally by the air, which would make the process more slow and

perfect

Dr. Drury, an English gentleman, built a house on his farm on Yonge street, twelve miles from this city, in the symmer of 1836, which was neither plantered nor protected with a verandah until the fall of 1838; and the wall, to all appearance, is as sound as the hardest granite. This building is fifty feet long, thirty-six feet wide, and propor-, an adjoining house had dripped on it. tionably high, and certainly has the | There were occasional little spots or most imposing and respectable exterior show of any farm building in the Home | seemed to be loose, and that will probably district.

We do not recommend this description of buildings to be raised very high seemed very solid. We could not see in the wall, although but little appre- that the freet had done it the slightest hension need be entertained, if at least jinjury. one experienced workman be employed

about the job.

many, respecting the tempering of the lits walls. The walls seemed solid elay, in supposing that but little care with the exception of the south side, meed be bestowed on that department of where in a few places it was evidently the business; whereas nearly the same affected by the rains and frost, and could minuteness should be observed as for be made to crumble a little when pressburnt brick, with the exception that ed hard with a stick. The other sides small stone or gravel do not materially [appeared more solid. injure them, and therefore need not be needed a coat of cement or something peparated from it.

for the construction of sheds and stables for stock, and for every description of gut-buildings that are desirable for the

empfort of man and beast.

#### Examination of houses at Geneva, N. Y.

Beveral persons bave made a minute exsynipation of buildings of the description under [ equalderation, and their impressions are all favorable to their chespress and durability. The following testimonials are from Rev. J. A. Murray, Agent of the A. H. M. S. and had been smoothed and washed with a Boy. F. E. Cannon, Agent of the American I kind of tar procured at the Gas works, Beerl.

## From Res. J. A. Murray.

In April, in company with the Rev. Mr. Cannon, I visted the houses built of bricks dried in the sun, to learn what effect the winter had had on them. We first visited a house that has stood the frosts of two winters. This was defended on the South and West by a coat of lime, stained and pencilled in imita-The North aide of tion of blue stone. the house had no defence. The walls were solid—no crack could be perceived. except over the front door about the length of 4 inches, owing to a wooden beam over the door which had contracted some I suppose, and probably this crack does not extend deeper than the plaster. Some of the plaster has peeled off, especially in one place where water from small scales on the west side that scale off. In the rear on the north side, where there was no defence, the wall

We next visited a house built late in the fall, and which has stood the winter A false notion has gained ground with | without any cement or wash, to protect It evidently else to make it durable. We went in We highly recommend unburnt brick this house. It was 27 by 21, two storice high, and when completed would cost less than \$400. The lady of the house said, she thought a house of this description preferable to hard brick, as it was so perfectly dry. She said it was the warmest house she had ever lived in. Her plants had stood by a window during the winter without being moved, and had received no injury. thought the frost had had no bad effect

on the walla-

We next went to a house, larger and put up during the aummer. Its walls which seemed to be a good foundation for painting. The walls of this house that were thus smoothed and washed with the tar were like a solid stone. There was no crack or appearance of decay, on the sides that had been thus Alaterexamination presents secured. an opposite result—the tar curling and scaling off in small pieces.] The South side had not been washed with this tar, and its surface was a little affected by the rains and frost. It could be made in apots to crumble perhaps \( \frac{1}{2} \) of an inchdeep, when pressed with a stick. We went through the house which was very neatly finished. There was not a crack The lady of the in the walls maide. house, spoke of it as better than a brick house, "it was so dry and warm." Speaking of the durability of these walls she said, "she never saw a house built? of these brick, but she had in Scotland seen wall and fences built of them, that had stood for ages."

We had conversation with some builders respecting their durability and the probable injury from our climate. They may these walls must be durable, if they can be so protected as to keep the water out of them. These bracks are dry when put in the wall—and if the surface is secured so that the wet cannot penetrate the brick, I cannot freeze, for there is glowing reasons:nothing to freeze, and of course it cannot i thaw, and cannot possibly be affected by # They think they can be prothe ireal. tected by a Roman Cement; some think that good strong lune with considerable send, would make a cement that would sufficiently protect them. These brick they say do not absorb moisture—they are non-conductors of moieture and heat. Those who have built of this material have the fullest confidence in the expe-Were they to build again they riment. would build of this material.

I have had a conversation with one of the principal builders in the place. thinks these buildings may be protected? with water-lime coment, pencined in imitation of marble; and that the exterior walls thus secured, and made durable, would cos about the same as wood, and would then be as good as the common brick-perhaps better, as the i conjent adheres very strongly to the unburnt brick. As there would be no lathing inside, he thinks the expense of the interior finish would be somewhat was, especially in dwelling houses.

### From Rev. F. E. Connon.

My views on the subject of the houses erected with sun-dried bricks, correspend with those expressed above by the Rev. Mr. Murray. It is the general impression of gentlemen with whom I have conversed on the subject, and who profess to have a practical knowledge about it, that buildings thus constructed and properly secured externally from moisture, are as durable certainly as brick; indeed it is their belief that the walk will become more and more solid by time, and I do not see why they should not stand firmly for ages. The saving in expense will depend principally on the external finish.

In addition to the foregoing, it may be stated that a person connected with this office. itspected personally several houses constructed on this plan, and came to the conviction that their advantages are not over-stated in the foregoing articles.

As the result of the information above conmunicated we form the conclusion, that houses of worship of unburnt brick, are dasrable for congregations of the ordinary sint, especially in the new countries, for the fel-

- The first cost is small.
- 2. A large portion of the cost is for labet, which may be performed by others than mechanics.
- 3. If properly constructed, houses of this character will be free from the damp ckill. which so often attends brick buildings, that are shut up during the week and aired only on the Sabbath while in the winter they will be 🐠 couly warraed to if built of brick,

The only difficulty about these houses, is to protect them from the effects of rain, In order todo this, the first thing is to have the rest projectas far as may be admissible beyond the walls, so as to prevent them from becoming wet at the top, and to carry the drip as fares possible from the building. Then, the walls should be defended on the outside by plants, as auggested in the foregoing extracts.

As a basis for calculation we subjoin the fellowing estimates for a church 60 feet by 40. The foundation of stone, Making and laying wall 18 inches thick, requiring 6856 bricks, at 34 cents

# Correspondence of the A. H. M. S.

From Rev. W. Salter, Makequeta, Jackson Co., Ioua.

churches as one great fold. The people cave. The bridge is an arch of limehere are the lambe of that flock. They stone rock, at the base it is about thirty feel unable to do more for the pastor | feet long, the arch at the centre is some his living, but are desirous of contribu- the arch curves gradually from the base. ting something of their poverty as a The bridge is about 12 feet wide, and thank-offering, which they intend to very solid and massive, and covered TOOK POOR

The prospects of this field are encouraging; the attendance at meeting increases every month; the little loghouse which we occupy at this place is, on pleasant Sundays, crowded, and at times some are not able to get in. In different settlements are six Sabbath schools, and about one hundred scholars. I have procured small libraries for some of them. God in his providence is now and then sending a good christian family among us. For such we have been praying. A large emi-gration is coming into northern Iowa this year. The whole West is such a remarkable country as to please every body, hence the settlers in every part of it think that their region is the best in all the world. It is so with our people in the northern part of this to the southern portion. We have here ment of Germans, many of whom are Lutherans, in whose bouses I found the German Bible translated by Martin Luther. Some of them are beginning the vicinity. to learn English. I left them some tracts, regretting that I had none in their native tongue.

#### Makequeta Cave-

About four miles from one of my monthly appointments are some won-derful works of the Almighty hand, a fered with my appointments, and the natural bridge, and the Makoqueta excessive rains have made the roads

evening previous, I rode with a guide through the woods, keeping the dividing ridge between the Forks of the Makequeta till near the head of Cave Creek, when we turned to the left, and I love to think of your missionary were soon upon the bluffs over the you have sent them than to provide him eighteen feet high, to which elevation with a deep soil. Cave Creek passes under the arch. I clambered up its eides and walked over it, wondering at the skill and power of the great Builder of heaven and earth. We next turned our attention to the grand portico of the cave. Here the solid rock, from a height of some ninety feet, gradually arches inwards some twenty feet. At the southern termination of this semiarch is the mouth of the cave; the waters of the creek were rushing rapidly and concrously within. It was the time of the breaking up of winter, which made our situation so damp that we dared not remain long, and besides we noticed a massive piece of rock, which seemed to have lately fallen from its old lodgment in the arch, and which excited some appreheusion of danger. We entered different parts of the cave territory. It will eventually be superior from other directions, and saw several transparent pillars of ice of great beauty. a large emigration from Pennsylvania. If had only time to take a bird's-eye On Tete Des Morts Creek is a settle-liview of these various wonders, as I had an appointment to fulfil that evening at a distance of twelve miles. There are also several small natural bridges in

#### Mindropers.

March, after an appointment on the ance on the means of grace has been

much smaller than otherwise would reption of the fourth Sabbath in each Another hindrance have been the case. arises from the character of our places for meeting, which are generally very uncomfortable. In one settlement 1 made an effort to have this difficulty obviated, by proposing the erection of a convenient meeting-house; and at one time there seemed to be a prospect of effecting this so desirable object. had the promise of some assistance from the churches in Dubuque, and Galena. But the poverty of the people, and their want of comfortable houses to live in, and other causes, have frustrated the accomplishment of the plan, at least until the next season.

#### Sabbath school efforts.

A most interesting and promising part of my labors is in connection with Sabbath schools. Early in the Spring, several schools were formed and others resuscitated. Three small libraries of the A. S. S. U. books were procured at half price, and a large and beautiful library of the Mass. S. S. S. publications were sent me by the Congregational church in Groton, Mass. books are now accomplishing their benevolent mission, in forming the minds and influencing the hearts of the community. The children have generally read more than the old folks, chiefly because they have more time; and they talk of what they read to their parents. On one occasion, as I was preaching of the love of the Savior, and reciting the story of his sufferings and his persecutions by wicked men, a little child burst into tears and cried aloud. His parents, of less tender sensibilities, wondered at the cause of his weeping, and taking him out of the house, asked him what he cried for. "O," replied he, "how could they treat that good man so?" This answer of the child touched the heart of his mother, and when I met her several weeks asterwards, she narrated the circumstance to me.

#### A new settlement.

From a Missionary Report.

Since my last report, with the ex-

month, I have preached regularly two sermons every Sabbath. My number of hearers is sometimes one hundred. at other times seventy-five—oftener, fifty—occasionally twenty or thirty. On the last Sabbath, seven in the fornoon, and five in the afternoon. I meation these facts as a specimen of a Western audience on the Sabbath, where society is unorganized. No one feels that he is a member of any particular religious community, and therefore, is under no obligations to attend the meeting of one society of religious men more than another. preacher" will, for one Sabbath, st least, get the hearers, in all ordinary cases. Where society has received some definite shape, the case is different. Church members will usually attend their own meetings.

The mention of this fact, taken in connection with the statement that two other denominations of Christians (Baptists and Methodists,) occupy our court-house every Sabbath-often a new minister with them-and adding to this the muddiness of our streets in rainy weather—will account for the variation of my audience on the Sahhail

Our Sabbath school continues interesting—average number about fifty. I think, when we shall obtain the Sabbath school books, sent by our friends at the East, which are now within fifty miles of me, at Burlington, we may, by a little effort, secure the attendance of nearly all the children in the place. This effort I shall make, as soon as the books are received.

There has been one hopeful conversion within the two weeks past—an intelligent man-and who associated considerably with the sceptical part of the community previous to his conversion. God grant that this may be an earnest of better things.

The Washingtonian Temperance Society still flourishes—it has done

good, and promises more.

In conclusion of this report, I will say, that I have seen no time since my arrival in this Territory, when I have not rejoiced that I have come here. I am in a hard field. But the Spirit of God can make it easy. It is one of the hardest in the Territory, in many re-

eradicate the strong roots of infidelity, and make the whole settlement the garden of the Lord.

From Rev. E. Alden, Tipton, Cedar Co.,

#### Church Organisad.

I stated in my last report that it was my intention to organize a church in this place. On the next Sabbath after that report was mailed, that organization was effected. The weather was unfavorable, still there were about fifty people present. After a discourse, suitable to the occasion, three individuals, members of churches in other parts of the country, assented to Articles of Faith and a Covenant which had been framed on the basis of those of evangelical This appears churches in the East. like the day of small things, yet if God has smiled upon us, and will bless us, we may hope to see here a flourishing church, exerting a salutary influence upon the whole surrounding country. On the first Sabbath of July, we celebrated for the first time the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. We had a very in-There was a large teresting meeting. attendance, and twenty-five or thirty members of various churches sat down around the Lord's table. I think the communion season was the most solemn meeting we have had here.

Various circumstances have prevented a number from uniting with us, who of our denomination has moved into churches for putting me in this field, town, who will aid us in building up gos- for enabling me to be the means of pel institutions if they remain. We planting a church, and of making the hope that the blessing of God will at. very first commencement of gospel intend the preaching, and that impenitent men in great numbers will be converted and added to this branch of Zion. Still our hope to a very great extent is that the right kind of emigration will come in here. You can have no idea how a minister here would thank God and take [ courage could be see six or eight east.

God, however, can easily | would feel too strong, and would be in danger of living by eight rather than by faith. It is as important that good laymen should come out as that good ministers should.

A few days ago, a young man desired to have some religious conversation with me. I found that he had been seriously impressed on the previous Sabbath, and his convictions increasing in pungency, he had whilst on the prairie at work, prayed to God, and experienced a relief from the burden of sin. I endeavored to point out to him the way of life, and hope that this may prove to be a case of real conversion, and that I may soon meet with many more to encourage me in my work.

Last Subbath we commenced a Sabbath school here. I have been waiting to receive a library that was sent out, and hope yet to receive it, though I may be disappointed. Our numbers were good, and our prospects are encouraging if the interest in the school can be kept up.

Much is said in the East about the "bardships and privations" of a missionary's life. I thought before I came out, and have felt since, that there are some trials to be endured, which attract too little attention. I suppose that many Home Missionaries have suffered physical wants, and so have the people. But even in a country as new as this, we know nothing of physical want in comparison with the first settiers. The want of a good social influence which is exerted by a well ordered community, some of us experience. And then we have but few to counsel us and sympathize with us. I can will soon. Since I last wrote, a family say that I am grateful to the eastern stitutions as they barmonize with our views. I trust this branch will spring up and become a goodly vine and bear much fruit. I desire nothing better than to live and labor here.

But I know that the minister of the Gospel must himself be baptized with a double measure of the influences of the ern religious families of the right stamp coming in, and settling in the same sin, stray away from God, and become neighborhood. I feer that some of us,

of duty. If church members leave their [ religion on the other side of the mountains or Mississippi, so may the minis-Whilst, then, Christians think of our temporal situation, and pray for the establishment of Christ's kingdom here, let them not fail to pray for the revival of God's work in the heart of the Home Missionary, or it may be in vain, and worse than in vain that he was sent

#### Missouri.

From Rev. E. Wright, Weston, Platte Co., Mo.

#### The great fired.

The past three months have been the most dreary ever known in this section at this season. We have had almost incessant raine, even more than "forty days and forty nights." Consequently we have had a tremendous flood—a destructive flood. We have had no mail these two months, but we learn by boats that it is far worse in the low country than at this point. Scores of families have been driven from their homes by the overflow of the Missouri bottoms in this region. Crops have been nearly ruined, and the prospect before us is truly gloomy. For two or three days past the rain has ceased and prospects are slowly brightening. I allude to these circumstances because they have necessarily and vitally affected the labors of the missionary, especially in a new country like this. I will frankly confess that I have done but little during the past quarter. I could not rise superior to circumstances. Two Sabbaths in succession I was unable to reach my appointments on account of bridges being swept away, and next Sabbath I shall not be able to reach my appointment for the same reason. The place is in the Missouri bottom, and probably the recent flood, together with anticipated eickness in the low lands, may induce so many of the people to leave that my appointments may be interrupted for two or three months to come. God we should cordually say, amen.

The people in two neighborhoods had concluded to build them comfortable in. houses in which to worship God, but the rains have hitherto prevented, and now the busy labors of the farmers will is definitely postpone the matter, and I must preach in the grove, or under a rude shed, wherever I can obtain a place.

#### From Rev. A. Jones, Deep Water, Henry Co., Mo.

Since the date of my last we have been experiencing a reverse in Divine Providence. No one seems to have witnessed such a scene. A great proportion of the time the sun has been obscured by clouds, which have poured out their waters in a wonderful manner upon the earth. The ground, for the most part, has been so thoroughly drenched that nothing could be done to advantage on our farms. There is likely to be an almost entire failure in the staple crops of the country. How the people are to be supplied with bread-stuff is difficult to tell, as the last year's crop was a good deal shorteced by drought. Our low lands have for the most part of the time been flooded, and of course the streams nearly impassable. I have, for this reason, beet compelled to give up my exploring tours, indeed my labors have been confined to a much smaller space than usual. I have even failed on this account to meet several of my appointments in my own immediate neighborhood. It may truly be said that we have been suffering the rebuke of Heaven.

### Afflicted, but progressive.

The Deep Water church is in a prosperous state. It has received two to its communion, upon profession, since my last. There seems to be a good degree of the life and power of religion manifested, and perfect peace and harmony prevail. The influence of the church was never felt more decidedly has the ordering of these things, and than at this moment. We have commenced a log meeting house, which if

once completed, will add much to our juidered important points to be occupied, comfort, and will doubtless add something to the size of our congregation. We have been compelled, thus far, to hold our meetings in private dwellings, which, you know, at best can afford but | poor accommodations. We hope to i have it in readmess before cold weather.

We have also organized a Sabbath school, comprising some twenty or thirty scholars. The teachers are formed into Bible class. To these I attend whenever I am present. It promises to be j

extremely useful,

I have included Clinton, the seat of Henry county, in my field of labor. have been there three or four times, and | the prospect for doing good is encouraging. The last time I was there I organized a Sabbath school. How well it may prosper cannot now be told. There are no members of our connection in Clinton, nor in the neighborhood, so far as I have been able to learn. I have also made arrangements to spend one Sabbath every month in Bates county, about 13 miles from this. I have already been there several times. Including the last Sabbath in June we had ! a three days meeting in Bates county. . churches, to which I minister, for two It was a season of deep interest. Chris**tians showe**d much engagedness, and | some 20 or 30 manifested a personal anxiety. That is a point which should be occupied by a devoted musionary. There are three members of our church in that peighborhood. A church might soon be organized which would promise great usefulness.

#### Want of intelligent and active proachers.

the bounds of this Presbytery, I have gained what information I could of my brethren and others, which proves to who would have united with us by letmy mind that no part of the United States is in reality in greater need of messionary aid than this part of the state. Seven ministers, in 18 or 20 counties, is all we have belonging to the host above. our body. These 18 or 20 counties ! must comprise half as much territory as commenced here, in addition to two the whole of New-England. It is well formerly taught. The last is composed nettled for a new country, and the popu- of clerks, professional men, and me-lation is daily increasing. I will men- chance, both married and single pertion the county seats which may be con- sous. Our Sabbath school in doing 10 AOL' XAIL

merely giving their names: -- Georgetown, Pettie co.; Warsaw, Benton co.; Clinton, Henry co.; Osceola, St. Clair co.; Bolivar, Polk co.; Harrisonville, Van Buren co.; Batesville, Bates co.; Springfield, Greene co.; Warrensburg, Johnson co.; Greenfield, Dade co. These places are new, of course, but they are growing, and eventually will become places of considerable impor-Warsaw and Osceola occupy tance. the most commanding points on the Osage river. Here small churches have been organized, and should have a minister constantly with them. Now, dear brother, can any thing be done to supply these places? We can hardly hope they will all be supplied immediately, but can you not send us two or three laborers ?

# From Rev. E. A. Carson, Savannah,

Great rains and high waters have prevented me from visiting one of the months past. Three rivers intervene and many tributaries; so that I could not meet with that church. Seven members were propounded for admission to it, but, for the reason above named, are not yet received. friends there advised me not to risk my lile in awimming the atreams, and said they would not look for me when the waters were in their present state.

I have thus been enabled to labor more for the church at home (Savanush.) We had a most solemn and in-In regard to the destitution within teresting communion here on the first Sabbath in June. The high waters prevented two members from attending ter. Two were prevented by sickness who were to join by examination-one of whom, a most amable young man, has since died, and, I trust, has joined

Recently, we have a large Bible class

we hold monthly meetings.

#### Field of labor extended.

The removal of brother Reeve from Oregon, in Holt County, to St. Joseph, county, has left three Buchanan churches under my care, in as many counties. I have numerous incidental and intervening appointments, and many calls to preach, particularly on the Sabbath, that cannot comply with. Not unfrequently I travel fifteen, twenty, or even thirty miles on the Satbath, and preach two, and sometimes three times. This I do because it suits the great portion of our population, most of whom are farmers, to have preaching on the Sabbath.

There is one encouragement in this country, although the Visible prospects are otherwise gloomy-people go to meeting in great numbers.

#### Helpers needed.

I ought to have two more ministers to labor in his field and I am inclined to think that nothing can be done here successfully until the Gospel is preached more frequently. Preaching, so far as I have observed, never can accomplish much, however faithfully done, where it is enjoyed so seldom. Fowls of the air catch up the seed even when it is sown. No minister could turn his course to a field more destitute. Who will beed the Macedonian call from Upper Missouri?

l have been here nearly four years, and, with one exception, have not preached in a church building. hold our meetings in school houses, private dwellings, and temporary court bouses. As yet we are not able to build comfortable dwellings, and I know not when we shall have churches.

#### WISCOMSIN.

From Rev. S. E. Minor, Madison, ] Dane Co.

quarter, between Madison and the covenant obligations to be observed at Deighboring settlements, as heretolore. I the West.

Temperance is on the advance, Respecting Madison I have but little to eay that is encouraging. The same evil influences are brought to bear upon us, and we are but little better prepared to withstand their powers. The billiant room, the nine-pin alley, and the gaming table, in connection with intemperance, are still exerting their fearful power to pollute and destroy. The only indcations of good being done are, that vier and immorality seem more aware d hear deformity, and are striving to hide themselves more from the public gas. The house of prayer and Gospelinditotions are regarded with more general nterest, and I hope church members feel more deeply their responsibilities. Our Sabbath school is increasing in itterest. Our place of worship has been newly fitted up during he quarter, and is now quite pleasant and comfortable.

#### Visits to the destime.

I hope that my labora in the settlements around have not been in vin By an occasional visit to those who are destitute of Gospel privileges, much to cheer my heart and strengther me in my labors. I find that Christian are great y encouraged and strengthered by being permitted to hear even 🕮 sermon near their own doors. Buck sliders, too, are alarmed, and the .ugodly restrained. They have been some of them for months, others in years, living without religious privileges, and in consequence, it may be said with emphasis, "they all have goed out of the way." Without Sabbath and sanctuary privileges, having but few or no religious books, and ofter without a Bible, they have cast off all religious restraint, and live as if there were no God, no Christ, no eternit; but when they are visited by a Christian minister, and are again permitted to hear the voice of prayer and praise, and listen to Gospel truth, their language in often that of the wandering Jacob, " Surely the Lord is in this place and I knew it not." The bare fact of a meeting being held once or twice in a retilement, dissipates the impression that is too apt to gain a lodgment in the I have divided my time, during the mind, that there is no religion, and to

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#### Waiting for the Word.

On my first visit to one settlement, that had been commenced some two years ago, and had not been favored with a single sermon, I found a man preparing his wood for the Sabbath by hie cabin door; and when I was introduced as a minister, and as one of your missionaries, his countenance lighted up with an expression of the liveliest joy and gratitude. "O," said he, "I have been thinking that we should be remembered by some society before long. We have been neglected. I have not heard a sermon since I left New-England, more than six months ago. We live almost like heathen." He was a member of a Congregational church at the East, and seemed greatly rejoiced that he could again hear Christ preached, and that near the home he had chosen in the wilderness. On my first visit to another settlement of some 70 souls, that has been commenced shout the same length of time, some 40 or 50 were gathered to listen to the second sermon preached in the settlement. After sermon, which was listened to with apparently deep interest by all, I gave an opportunity for conversation and prayer. A middle-aged man arose, and with a trembling frame and quivering lips began to utter the language of confession, and apparently with a spirit of deep penitence, declared his determination to foreake, as well as He had been an open confess sin. backslider. He had for a time past chosen the company of the ungodly, and gone with them to the same excess of riot. He had sat at the card-table with the open infidel, desecrated the Sabbath, and, in short, lived as wicked men live here at the West, not only without religious restraint, but withou. the restraints of society. The audience was melted to tears by his humble and startling confessions, and seemed amazed that such a man should confess Christ. He was a man, I should think. of considerable strength of mind, was an active professor at the East, and had been a licensed preacher in a sister church. He told me that he came out is that which is aiming to send "the glothinking that he would preach to the rious gospel of the blessed God" to every destitute. But he found so much wick- nook and corner, to every settlement educes that he began soon to be led and hamlet of a nation destined to exact

away from duty, and finding more with whom he could sympathize as a Christian, he came to the conclusion that there was no religion at the West, and he gave himself up to live as others lived. The Spirit had been striving with him for weeks, but until that morning he was unwilling to give up his sins. He still appears well. I find many, many that have fallen like him, but, alas! few like him are restored. I had occasion to rebuke a man a few weeks since for laboring in his shop on the Sabbath. He was a professor of religion at the East.

#### From Rev. O. P. Clinton, Astalan and Atkinson.

The advancement of population in this Tercitory is truly astonishing, having doubled in the last two years. There are now probably between 80 and 90,000 people, where ten years ago, but a few hundreds of white men. were to be found.

#### A Small Money of Worship Occupied.

Our congregations have been solemn and attentive, and constantly increasing. The Sabbath schools, though small, are doing well. At Atkinson they have just completed a fine school-house, which will for the present afford us a comfortable place for worship. Last Sabbath it was occupied for the first time. You can imagine our gratification on entering such a place of worship, after having been so long subjected to the inconvenience of private rooms. The assembly appeared highly gratified that they were able to welcome a missionary to a Wisconsin meeting-ho se. And I could not but thank God for the glorious Gospel and the efficient means he is employing to urge its hallowed blessings upon the world. The Home Missionary enterprize, which brings a sanctifying influence to bear upon our own country, arose in its magnitude before the mind. What a noble, soul-stirring enterprise an almost unlimited influence upon the bandman. The Bible, the family altar nations of the earth.

Thus when I found myself scated in our neat little meeting-house, (for so I must call it,) with a crowded, respectful, and an intelligent audience before, How me, my emotions were deep. strange the change in these so lately wild retreats! We occupy the place where the untamed beast lately roamed, and the native red man as wildly wandered, where the heavy tread of Atkinson's soldiery of late hushed the savage war whoop, and bade the native retire from his loved retreats, bury his hatchet, be satisfied with a meagre compensation for his rich possession, and be at peace with those he could not resist. And now the native camps have vanished away; the instruments of war rest undisturbed, (may they ever rest!) and instead of the signal for the war dance, or the rolling drum calling to arms, civilization puts on her smiling face, the stillness of the Sabbath morn invites to the house of prayer, and the cheerful settlers are seated together to listen to the Gospel of salvation. We enter our place of worship with pleasure almost equal to that with which the large congregations of eastern villages dedicate their splendid churches. And let such not despise the day of small things, when we tell of the joy we derive from the conveniences of a school house for the worship of God and the expounding of his word.

Although no special spiritual interest has been excited among us, still several circumstances show that the truth is not lost upon this people. Our congregations are increasing, and the most solemn attention is given to the preached word. Happy changes have taken place! with some professors of religion.

#### Sad Decleasions.

professed Christians, raise great diffi- the country with astonishing rapidity. culties in the way of the progress of the Error of every form takes quick root Gospel in this country. With many, as soon as their feet are set upon this soil, the mind becomes fearfully absorbed not | only with the novelty of the country, but the rich rewards it offers the hus. || every good word and work.

y and the closet are neglected, and the ordinances of the Gospel wickedly slighted. Not only is the cause of Christ reproached by some becoming sceptics or infidels, but by the impiety of many who continue to wear a profession. Unchristian maxims are not unfrequently adopted in business transactions, and the holy Sabbath prostrated to their convenience or selfishness. There are, however, many happy exceptions. O when will emigrants to this country "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," and cease to strengthen infidelity, and cripple the ministry and the church in the great work of scattering the seed of Christ's kingdom through these openings, and over these prairies! Let every church before dismissing their members to go to the West, warn them, for they know not what they will do, when away, and tried by the fatigue and expense of a long journey. When they receive their letters from the beloved pastor, and leave their brethren in tears, they have no idea of breaking the Sabbath, but the temptation comes, and they yield. May the Lord help his Missionaries to meet these trials with gospel charity and faithfulness.

### The Harvest great, but the Laborers few.

I am now the only minister of our denomination laboring in this county. There should be one in each of the towns where I now labor. It is highly important that one should be employed in this town (Aztalan,) all the time. Atkinson is also an interesting field, and a man should be stationed there, preaching occasionally at Jefferson, the county Other important fields are openseat. ing in different parts of the county, and must be occupied as soon as possible. The worldliness and impiety of some | Emigrants are flowing in and filling up and must be met. Who will come and help us? Who is willing to labor hard in the face of difficulties? We need men thoroughly furnished, and ready to

From Rev. M. Wells, Burlington, Ra- | organized, and the other was cast down cine Co.

Late at night on the 14th of October, 1843, I first set my feet upon the rich. and fertile soil of Wisconsin. I landed at Racine, and spent two days there. The next day being the Sabbath, I i preached in the afternoon, by request of grace; and though yet feeble, they of father Sherman, who was then laboring under disease, and has since gone | cause of truth. The impression that to his eternal rest.

course to Rochester. I found there a hold of the public mind, so that it may little flourishing village, on the junc- be regarded as a settled point, that by tion of the Fox and Muskege rivers. some means the Gospel must be sus-Its locality, in connection with its wa- ! tained. ter privileges, and the surrounding | country, will no doubt cause it, at a day pecuniary obligations to the estate of not very far distant, to become one of their former ininister, and taken a noble the largest and most flourishing villages | stand in reference to such matters in in the Territory. In connection with time to come. A series of evening a deacon there, I visited the most of the proceedings has exerted a most happy inmembers of the church before the next | fluence on the members of the church, Sabbath. After spending a Sabbath, though the number of converts was not and another in Burhugton, the two large. My aim has been to impress churches united in asking me to preach their minds with the importance of for them one year, which I complied ! living for God every day; to keep their been favored with instruction from the as the ground of pursuit in this life; to lips of a living preacher for some seven ] regard themselves as the stewards of znonths previous to my coming among | God; and the representatives of Christ While they elept the enemy had come and sowed tares among the blessing of God, they have been led to wheat. I can scarcely control my take enlarged views of their responsifeelings sufficiently to write, while I | bilities in laying the foundations of Zion review the scenes through which we in this new country. have been called to pass within a few ( months.

A brief history would stimulate you: to press the claims of your Society still; more urgently upon the wealthy! churches at the East; and make Christians feel the importance of having the ! Gospel preached without intermission shall be filled with the knowledge of to the feeble churches in the western the Lord. This growing interest is wilds, if they would ever have them support themselves.

#### Interesting results of a year's labor. Concert is one of the most interesting

here, one of the churches had just been I of a world lying in wickedness, with

in view of the death of their former minister, and a dobt that was upon them for his support. The church first named has been revived, and strengthened by the addition of a few members. The formation of a Sabbath school, and an increased attendance on the means. feel that much has been gained to the "We cannot do without the preached On Tuesday following, I directed my | Gospel," seems to have taken a strong

The church in P. has discharged its Neither of these churches had eye upon the salvation of a guilty world to their perishing fellow men. By the

#### Interest in the Monthly Concert.

There is evidently an increasing interest in all the great enterprises of christian benevolence, that are hastening the glorious period when the earth of the regular appointments of the church. Our church and prayer-meetings are sustained with much more mterest than formerly. The monthly " and profitable meetings we hold. Those In reviewing the history of the past, members of the church and community. year, in connection with thy labors on that have heretofore been indifferent to this field, I am led to exclaim, "Truly its claims, are now coming out and dis-God is good to large!" When I came recting their attention to the condition

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When that time arrives, convocation. business is suspended, the teams put in readiness, and the whole family, men, women, children, and domestics, are seen bending their course towards the sanctuary. This has not heretofore been the case. It has been considered sufficient for the head of the family to be at the concert, while he left his wife, children, and hired hands behind, to | toil on in ignorance of what was doing for the salvation of a lost world. But a change has come over us. And we rejoice in the change. To God we render One of our most intellagent and active brethren remarked, not long since, that he intended his religion should cost him something, and so it does. As often as Thursday 3 o'clock, P. M., comes around, he, with his famly, and hired men, are with us in the place of prayer, notwithstanding he lives three miles from the place of meeting. And what is the result of this course? Why, his own soul is like a well-watered garden, and his house is like that of Obed Edom, where God's ark rested. Such are the results in one case, and such would be the cheering results all over the land, were the spirit of consecration to prevail among the churches. O how many make the service of their master a matter of convenience! Serve themselves, they must, and Christ the Lord, if convenient! This never will do. It is not the spirit of the primitive saints—of

I forgot to mention in its proper place, the fact that we have undertaken the work of tract distribution. All the families within our reach are to be supplied once in each month, at our expense. We have Iso raised a subscription for Foreign and Home Mismons, to the amount of sixty dollars.

#### ILLINOIS.

#### Preaching from notes.

an interest never before manifested. I though my congregation is one, the least The afternoon of the first Monday of perhaps of all others in the West, in each month is set apart for the holy favor of reading sermone, yet, by having it a little familiar, so as while delivering it to keep the eye on the audience, it gives no offence at all, takes well, and evidently stirs up much more thought, research and inquiry, than mere off-hand performances. My people seem to think I really mean what I say. I am confident that many brothren in the West would greatly increase the interest and power of their preaching by this prac-

#### Day Schools.

We have in this region several very good common, or district schools. Since we came here, some five years ago, in three settlements have been built convement and pleasant frame school-houses, which are plastered, and furnished with their seats, desks and stove, all which are no mean things in this part of the country. Besides, I hear the people in two other settlements talking strongly of doing the same thing. We have raised up here, or rather qualified several youth. who are beginning to teach, and promise well as teachers. Mrs. Fbeing by the people earnestly desired to do so, has been teaching this season. it is a means of great good in many reвресtв.

#### Sabbath Schools.

In one of my out-post preaching places, I have, in the quarter past, established a Sabbath school. When at the East last summer, friends in B. furnished me with a bundle of secondhand books from their library to take West. I brought them on, and this Spring took them with me to a point where I preach monthly, where is a log school-house. I preached on the subject of Sabbath schools, and offered them the books, together with a few question, books I had by me, if they would farm a school and carry it on. They agreed to do so-chose their offiders on the spit-commenced the next Saboath, and now have a flourish ag school of 40 scholars. That school. here in Illinois, in their log-house, and I have practised writing out, for some the wild pluin and cherrytrees, on the time pust, one sermon a week, and edge of a pleasant prairie, is really a germ of the B. Sabbath achool—their a ruaded to come to any decision as to donation of books enabling me to form | duty, not even to take the first step. it. May the Lord bless them, and cause And the secret of all this indecision is the seed sown in this little school to his love of the world. He has a burnspring up and bring forth fruit to eternal ping thirst for gold. The world is his life. I could form several schools in God. I have urged every motive, in my the same way had I the books.

#### Morey otill linguring.

In the midst of great spiritual declension and apathy on the subject of religion, the Lord, I trust, has not left himself without a witness, nor his people without some evidence of the presence and influence of the Holy Spirit. Two individuals who had greatly backslidden and wandered from the fold, man persussion is powerlers, and that now give hopeful evidence of piety, and  $\parallel$  God's Spirit alone can subdue the heart. seem to enjoy the presence of Christ. One of them is a professional man, a loved brother. He was but a young physician. In the early part of his | Christian, but full of the spirit of Christ. course he indulged in hope of having passed from death unto life. But while ! pursuing the studies preparatory to his profession, he imbibed sceptical notions, sumpliant death. He had been a mem-having first become a Universalist, and ber of our church but a year. He owed afterwards an infidel. He has been se- [ his serious impressions to the efforts of riously impressed for months. Among a boy of ten years of age, who was con-other things that have contributed to itinually reproving him for his wickedlead him off from his aceptical notions, [ ness, and urging him to pray, until his Dr. Nelson's work on the Cause and a convictions became pungent; he was now appears like an humble, conscien- Christ. That little boy is a consistent tious and devoted Christian, takes an Christian, and if he lives, will do much active part in our religious meetings, for God. If he dies soon, how bright and seems honestly to inquire, " Lord, will share in his crown of rejoicing, the what wilt thou have me to do?" He jewel he has gathered for it—his own fahas made a written public confession, ther, saved by his instrumentality. minister of the church with which be was formerly connected.

# Contrast.

Mr. ——— is a marked case. He is continually harassed by his conscience for living in the neglect of religion. He The Presbytery of Tuecarawas, at passes no entire day in peace. The its last meeting, directed me to prepare seeds of disease are now germinating in ! for publication in the Home Missionary, his constitution, and the idea of death 'a statement of the situation and wants haunts him continually. At present, of the field embraced within its limits.

be is prostrated, and as usual, is alraid. The territory covered by this Present dying; and yet he cannot be per-bytery was formerly included in the

feeble way, that the Gospel affords. have told him that there is but little hope for his ultimate salvation, that on the contrary, the probabilities are that he will be lost. And yet, now while confined to his room by a fever that may soon close his probation, goaded by a guilty conscience, and afraid of death, he still clings with desperation to his idol. Never before have I seen such a struggle between the love of the world and the desire for heaven; and never before have I realized as now, that hu-

Since my last, we have buried a be-Much of his last day with us was spent in praising God for his goodness, and in earnest supplication. His was a tri-Cure of Infidelity has had its share. He | humbled, and brought into the fold of

# OHIO.

Preabytery.-Appeal Di in latera.

From Rev. E. Buckingham, Stated Clerk of Presbutery.

the synod of Ohio at its last meeting. The Presbytery embraces seven counties, viz: Muskingum, Guerosey, Coshocton, Tuerarawas, Ho.mes, Stark and Wayne, lying in the central part of the state. These countries contain at present a population of more than 200,000, | and that constantly and rapidly in-They contain some of the creasing. finest land in the state. They are rich in minerals, capecially iron ore and coal. They are in a very high degree adapted [ to agricultural and manufacturing purposes. We have in this territory all the physical elements of wealth and

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power. The moral destitutions of this territory are very great. Within these seven counties, there are but six constitutional Presbyterian ministers, and but seven churches. In the county of Muskingum, one of the largest and most populous in the state, we have but two ministers and two churches. In Guernsey we have no church or minister. In Coshocton county we have but one minister and one church. In Tuscarawas we have but one minister and two churches. In Wayne and Holmes we have neither minister nor church. In Stark, we have two ministers and two churches. There are but comparatively few ministers of other denominations in this field. Taking the ministers of all the evangelical denominations in this territory, and there is not more than one to every tico thousand of our population. Taking partially devoted to the work of the ministry, and those who are almost entirely destitute of those spiritual and intellectual qualifications necessary to render the ministry efficient in mouldlaying the foundations of future and disthan one efficient minister to every four thousand of our population. The destitution of those means of social, intellectual and moral improvements, which ministry, is proportionably great. It is believed that there is not in the whole attention to this portion of Ohio. Valley of the M ssissippi a territory of equal extent, advantages and popula- [plied! How shall the Redeemer's

limits of the Presbytery of Lancaster. I tion, so destitute of ministerial and re-That Presbytery was divided, and the ligious influence, as that embraced with-Presbytery of Tuscarawas formed by in the limits of the Presbytery of Toscarawas. In this connection I would remark, that the delucions and errors which are so rife in the West-Popery. Universalism, Campbellism, Infidelity, &c., are all bere, exerting their ruinous influence upon our rapidly increasing population. Those who propagate these errors are active, they are vigilant. Wherever there is an opening, there they enter, there they remain, sowing broadcast their seeds of death.

It is asked, why there should be such a wide and important field so destitute of the means of moral and religious inprovement in the central part of Oho? The reasons are at hand.

lst. The early settlers in the greater part of this territory were not of that class who prize Gospel institutions and privileges. They were not men who felt that the school house and the sametuary, the Sabbath, the ministry and the Bible, were indispensable auxiliaries in laying the foundations of a prosperous and permanent society. The influence of the sentiments and the example of these first settlers is felt in many parts of this field to the present day, retarding the progress of education, morality and religion.

2. This field has been to a great extent overlooked by eastern Christians and ministers. There has never been a true map of its moral destitutions drawn and held up before the church and the Ministers and ministry at the East. Christians at the East have fixed their from this number those who are but eye upon points far beyond us, toward the setting sun. Illinois, Wisconsin, lowa and Missouri, rising as it were by magic, into greatness, have presented wide and increasing fields of moral detitution; these they have gone to occaing society, in counteracting error, in py, feeling that Ohio was already well supplied with sanctuaries and ministers. tant generations, we shall have not more. We regret not that the eastern manters and Christians are feeling an interest in behalf of the millions who are settling upon the banks of the mighty ravers, and peopling the extended praifollow in the train of an evangeheal res far beyond us in the West, but we do regret that they have given so little

How shall these destitutions be sup-

kingdom be built up in this territory ![] To supply the destitutions of this region, we need two things.

 We need more laborers in the field. It is asked, "Are there places in your territory in which ministers could be useful!" I answer: There is but one church within our Presbytery. now vacant We have no organized congregations with splendid meetinghouses, a comfortable parsonage, and every thing arranged for the comfort and happiness of a minister; but there are within our bounds places where a prudent, pious, industrious minister could enter, and with the blessing of God soon secure for himself a church and congregation. A part of their support could be obtained from the people, for the balance they would have for a time to depend upon the liberality of Christians abroad. In our vacant church one half of a minister's support could be raised.

2. We also need intelligent, pious laymen. We want men who can take charge of prayer meetings, conduct B ble classes, superintend Sabbath schools. and give tone to society. There are but few of this class within the bounds of, our Presbytery. Without their aid we labor under very great disadvantages in visiting destitute neighborhoods. We wisit such a neighborhood, and preach; in four or five weeks we return again, and to our regret find that all the impressions which were made during the first visit have been lost, because there was no one to follow them up. In such instances if there had been some plous! laymen to have conducted a Bible class; or a Sabbath school in the neighborhood, the second visit would have deepened the impressions made during the

first In view of our situation and wants, we would most affectionately and earnestly inquire il lhere are none who are willing to share with us in the toils, and labors, and pleasures of gathering the Lord's harvest from this important and destitute region? Unaided, we are totally inadequate to the work. Souls must perish in this region, unwarned [through the Mass. S. S. Soctery? and unblest, unless its destitutions are supplied. To our brethren in the ministry at the East, who contemplate a removal to the West, we would say, let

importance be examined before you decide on a permanent location.

#### NOTICES TO MISSIONARIES.

#### Drafts.

We would call the attention of the missionaries of the Society to the stipulations. expressed in their Commissions with reference to the payment of instalments. Payment, in all cases, it will be perceived, is to be made by drafts issued by the Society, after the missionary has reported labor for the time to be covered by a draft, and as soon after 👀 the funds of the Society will permit. The missionary, therefore, is not in any case to usua his own draft on the Society. In some few instances, missionaries have not observed this direction, and they are liable, by not observing it, to subject themselves to embarrassment and expense; as the Executive Committee can be responsible for no draft, that is not drawn by one of the Secretaries on the Treasurer, after the report of the mismonary has been received at the office of the Society.

#### Boxes.

But very few boxes of clothing have been received by the Society the present season, and it is not in the power of the Committee, therefore, to forward to their brethren, to any considerable extent, supplies of this descrip-

[For the Home Missionery.]

### Acknowledgment of Libraries.

Messes, Editors-

Will you permit me, through the Home Missionary, to say a word to those pastors, missionaries, churches and Sabbath achools, that have received donations of libraries.

A request is usually sent with the libraries, that letters of acknowledgment may be written by those who receive them, to the donors. Where such letters have been received—and this field in its destitutions, wants, and | many have been they have been read to

ening the interest, and increasing the contributions in behalf of the West.

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In several instances, much regret, discouragement, and even dissatisfaction has been expressed, by schools that have contributed to this object, that no such letters have been received. One school, that has sent out a large number of libraries—in all of which a request for correspondence was sent-has never received a letter. This school has become discouraged, and is now directing its contributions to some other object. It is very important to the successful and efficient prosecution of this enterprise, in behalf of destitute Sabbath schools, that, wherever a request for correspondence accompanies a donation, such request be faithfully and promptly complied with. The letters should give an account of the achools sided, and such facts and statements connected with the

the schools, and have greatly aided in deep- | cause of Sabbath schools around, as will be interesting and profitable to the schools before which they will be read.

> It may be interesting to the friends of your excellent Society, to learn that the MASS. &. S. Sociaty, in its labors as an auxiliary to your missionaries and churches, has appropriated for their benefit, within three mouths, one hundred and tuckee libraries, at a cost of **@**1196,29,

> In addition to these, the Society has transmitted, within the same period, a large number of libraries of second-hand books. some of which were very valuable

> The numerous applications on hand, yet una newered, will receive attention as fast as the means of the Society will permit.

A. BULLARD. Secretary Mess. S. S. Society. Boston, August 16, 1844.

#### Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S., from July 1st to Aug. 1st, 1844.

Rev. Miles Doolstile, Destitute chies, Buffalo Presb., N. Y. Rev. Josiah Hawes, Scienceville, N. Y. Rev. E. S. Peck, Perrysburg, O. Rev. Chas. Beecher, 2d Ch. Fort Wayne, Ind. Rev. —— Spencer, Mount Hope, Ill. Rov. F. H. Ayees, Long Ridge, Ct. Re-appointed.

Bav. Imae D. Cornwall, Head of Delaware, N. Y. Rev. Nathaniel Pinne, Union Center, N. Y. Rev. J. J. Jones, Welch Ch., New-York. Rev. J. B. Stoddard, Yorktown, N Y. Rev. J. C. Holmes, Great Valley, N. Y. Rev. M. Buttolph Kendall, N. Y. Rov. Benjamin Russell, Wayne, N. Y. Rev. James Ballentine, Gates, N Y. Rev. D. S. Morse, Richford, N Y.

Rev. B. Ludd, Rose Valley, N. Y. Rev. C. W. Gillam, Ruchford, N. Y.

Rev. Ward Childs, Sheldon, N. Y.

Not in commission last year,

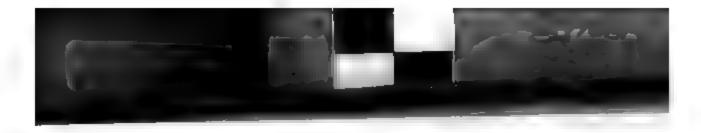
Rev. Motes Jewell, Enfield, N. Y. Rev. Moses Robinson, Brownstown and vicinity, Rev. B. B. Bement, Danville and vicinity, Ind. Rev. G. U. Ponge, Ridge, Rickland and Cheed Rev. W. S. Stimson, Stony Creek and vic. Int. Rev. J. Cochran, Charleston, O., Rev. C. Osborn, Farmington, O. Rev. David Davies, Welch Ch. Rocky Bill, O. Rev. A. Binkely, Pomercy, O. Rev. H. R. Howe, Pine Grove, O. Rev. S. Cochran, Northville, Mich. Rev. L. M. S. Smith, Lvons and Portland, Mich. Rev. E. A. Beach, Burlington and Humer, Q. Rev. C. N. Ransom, Hebron, O. Rev. L. W. Duniap, Columbus, Itl. Rev. D. R. Williams, Billegrove, Ill. Rev. Jeremiah Porter, Green Bay, Wie. Rev. J. C. Holbrook, Dubuque, towa.

Rev. J. Thathlmer, Java and Wethersfield, N. T.

The Treasurer of the American Home Mussianary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from July 1st to Aug. 1st, 1844.

MAINE-Summer, Individuals, to constitute Rev. Somuel Scaville a L. M., per Rev. Dr. NEW-HAMPSHIRE-Bath, by Rev. B. P. Stone, Cong. Ch., bal,

Hallis, by Rev. B. P Stone, 15 🗰 Jaffrey, Orthodox Cong. Boo., Ladice, by Rev J D. Crasby, 19 **13** Londonderry, P. P. Cilley, by Rev. B. P. Stone, Pittsfield, J. L. Thorndyke, by Rev. B. P. Btome.



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C. Robinson, New Milford, Miss Grati const. Ray, John Gree	a M. Merwin, to	17 Vermillionville, Cong. Ch., by Rev. T. B. Huribut, MISSOUR!—	10 00
\$30; Ludies, by Miss \$30,	G. M. Merwin,	Mount Zion, by Rev. G. A. M. Ranshaw,	2 79
Barrd, First Cong. Barrd, Treas. of Fairfic Aux. Soc., of which \$3	old West Assoc., On From Col. B.	Auguste, Rev. Justin Marsh, Grand Blanc, First Presb. Ch., by Rev. P.S. Van Nost,	35 00 5 64
Lockwood, in full 40 c A. Lockwood a L. M., compt. Mess Elemebath	\$10sets part to	Grandville, by Rev. H. E. Waring, Mount Clemens, by Rev. A. S. Walls, Salem, Mr. Spencer, by Rev. A. L. Pay-	3 00
M.; \$15 in from Mrs. Co in part to count. F.	sl. H. Lockwood, rederick Lock-	WISCONSIN—	2 00
wood a L. M., and the censt, the following Wm. B. Lockwood, C	Life Members ! Charles Mallery,	Green Ray, by Rev. J. Porter, Mount Ziou, Rev. L E. Henton, IOWA—	8 <b>68</b> <b>5 00</b>
Affred Mallory, Deac Mrs. S. Stewart, and T Norwich, First Cong. Co	B Butler, Eag., 131	h Marion by Rev. J. M. Boal, St CANADA— J. B. Mille, by C. W. Hawkins,	1 19
Ladice, \$65 30; Mrs. L. Mr. in full by \$20,	Houry Thomas, by Rev. H. P.	J. C. Smith, \$3; Creend, \$2,	5 00
Saybrook, Pem. H. M.	8., by Miss 8, J. 39	J. CORNING. Types	3931 51 wrer.
Hotchkim, Stonmyton, Feet. Miss. 8		<u> </u>	
Wallingford, Cong. Ch.			
Widdert, CL, Mrs. 8. Hosmer,		box,	26 00
MEW-YORK— Brooklyn:— First Press. Oh., Mr.	a Bowles #10:	Ba h. N. II. A box marked from Becket.	
D. Wessun, \$100,	110	on New Yerson, N. J. abox.	
Fifth Prest. Ch., F. S. Candur, Ladies, for freig		Boyshen, VL, Cong. Soc., Ladies, a box,	41 54
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Gloversville, N. Y., a borrel, per Mrs. E. T. Chedell.		Hammondaport, by Rav. B. E. Wilmen.	20
Bridgeport, Ct., Ladies of Dr. Hewitt's Ch.,		Supewell, Mrs. Rannah Fratt, in full to make Rev. John Wood a L. M., \$14;	
per Lucy W. Waterman.		also to make Heary Pratt s. L. M., \$10.	34 00
Franklin, Mass., a box. Candor, N. Y., box,	48.3	Rhace, J. B. Williams quarterly payment, (slee a box, \$49.50,)	20
Orange, N. J., Ist. Ch., box,	105 6		
Ben 4 Male collections the consist of	dha dal	Lad. Sew. Bos. Mrs. Heary Pierco, Pres.,	
Ren. A. Hale acknowledges the receipt of lowing.	nes Jos	100 04, (bux, \$21 B1,) Lockport, First Press, Ch., Francie Etteli-	-
Springfield, Ill., 2d Prests. Ch., Mon. Con.		ens, L. D.,	390 00
Coli., \$23; Coll. in part, \$36 49,	50 4	Cong. Ch.,	Su 50
B. S. Edwards, f.sq., \$12 50; Rev. A.		Mend's Crook, Rev. Ehenener Everutt, L.	20.00
Hale, and Mrs. Hale, \$17.50; to coast. B. S. Edwards, Esq., a L. M.,	30 0	.   88   1.64   _	
Jacksonville, Id. Prests Ch.,	BU U		5 W
Spring field, Hill, Sd Prest, Ch., C. C. Phelps, 50 ets.; Mon. Con. Coll., in part, \$15,	25 5	Pen Yan, Prast. Ch., E. B. Jones, \$10; D. S. Mersh, \$10; A. Clark, \$4; others, in	
		- part, \$3 87,	27 57
	<b>6</b> 194 9	Cong Ch., M. Hamlin, for the West, \$10;	
Receipts of the Central Agency, Ution, N.	Y., free	C. S. Sheppard, in part to make his daughter, Jane Sheppard, a L. M. \$10;	
June 13th to Jug. 34, 1844.	,,,,,,,	others, in part. \$14.65,	34 65
Bald winushi e,	5 0	Pike, by Rev. Mr. Sayder,	35 OI
Bollville, Prest. Ch., a few Ladies, to const.	31 7	Prattiburgh, E. and B. Bridges, Kichmond by Sidvey Mills,	21.00
Rev Hugh Cartaie, L.M.,	15 0	Rochester, First Prest, Ch., Frederick	
Champion, Fem. Char. Soc., by Miss P. F.		Starr, to make his daughter, Sarah Starr,	
Hubbard, Clinton, balance,	4 5 19 5	doll field . In the committee him the series	
Cortinativite,	510	լ է - Μղ-ունցոլ (ել և եւ Mղ ֆ50 լ E. Gook, ֆՖ) լ	
Devereaux, by Rev. B. Polts,	6.2		2 5  0 35 50
Guilford, balance,	3 12 80 u	Manage 41h manh	4 50
Homer, to part, Madason, Coll., \$25; Mon. Con. Coll., \$11,	26 0	Yictor, Win. Bushnell,	30 UP
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Marcelius, by Rev. J. Tompkins, Middle Granville, by Rev. C. Doditile,	31 5 9i 0	husband a 1 M folds athers 611 07	35 TÎ
New-Hartford, Irread,	T O	i -	1101 62
North Adams, Coll., 47 17; S. A. Mack,			1962 44
Mack, dec., given at his request, 33	10 1		
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Philadelphia,	12 5		
Rutland,	15 7 15 2	humpledges the receipt of the followin	or server
Rutland, Bucketts Harbor, in part of logacy of Deac.			or server
Rutland, Backetta Harbor, in part of legacy of Deac. Jacob W. Brewster, dec., by Jason Pholps, Ex'r.,	1500 0	immoledges the receipt of the followin during the months of June and July Rao. E. R. Fairtheld, Secretary.	1 186£
Rutland, Backetta Harbor, in part of legacy of Deac. Jacob W. Brewster, dec., by Jason Pholps, Eg'r., St. Lawrence Co., Aux.,	12 2 1500 0 95 0	immoledges the receipt of the following the months of June and July Rav. E. R. Fairtheld, Secretary,  Gormuntown, Pa., C.P. Bayard, Esq.,	1, 184£. 5 00
Rutland, Backetta Harbor, in part of legacy of Deac. Jacob W. Brewster, dec., by Jason Pholps, Ex'r.,	12 2 1500 0 95 0 9 3 17 5	immoledges the receipt of the followin during the months of June and July Rav. E. R. Fairtheld, Secretary, Germuntown, Pa., C. P. Bayard, Esq., Green-bure, Md., Prosb. Ch., by Rev. G. L. Morn.	1 186£
Rutland, Backetta Harbor, in part of legacy of Deac. Jacob W. Brewster, dec., by Jason Phelpa, Ea'r., St. Lawrence Co., Aux., Boott, Coll., Syracusa, bal., Unca, Welch Cong. Ch.,	12 2 1500 0 95 0 9 3 17 5 18 2	immoledges the receipt of the following the months of June and July Rav. E. R. Fairtheld, Secretary,  Germuntown, Pa., C. P. Bayard, E. G., Green-bure, Md., Presh. Ch., by Rev. G. L. Morn.  Washington, Crawford county, Pa., Presh.	5 00 8 31
Rutland, Backetta Harbor, in part of legacy of Deac. Jacob W. Brewster, dec., by Jason Phelpa, Ea'r., St. Lawrence Co., Aux., Boott, Coll., Syracusa, bal., Unca, Welch Cong. Ch., Westmoreland,	12 2 1500 0 95 0 9 3 17 5 18 2 9 6	immoledges the receipt of the following the months of June and July Rav. E. R. Fairtheld, Secretary,  Germuntown, Pa., C.P. Bayard, Esq., Green-boro, Md., Prosb. Ch., by Rev. G. L. Mora.  Washington, Crawford county, Pa., Presh. Ch., by Rov. James F. Read, Gravel Rau, Pa., Presh. Ch.,	1, 184£. 5 00
Rutland, Backetta Harbor, in part of legacy of Deac. Jacob W. Brewster, dec., by Jason Phelpa, E.A'r., Bt. Lawrence Co., Aux., Boutt, Coll., Byracusa, bal., Unca, Welch Cong. Ch., Westmorshand, Woodvalle,	18 2 1500 0 95 0 9 3 17 5 18 2 9 6 5 9	immoledges the receipt of the following the months of June and July Rav. E. R. Fairtheld, Secretary, Germuntown, Pa., C. P. Bayard, Kon., Green-buro, Md., Prosb. Ch., by Rav. G. L. Mora. Washington, Crawford county, Pa., Prosb. Ch., by Rov. James F. Road, Gravel Ruu, Pa., Presh. Ch., 3d Presh. Ch., Phila., Wm. Clark, \$5;	5 00 6 37 2 20
Rutland, Backetta Harbor, in part of legacy of Deac. Jacob W. Brewster, dec., by Jason Phelpa, E.A'r., Bt. Lawrence Co., Aux., Boutt, Coll., Byracusa, bal., Unca, Welch Cong. Ch., Westmorshand, Woodvalle,	12 2 1500 0 95 0 9 3 17 5 18 2 9 6	immoledges the receipt of the following the months of June and July Rav. E. R. Fairtheld, Secretary, Germuntown, Pa., C. P. Bayard, Kon., Green-buro, Md., Prosb. Ch., by Rav. G. L. Mora. Washington, Crawford county, Pa., Prosb. Ch., by Rov. James F. Road, Gravel Ruu, Pa., Presh. Ch., 3d Presh. Ch., Phila., Wm. Clark, \$5;	5 00 6 37 2 20
Rutland, Backetta Harbor, in part of legacy of Deac. Jacob W. Brewster, dec., by Jason Phelpa, Ex'r., Bt. Lawrence Co., Aux., Boutt, Coll., By racusa, bal., Unca, Welch Cong. Ch., Westmorshand, Woodvalle,	19 2 1500 0 95 0 9 3 17 5 18 2 9 6 5 9	immoledges the receipt of the following the months of June and July Rav. E. R. Fairtheld, Secretary.  Germuntown, Pa., C.P. Bayard, Eag., Green-bure, Md., Presh. Ch., by Rov. G. L. Morn.  Washington, Crawford county, Pa., Presh. Ch., by Rov. Jumes F. Road, Gravel Ruu, Pa., Presh. Ch., 3d Presh. Ch., Phila., Wm. Clark, \$5; Rubert Clark, \$5; Mms Clark, \$5; by Mr. J. C. Forr, Nitteny Vatley, Pa., a Young Lady, by	5 00 6 37 2 93 2 90 15 00
Rutland, Backetta Harbor, in part of logacy of Deac. Jacob W. Brewster, dec., by Jason Phelpa, Ea'r., Bt. Lawrence Co., Aux., Boutt, Coll., By racusa, bal., Unca, Welch Cong. Ch., Westmorshad, Woodvalle,  Receipts of the Western Agency, at Genevation June 7th to Aug. 5th, 1844. Res	18 2 1506 0 95 0 9 3 17 5 18 2 9 8 5 9	immoledges the receipt of the following the months of June and July Rav. E. R. Fairtheld, Secretary.  Germuntown, Pa., C. P. Bayard, Eag., Green-bure, Md., Presh. Ch., by Rov. G. L. Morn.  Washington, Crawford county, Pa., Presh. Ch., by Rov. James F. Road, Gravel Ruu, Pa., Presh. Ch., 3d Presh. Ch., Phila., Wm. Clark, \$5; Rubert Clark, \$5; Mms Clark, \$5; by Mr. J. C. Forr.  Nitany Valley, Pa., a Young Lady, by Rev F D. Harris,	5 00 6 37 2 29 2 00 15 00
Rutland, Backetta Harbor, in part of logacy of Deac. Jacob W. Brewster, dec., by Jason Pholps, Ea'r., Bt. Lawrence Co., Aux., Boott, Coll., Byracusa, bal., Unca, Welch Cong. Ch., Westmorshad, Woodvalle,  Receipts of the Western Agency, at Genevalues, June 7th to Aug. Sch., 1944. Receipts of Secretary.	19 2 1500 0 95 0 9 3 17 5 18 2 9 6 5 9	immoledges the receipt of the following the months of June and July Rav. E. R. Fairtheld, Secretary.  Germuntown, Pa., C.P. Bayard, Eag., Green-boro, Md., Prosb. Ch., by Rov. G. L. Morn.  Washington, Crawford county, Pa., Prosb. Ch., by Rov. James F. Road, Gravel Ruu, Pa., Presb. Ch., 3d Presb. Ch., Phila, Wm. Clark, \$5; Robert Clark, \$5; Mm. J. C. Fort,  Nittany Valley, Pa., a Toung Lady, by Rev F D. Harris,  Norristown, Pa., coll. in Presb. Ch., in part, 4th Presb. Ch., Washington, D. C., Jarob	5 00 6 37 2 29 2 40 15 00 1 00 35 40
Rutland, Backetta Harbor, in part of logacy of Deac. Jacob W. Brewster, dec., by Jason Pholps, Ea'r., Bt. Lawrence Co., Aux., Boutt, Coll., By recues, bal., Unca, Welch Cong. Ch., Westmorshad, Woodvalle,  Receipts of the Western Agency, at Genevative Jame 7th to Aug. Seh, 1944. Receipts of Secretary. Augustica, Ladies' Mye. Soc.,	18 2 1506 0 95 0 9 3 17 5 18 2 9 5 9 5 9 5 9 7 1926 8	immoledges the receipt of the following the months of June and July Rav. E. R. Fairtheld, Secretary.  Germuntown, Pa., C.P. Bayard, Eag., Green-boro, Md., Prosb. Ch., by Rov. G. L. Morn.  Washington, Crawford county, Pa., Prosb. Ch., by Rov. James F. Road, Gravel Ruu, Pa., Presb. Ch., 3d Presb. Ch., Phila, Wm. Clark, \$5; Robert Clark, \$5; Mms Clark, \$5; by Mr. J. C. Fort, Nittany Vatley, Pa., a Young Lady, by Rev F D. Harris, Norristown, Pa., coll. in Presb. Ch., in part, 4th Presb. Ch., Washington, D. C., Jacob Gideon, Esq.,	5 00 6 37 2 29 2 00 15 00
Rutland, Backetta Harbor, in part of logacy of Deac. Jacob W. Brewster, dec., by Jason Pholps, Ex'r., Bt. Lawrence Co., Aux., Boott, Coll., Byracusa, bal., Unca, Welch Cong. Ch., Westmorshad, Woodvalle,  Receipts of the Western Agency, at Genevalue June 7th to Aug., 5th, 1944. Res Marray Secretary. Augstica, Ladina' Mys., Soc., Barra Co., ter, Mrs., Sarah Rood, Bettons,	19 2 1500 0 95 0 9 3 17 5 18 2 9 6 5 9	immoledges the receipt of the following derring the months of June and July Rav. E. R. Fairtheld, Secretary.  Germuntown, Pa., C.P. Bayard, Eag., Green-boro, Md., Prosb. Ch., by Rov. G. L. Morn.  Washington, Crawford county, Pa., Prosb. Ch., by Rov. James F. Road, Gravel Ruu, Pa., Presb. Ch., 3d Presb. Ch., Phila., Wm. Clark, \$5; Robert Clark, \$5; Mms Clark, \$5; by Mr. J. C. Fort,  Nittany Valley, Pa., a Young Lady, by Rev F D. Harris,  Norristown, Ph., coll. in Presb. Ch., in part, 4th Presb. Ch., Washington, D. C., Jacob Gileon, Esq.,  Enowbill, Md., Mrs. E. R. Spence, by Rev.	1 186L 5 00 6 37 2 20 2 40 15 00 15 00 20 00
Rutland, Backetta Harbor, in part of logacy of Deac. Jacob W. Brewster, dec., by Jason Pholps, Ex'r., St. Lawrence Co., Aux., Boott, Coll., Syracusa, bal., Unca, Welch Cong. Ch., Westmorshad, Woodvalle,  Receipts of the Western Agency, at Geneval from Jame 7th to Aug., 5th, 1944. Res Marray Secretary. Augetica, Ladina' Miss., Soc., Barra Co., ter, Mrs., Sarah Rood, Bettons, H. H. S.,	18 2 1500 0 95 0 9 3 17 5 18 2 9 6 5 V 1926 8 2, N. Y 19 5 10 0 12 6 12 1	immoledges the receipt of the following during the months of June and July Rav. E. R. Fairtheld, Secretary.  Germuntown, Pa., C.P. Bayard, Kan., Green-boro, Md., Prosb. Ch., by Rav. G. L. Mora.  Washington, Crawford county, Pa., Prash., Ch., by Rov. James F. Read, Gravel Ruu, Pa., Presh. Ch., 3d Presh. Ch., Phila., Wm. Clark, \$5; Mr. J. C. Farr.  Nitany Vatley, Pa., a Young Lady, by Rev F D. Harris, Norristown, Pa., coll. in Presh. Ch., in part, 4th Presh. Ch., Washington, D. C., Jarob Gideon, Esq.,  Enowbill, Md., Mrs. E. R. Spence, by Rev. J. J. Graff, St. George's, Del., coll. in Presh. Ch., in	1 106L 5 09 6 37 2 22 2 09 15 09 15 09 10 09
Rutland, Backetta Harbor, in part of logacy of Deac. Jacob W. Brewster, dec., by Jason Pholps, Ea'r., Bt. Lawrence Co., Aux., Boott, Coll., Byracusa, bal., Unca, Welch Cong. Ch., Westmorshad, Woodville,  Receipts of the Western Agency, at Genevalues June 7th to Aug., 5th, 1944. Res Marray Storetary. Augetica, Ladies' Miss. Soc., Barra Couter, Mrs. Sarah Rood, Bettons, Conteins, H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. B.,	18 2 1500 0 95 0 9 3 17 5 18 2 9 6 5 9 1926 8 2, N. F. 19 5 10 0	immoledges the receipt of the following during the months of June and July Rav. E. R. Fairtheld, Secretary.  Germuntown, Pa., C.P. Bayard, Esq., Green-boro, Md., Prosb. Ch., by Rev. G. L. Mora.  Washington, Crawford county, Pa., Prosb., Ch., by Rov. James F. Read, Gravel Ruu, Pa., Presh. Ch., 3d Presh. Ch., Phila., Wm. Clark, \$5; Robert Clark, \$5; Mms Clark, \$5; by Mr. J. C. Fort.  Nittany Valley, Pa., a Young Lady, by Rev F D. Harra, Norristown, Pa., coll. in Presh. Ch., in part, 4th Presh. Ch., Washington, D. C., Jarob Gilleon, Esq.,  Baowbill, Md., Mrs. E. R. Spence, by Rev. J. J. Graff,  St. George's, Del., coll. in Presh. Ch., in part,	5 00 6 37 2 20 2 40 15 00 10 00
Rutland, Backetta Harbor, in part of logacy of Deac. Jacob W. Brewster, dec., by Jason Pholps, Ea'r., Bt. Lawrence Co., Aux., Boott, Coll., Byracusa, bal., Unca, Welch Cong. Ch., Westmorsland, Woodville,  Receipts of the Western Agency, at Genevalues of the Western Agency, at Genevalues of the Aug. 5ch, 1844. Resembled, Ladies Miss. Soc., Barre Co. ter, Mrs. Sarah Rood, Bettons, Conteins, H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies H. M. R., Chare twille, full to make Rev. Charles Remmore, at L. M.,	18 2 1500 0 95 0 9 3 17 5 18 2 9 6 5 V 1926 8 2, N. F 19 5 10 0 12 0 15 0	immoledges the receipt of the following derring the months of June and July Rao, E. R. Fairtheld, Secretary.  Germuntown, Pa., C. P. Bayard, E. Q., Green-boro, Md., Prosb. Ch., by Rev. G. L. Mora.  Washington, Crawford county, Pa., Prosb. Ch., by Rov. James F. Read, Gravel Ruu, Pa., Presb. Ch., 3d Presb. Ch., Phila., Wm. Clark, \$5; hy Mr. J. C. Farr.  Nittany Vatley, Pa., a Young Lady, by Rev F D. Harris, Norristown, Pa., coll. in Presb. Ch., in part, 4th Presb. Ch., Washington, D. C., Jarob Gulcon, Esq.,  Baowbill, Md., Mrs. E. R. Spence, by Rev. J. J. Graff, St. George's, Del., coll. in Presb. Ch., in part, ty itev. C. S. Arms.	1 106L 5 09 6 37 2 22 2 09 15 09 15 09 10 09
Rutland, Backetta Harbor, in part of logacy of Deac. Jacob W. Brewster, dec., by Jason Pholps, Ea'r., Bt. Lawrence Co., Aux., Boott, Coll., Byracusa, bal., Unca, Welch Cong. Ch., Westmorshad, Woodville,  Receipts of the Western Agency, at Geneval from Jame 7th to Aug. 5th, 1944. Res Marray Scoretary. Augstica, Ladies' Miss. Soc., Barra Couter, Mrs. Sarah Rood, Bettons, Contisten, H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. B., Churc'sville, full to make Rev. Charles Kenmore, at L. M., Colden, by Ray, E. Ingalis,	12 2 1500 0 95 0 9 3 17 5 18 2 9 6 5 9 1926 8 2, N. P. 19 5 10 0 12 0 13 1 15 0	immoledges the receipt of the following during the months of June and July Rao, E. R. Fairtheld, Secretary.  Germuntown, Pa., C.P. Bayard, Eag., Green-boro, Md., Prosb. Ch., by Rev. G. L. Mora.  Washington, Crawford county, Pa., Prosb. Ch., by Rov. James F. Read, Gravel Ruu, Pa., Presh. Ch., 3d Presh. Ch., Phila., Wm. Clark, \$5; Robert Clark, \$5; Mms Clark, \$5; by Mr. J. C. Forr.  Nittany Valley, Pa., a Young Lady, by Rev F D. Harria, Norristown, Pa., coll. in Presh. Ch., in part, th Presh. Ch., Washington, D. C., Jarob Gilleon, Esq., Enowbill, Md., Mrs. E. R. Spence, by Rev. J. J. Graff, St. George's, Del., coll. in Presh. Ch., in part, by Kev. C. S. Arms, Parsippony, N. J. Presh. Ch. coll. in part,	1 100 to 00
Rutland, Backetta Harbor, in part of legacy of Deac. Jacob W. Brewster, dec., by Jason Phelpa, E.A'r., Bt. Lawrence Co., Aux., Boott, Coll., Byracusa, bal., Unca, Welch Cong. Ch., W estmorsiand, W oodville,  Receipts of the Western Agency, at Genevalency June 7th to Aug. 5th, 1844. Res Marray Secretary. Augetica, Ladies' Miss. Soc., Barra Couter, Mrs. Sarah Rood, Bettons, Conteins, H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. R., Chara'sville, full to make Rev. Charles Kenypore, at L. M., Coldon, by Ray, E. Ingalis, East Aurora,	18 2 1500 0 95 0 9 3 17 5 18 2 9 6 5 V 1926 8 2, N. F 19 5 10 0 12 0 15 0	immoledges the receipt of the following during the months of June and July Rao, E. R. Fairtheld, Secretary.  Germuntown, Pa., C.P. Bayard, Esq., Green-boro, Md., Prosb. Ch., by Rev. G. L. Mora.  Washington, Crawford county, Pa., Prosb., Ch., by Rov. James F. Read, Gravel Ruu, Pa., Presh. Ch., 3d Presh. Ch., Phila., Wm. Clark, \$5; Robert Clark, \$5; Mms Clark, \$5; by Mr. J. C. Forr.  Nittany Valley, Pa., a Young Lady, by Rev F D. Harris, Norristown, Pa., coll. in Presh. Ch., in part, the Presh. Ch., Washington, D. C., Jacob Gideon, Esq., Snowbill, Md., Mrs. E. R. Spence, by Rev. J. J. Graff, St. George's, Del., coll. in Presh. Ch., in part, by itev. C. S. Arms, Parstppany, N. J. Presh. Ch. coll. in part, 28 4ti., Frontin Evangelical Soc., by Mrs.	1 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to
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Rutland, Backetta Harbor, in part of logacy of Deac. Jacob W. Brewster, dec., by Jason Phelpa, Ea'r., Bt. Lawrence Co., Aux., Boott, Coll., Byracusa, bal., Unca, Welch Cong. Ch., Westmoreland, Woodville,  Receipts of the Western Agency, at Geneval from June 7th to Aug. 5th, 1844. Res Marray Secretary. Augetica, Ladies' Miss. Soc., Barra Contern, Mrs. Sarah Rood, Bettons, Conteins, H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. 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S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. S., Centerfie	12 2 1500 0 95 0 9 3 17 5 18 2 9 6 5 9 1926 8 2, N. P. 19 5 10 0 12 0 13 1 15 0	immoledges the receipt of the following derring the months of June and July Rao, E. R. Fairtheld, Secretary.  Germuntown, Pa., C.P. Bayard, Eq., Green-boro, Md., Prosb. Ch., by Rov. G. L. Mora.  Washington, Crawford county, Pa., Prosb. Ch., by Rov. James F. Road, Gravel Run, Pa., Presb. Ch., 3d Presb. Ch., Phila., Wm. Clark, \$5; hy Mr. J. C. Forr.  Nittany Vatley, Pa., a Young Lady, by Rev F D. Harris, Norristown, Pm., coll. in Presb. Ch., in part, 4th Presb. Ch., Washington, D. C., Janob Gulcon, Esq.,  Baowhill, Md., Mrs. E. R. Spence, by Rev. J. J. Graff, St. George's, Del., coll. in Presb. Ch., in part, by Rev. C. S. Arms, Parstppony, N. J., coll. in Presb. Ch., in part, \$8 40, Frenain Evangelical Soc., by Mrs. J. Ford, \$15, Connecticut Farms, N. J., coll. in Presb. Ch., in part, \$25 40, Frenain Evangelical Soc., by Mrs.	1 100 to
Rutland, Backetta Harbor, in part of logacy of Deac. Jacob W. Brewster, dec., by Jason Phelpa, Ea'r., Bt. Lawrence Co., Aux., Boott, Coll., Byracusa, bal., Unca, Weich Cong. Ch., Westmorshad, Woodville,  Receipts of the Western Agency, at General June 7th to Aug. 5th, 1944. Receipts of the Western Agency, at General Marray Secretary.  Angelica, Ladies' Miss. Soc., Barra Co. ter, Mrs. Surah Rood, Bettons, Conteins, H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. R., Chara Swille, full to make Rev. Charles Recompose, at L. M., Coldon, by Ray, E., Ingalia, East Bloomfaild, Wm. Beach, L. M., \$30; Annon Munson at L. M., \$40; temey of Biss Funity J. Mission, by Frederic Munson, \$50, S. Eggleston, \$25, Deac, T. Buel,	12 2 1500 0 95 0 9 3 17 5 18 2 9 6 5 9 1926 8 2, N. P. 19 5 10 0 12 0 13 1 15 0	immoledges the receipt of the following during the months of June and July Rav. E. R. Fairtheld, Secretary.  Germuntown, Pa., C.P. Bayard, Kan., Green-boro, Md., Prosb. Ch., by Rav. G. L. Mora.  Washington, Crawford county, Pa., Prash., Ch., by Rov. James F. Read., Gravel Run, Pa., Presh. Ch., 3d Presh. Ch., Phila., Wm. Clark, \$5; hy Mr. J. C. Farr.  Nitany Vatley, Pa., a Young Lady, by Rev F D. Harris, Norristown, Pa., coll. in Presh. Ch., in part, th Presh. Ch., washington, D. C., Jarob Gideon, Esq., Baowbill, Md., Mrs. E. R. Spence, by Rev. J. J. Graff, St. George's, Del., coll. in Presh. Ch., in part, by Rev. C. S. Arms, Parstppony, N. J., coll. in Presh. Ch., in part, J. Fond, \$15, Coonecteut Farms, N. J., coll. in Presh. Ch., in part, \$25, 24; Monthly Concert coll., \$3, 65, by Rev. R. Street,	1 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to
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Rutland, Backetta Harbor, in part of legacy of Deac. Jacob W. Brewster, dec., by Jason Phelpa, E.Ar., Bt. Lawrence Co., Aux., Beott, Coll., Byracusa, bal., Unca, Welch Cong. Ch., Westmorsiand, Woodville,  Receipts of the Western Agency, at General June 7th to Aug. 5th, 1944. Reservey Secretary. Augelica, Ladies' Miss. Soc., Barre Conter, Mrs. Surah Rood, Bettonu, Conticion, H. M. S., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. R., Centerfield, Ladies' H. M. R., Chara'sville, full to make Rev. Charles Receipts of the Mrs. Linguity East Bloomfald, Wm. Beach, L. M., \$00; Abson Munson a L. M., \$4t; legacy of Biss Finity J. Mission, by Fractor Munson, \$20, S. Eggleston, 25 Desc. T. Buel, \$2t; others, \$35.91, Ladies' M. S., by Mrs. R. E. Hall, \$10, Gamesville, in part to make Rev. J. M. Rallou a L. M., Genesen, by G. Cone,	18 2 1500 0 95 0 9 3 17 5 18 2 9 6 5 9 1926 8 2, M. F 19 5 10 0 12 0 12 0 201 9	immoledges the receipt of the following during the months of June and July Rao, E. R. Fairtheld, Secretary.  Germuntown, Pa., C.P. Bayard, Eag., Green-boro, Md., Prosb. Ch., by Rev. G. L. Mora.  Washington, Crawford county, Pa., Prosb. Ch., by Rov. James F. Read., Gravel Run, Pa., Presh. Ch., 3d Presh. Ch., Phila., Wm. Clark, \$5; Mr. J. C. Fort.  Nittany Valley, Pa., a Young Lady, by Mr. J. C. Fort.  Nittany Valley, Pa., a Young Lady, by Rev F D. Harra., Norristown, Pn., coll. in Presh. Ch., in part, th Presh. Ch., Washington, D. C., Jarob Gileon, Esq.,  Baowbill, Md., Mrs. E. R. Spence, by Rev., J. J. Graff.  St. George's, Del., coll. in Presh. Ch., in part, ty Rev. C. S. Arms., Parsippony, N. J., Presh. Ch. coll. in part, \$9.40, Fernale Evangelical Soc., by Mrs. J. Ford, \$15,  Connecticut Farms, N. J., coll. in Presh. Ch., in part, \$25, 24; Monthly Concert coll., \$3,65, by Rev R. Street, Colored Presh. Ch. Newark, N. J., coll. in Ch., by Hev. E. Checker, Sth. Presh. Ch. Philametphin, G. W. Mc Clelland, Esq., to Rev. A. Conversa, firidgeton, N. J., reg-Ty of Genoral Ebonészer Eliner, dec., by the executor, Hon.	1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100
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Rutland, Backetta Harbor, in part of legacy of Deac. Jacob W. Brewster, dec., by Jason Pholps, Ed'r., Bt. Lawrence Co., Aux., Boott, Coll., Byracusa, bal., Unca, Welch Cong. Ch., Western Jane, Ch., Western Jane, Ch., Western Jane, 5th, 1944. Rev. Marrey Scoretary. Augelica, Ladies' Miss. Soc., Barre Co. ter, Mrs. Sarah Rood, Bettons, Centerfold, Ladies' Miss. Soc., Centerfold, Ladies' H. M. R., Centerfold, Ladies' H. M. R., Centerfold, Ladies' H. M. R., Colden, by Ray. E. Ingalia, East Bloomfald, Wm. Beach, L. M., \$00; Abson Munson a L. M., \$4t; legacy of Biss Finily J. Mission, by Fracteric Munson, 850, S. Eggleston, 525 Heach, R. Buel, \$2t; others, \$35.91, Ladies' M. S., by Mrs. R. E. Hall, \$10, Gamesville, in part to make Rev. J. M. Ballou a L. M., Genesen, by G. Colle, Geneva, Prest. Ch., Sab, School, bal., in full to sustain a musicidary, \$44.44; Mr.	18 2 2 1500 0 0 95 0 0 9 3 17 5 5 18 2 5 9 8 19 26 8 2 19 26 12 1 1 1 5 0 0 1 2 1 1 1 5 0 0 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	immoledges the receipt of the following during the months of June and July Rao, E. R. Fairtheld, Secretary.  Germuntown, Pa., C.P. Bayard, Eag., Green-boro, Md., Prosb. Ch., by Rev. G. L. Morn.  Washington, Crawford county, Pa., Prosb. Ch., by Rov. Jumes F. Read., Gravel Run, Pa., Presb. Ch., 3d Presb. Ch., Phila., Wm. Clark, \$5; Mr. J. C. Fort.  Nittany Vatley, Pa., a Toung Lady, by Rev F D. Harris, Norristown, Pn., coll. in Presb. Ch., in part, 4th Presb. Ch., Washington, D. C., Jarob Gilcon, E.q., Baowbill, Md., Mrs. E. R. Spence, by Rev. J. J. Graff.  St. George's, Del., coll. in Presb. Ch., in part, by Rev. C. S. Arms, Parsippony, N. J., Presb, Ch. coll. in part, 4th Presb. Ch., in part, \$3 40., Female Evangelical Soc., by Mrs. J. Ford, \$15., Connecticut Furms, N. J., coll. in Presb. Ch., in part, \$25 24; Monthly Concert coll., \$2 65, by Rev. R. Street, Colored Presb, Ch. Newark, N. J., coll. in Ch., by Rev. L. Choeter, Sth. Presb. Ch. Philamelphia, G. W. Mc. Clelland, Eag., to Rev. A. Conversa, firidgeton, N. J., seg-ry of General Ebone-zer Elmer dec., by the executor, Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, through Kev. A. Con-	1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100



# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Go, . . . . . . . . PREACH the Gospet . . . . . . . Mark xvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be sant? . . . . . . . Rom. x. 15.

Vol. XVII.

OCTOBER, 1844.

No. 6

From Rev. Mr. Fisher's sermon."

# The West.

#### Its greatness.

Since the declaration of independence, a new world has opened upon us, a new empire has risen up beside the old thirteen states. The cheapness and fertility of the soil, the increasing density of population on the Atlantic slope, combined with the native enterprise of our people, are rapidly giving to that broad valley a population which, like its majestic rivers, is yet to wield the sceptre of universal supremacy over our continent. This fact imposes upon us a twofold obligation. The Gospel and its institutions are to be sustained and extended to meet the increasing wants of our eastern population. Our own cities are enlarging, and the thronging multitudes should find churches rising to receive them. This is of itself a great work; a work, however, which self-denial and Christian zeal can fully accomplish. While, in addition to this labor, we are to assist in planting new churches in every important spot throughout the vast West.

#### Why it will not ovangelize itself.

Were all who migrate thither like the men who first settled New-England, the same enterprise that levels the forest and subdues the soil, and rears their private dwellings, would also plant a church in every town, and a school-house in every neighborhood. But this is not their character. The few are men of

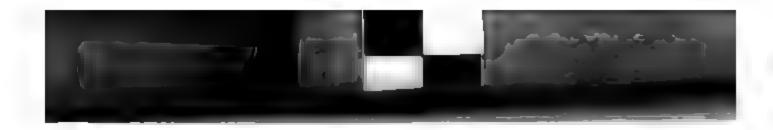
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VOL. IVIL

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Our Country, its position, obligation and power; a sermon delivered in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Albany, as a plea for Home Missions, June 23, 1844. By Rev. Samue. W. Fisher," pp. 29. We have selected a few paragraphs from this eloquent discourse, and wish it were in our power to give the whole as wide a diffusion as it deserves.

September, 1844

Gloversville, N. Y., a berrel, per Mrs. E. T.		Hammondaport, by Rev. R. E. Wilson.	22.00
Chedett. Bridgeport, Ct., Ladies of Dr. Hewitt's Ch.,		Bopewall, Mrs. Houash Pratt, in full to make Rev. John Wood a L. M., \$14;	
per Lucy W. Waterman.		pleo to make Heary Pratt & L. M., \$10.	94 (0
Franklin, Mass., a box. Candor, N. Y., box,	69 30	Ithaca, J. B. Williams, quarterly payment, (asso a box, \$49 62,)	
Orange, N. J., Ist. Ch., box,	105 65	Liyonin, C. P Pierce, \$10; Cash, \$13 14;	15 60
Rev. A. Hale acknowledges the receipt of	the fel-	Lad. Sew. Soc., Mrs. Henry Pierce, Proc.,	
loung,	i twa lan-	10 04, (bux, \$21 81,) Luckport, Pirst Press, Ch., Prancis Hisch-	23
Epringfield, Dl., 2d Presh, Ch., Mon. Con.		ens, L. D.,	100 00
Coli., \$13 , Coll. in part. \$36 49, B. S. Edwards, heq., \$12 50, Rev. A.	59 49	Mead's Creek, Rev. Ebenezer Everett, L.	24 00
Hale, and Mrs. Hale, \$17.50; to count.		M <sub>et</sub>	30 66
B. S. Enwards, Seq., a L. M., Jacksonville, Id. Presb. Ch.,	30 00 90 00	Musuleport, Mulport,	3 96
Spring feed, Ill., 2d Prest. Ch., C. C. Pholps,		Pen Yao, Presb. Ch , E. R. Jones, 210; D.	5 00
50 cts. ; Mon. Con. Col., 12 part, \$25,	25 50	S. Moreb, \$10; A. Clark, \$4; others, in part, \$3 87.	
	\$194 BB	Cong. Ch., M. Hamiin, for the West, \$101	27 GF
Boometo of the Control to your William W.		C. S. Shepperd, in part to make his	
Receipts of the Central Agency, Visca, N. Jane 13th to Jag. 3d, 1844.	Z., from	daughter, Jane Shoppard, a L. M. \$10; others, in part, \$14 63,	31 66
Baldwinsville,	5 00	Pike, by Rev. Mr. Soyder,	SH 10
Bolville, Prest, Ch., a faw Ladisa, to const.		Pratuburgh E, and U. Bridges, Richmond by Sidney Mills,	21 40
Nev Hugh Carmie, a L. M., Camillus,	31 75 15 00	Rochaster, First Prosts. Ch., Producek	
Champ on, Fem. Char. Soc., by Miss P. P.		Sturr, to make his daughter, Surah Burr, a L. M. \$50, A. Gardner, Esq., L. D., to	
Hubbard, Clinton, halance,	10 50	fold \$50; E. Ely, to make John Ely, of	
Cortlandtville,	5+ 00	Massilon, O., a L. M., \$50; E. Cook, \$35;	A (2 14
Davareaux, by Rav, B. Foltz, Guilford, halance,	3 25	Rushville, by Rev. Mr. Goleton,	205 28
Homer, in part,	80 00	Stone Church,	4 30
Madicor Coll, \$23; Mon. Con. Coll, \$11, Manusvelle, to part,	10 31	Victor, Win, Bushnell, West Boomfe o, Ledier' H. M. S., \$22,	9) 00
Marco ve, by Rev. J. Tompkins,	31 50	Mrs. Will. Herrick, in part to make her	
Middle Granville, by Rev. C. Doolittle,	21 00	husband a L M., \$24; others, \$11 27,	32 M
New Hartfurd, a friend, North Adams, Colk, #7 17; S. A. Mack,	1 60	•	1102 82
pocket money of his little son, C. H.			
Philosophia,	10 17	The Philadelphia Home Missionary Son	etr at-
Ruthard,	12 25	knowledges the receipt of the follows	of Street
Jacob W. Browster, dec., by Jason	i	Rev. E. R. Farchild, Secretary.	1 1996.
Phelps, Ex'c.,	1500 00	Germantown, Pa., C. P. Bayard, Esq.,	5.00
St. Lawrence Co., Aux., Scott, Coll.,	95 00	Green-boro, Md., Presb. Ch., by Rev. G. L.	5 40
Syracues, bal.,	17 50	More	6 X
Ution. Vi elch Cong. Ch.,	18 25	Washington, Crawford county, Pa., Presh. Ch., by Rev. James F. Read.	12
Woodville,	5 11	Gravel Rou, Pau, Prest. Ch.,	2 40
· ·	NITION OF	3d Presb. Ch., Phila., Wm. Clark, \$5; Robert Clark, \$5, Man Clark, \$5; by	
	1926 87	Mr. J. C. Fore,	15 00
Receipts of the Western Agency, at Genes		Retary Valey, Pa, a Young Lady, by Rev F D. Harra,	1.00
from June 7th to Aug. 5th, 1844. Re-	s. J. A.	Norrutowa, Pa., coll. in Presh, Ch., in part,	35 th
Angelico, Ladies' Stive. Soc.,	12 50	4th Presb. Ch., Wushington, D. C., Incob- Gideon, E.q.,	90 OI
Barre Conter, Mrs. Sarah Reed,	Jr 00	Snowh: I, Md., Mrs. E. B. Spence, by Rev.	
Castleton H M S.,	12 67 12 1s	J. J. Graff, St. George's, Del., coll. in Presb. Ch., in	1 90
Centactiold, Lastrea H. M. B.,	15 01	part,	11 82
Churchvitte, in full to make Rev. Charles Kenmore, a L. M.,	5 00	Madison, N J, coll. in Presb. Ch., in part,	
Colden, by Rav. L. Ingalia,	7 00	Paraippany, N. J., Presb. Ch., coll. to part,	31 10
East Bloomfield, Wm. Beach, L. M., \$30,	2 00	\$2 40 , Frankle Evangelical Soc., by Mrs.	
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# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Go, . . . . . . . . PREACH the GOSPEL . . . . . . . . Mark xvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be SERT? . . . . . . . . Rom. z. 15.

Vol. XVII.

OCTOBER, 1844.

No. 6.

From Rev. Mr. Plaber's sermon."

# The West.

### Ita grentuesa.

Since the declaration of independence, a new world has means upon us, a new empire has risen up beside the old thirteen states. The immutes and fertility of the soil, the increasing density of population on the Manue and combined with the native enterprise of our people, are mindy gring which broad valley a population which, like its majestic rivers a to the secretar of universal supremacy over our continent. The secretar was a secretar and the increasing wants of our eastern manual. The extended to meet the increasing wants of our eastern manual. The cities are enlarging, and the thronging multitudes should be secretar to be a secretar and the cities are enlarging, and the thronging multitudes should be secretar to be a secretar and the cities are enlarging and the thronging multitudes should be should be secretar to be a secretar and the cities are enlarging and the thronging multitudes should be should be secretar to be a secretar and the cities are enlarging and the thronging multitudes should be should be secretar to be a secretar to be a secretar to be secretar to

#### Why it will not evengelies in it

Were all who migrate thither like the max was in set. \*\*\* - Light the same enterprise that levels the forest and manage he are private dwellings, would also plant a country a sear that a second in every neighborhood. But this is not taken assemble.

Our Country, its position, obligation and power, a series of the Charch, Albany, as a pica for Home Manner, and the series of th

piety; the mass split up into sects, with no common bond of unity, in a majority of cases indifferent, if not hostile to religion, and uncompacted by time and education, are not the men to build up at once strong religious and literary institutions. Yet this is the infancy of their settlement; this the time for moulding their character, and the institutions of the millions that are soon to swarm on those broad, rich lands. A few years pass away; time puts its impress upon them, and they have received a character which an age of Christian toil may not be able fully to change. There is in them the elements—the energy, the intellect, the soul—of a character which will be the noblest or the vilest, as they are educated under right influences, or left subject to ignorance and the spontaneous growth of evil passions. They dwell on the chosen field of papal ambition and papal conquest; to which are turned the longing eyes of foreign monarchs; where prodigious impostures meet with prodigious success; where error and fanaticism in their wildest forms love to congregate, and celebrate their riotous jubilees over the hourly birth of some new invention of the prolific genius of evil. On that soil, amidst such influences, the real empire of the new world is struggling into being.

"Westward the star of empire takes its way," is as true now as when Berkley first penned that immortal line. The people who are to give the most lasting impress to our civil and religious institutions; who are to determine the nature of our future influence upon other nations; who are to bear the grandest part in the world's regeneration, or the darkest part in creating and perpetuating her wo, are now suddenly rising into being. It is of no consequence according to what calculation you estimate their increase. The past twenty years—the past enterprise and origin of our people are sufficient guaranties of the gigantic growth of that western world.

# Consequences of a failure to bring our country under the Gospel.

If our land should ever experience a famine of the Word, the world at large would suffer deeply, while here at home there would be exhibited a fearful picture of depravity. The terror of such a scene imagination can scarcely conceive, or the pen portray. When that famine shall come in its fullness, should the neglect of the Church ever provoke God to send it upon us, it will distance in horror all the anguish and desolation of physical starvation. Then the pulpit will be stricken dumb, or the voice that shall issue from it will be that of a lying spirit. Then our churches will be tenantless of worshippers, or crowded only with those who bow before a polluted deity of the imagination. Then the Word of God will be a book for the study of the antiquarian. Then Venus will be a goddess, and brothel temples to her honor will open their gates to a crowd of worshippers. Then Bacchus will be a god; the smouldering fires upon his altars will blaze out on every hill and every wall; the smoke of his distilleries will cloud the heavens; the streets will again resound with his infernal orgies, while youth, and manhood, and age, will celebrate his worship in free libations of the sparkling goblet. For when once the truth is cast down, and the voice of God is unheard, your resolutions and pledges will prove straws in the whirlwind, Then side by side Infidelity and Popery may rear their halls of reason and their

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proud eathedrale; for a religion that lives in forms is a natural and tolerant ally of that infidelity which seeks to exterminate not the outward show, but the inward life of true piety. The mummery of the priest will hide the heart of the infidel, and the corruption of hypocrisy strike hands with the corruption of the bold blasphemer. Then the State will be the synonyme of anarchy—Law the refuge and charter of violence—Justice the incarnation of partiality and revenge. Then stations of power will be the prizes of an ambition instinct with outrage and crime. Then the domestic alter will be overturned, the fireside will become a polluted place, and home will speak only of bell.

Your schools, if they still live amidst such a storm, will educate men to villany, and stimulate children to crime. Revivals will cease; the Sabbath bell will be heard no more, or heard only as the dirge of all that is holy and lovely. The most sacred truths and ordinances of religion will become the sport of ribald tongues. Then the theatre, ever living with greatest vigor in times of greatest corruption, will be the crowded resort of the multitudes, who seek to drown their terrible present ills in its fictitions scenes and baseless excitements; while by its side will be seen the hall of the gambler—the steaming fountains of the drunkard—the temple of the courtesan. Then nightly merriment will issue in nightly broils, and frivolous amusements will consume the time that labor claims for her own. Then war will become the sport of the nation, and her heartless myriads will rush like blinded insects into the flame of that all-consuming fire—glory.

In such a sea of terror, crime and we, our national institutions will go down; while energetic men, hold in their aims and strong in their purposes, will rise to the surface, and on the wreck of all that is excellent, rear the fabric of their despotic ambition. And to consummate the scene, the curse of Jehovah resting on the people, will consume their spirits, and send them in unregenerate crowds and premature age, down to the abode of the lost.

Such is a faint description of what our nation will be, should the time come when in our land there shall be a famine of bearing the word of God. We are not ignorant serfs, accustomed implicitly to obey a superior. Then, like cattle, force might school us into decency. But with our intelligence, enterprise, and principles of independence, we are prepared, in such a case, to be the most abandoned, most debased, and most horribly wicked of all the nations that have ever trod the footstool. In proportion to the intelligence, the freedom, and the enterprise common to the masses of our countrymen, is their ability for ascending the loftiest heights of virtue, or descending to the lowest depths of vice.

## Who is responsible?

On the Christians of this land, and of this generation, rests the responsibility of educating for a nobler destiny the minds that by scores of millions are soon to cover our plains and ascend our mountains. It is delightful to anticipate the results of a generous and self-denying action on the part of our churches, in the effort to provide for their own land, and for their own household, whose destiny is identified with that of the country in which they are to 'well. Your was and your daughters, for generations to come, are to share in the predominant character.

and destiny of this nation. In acting well for our country, you are only providing generously for your own. Let our churches open their eyes to the responsibilities of their position and come up to this great work with the same strong purpose that distinguishes their pursuit of temporal blessings, and a scene of moral grandeur surpassing the brightest pages of history is opening upon us. Statesmen exult in the prospective development of our vast physical resources—in the multiplication of our queen cities and lovely villages—in our iron roads and the broad pathways of intercommunication afforded by our noble rivers—in our navy and wide spread commerce. Let them do so; it is a legitimate and patriotic pride. But we know that this is not the highest point of national greatness, and that there is a national economy far above the soarings of the mere political economist. We anticipate a race of men, of noble-men, of men great in intelligence, vigorous in enterprise, sublime in virtue, a race more elevated, and more deeply imbued with the spirit that pants to place the cross of Jesus on every pagan temple-on every mosque and every proud fortress of Satan, than the world has ever seen. Surely before this world is fully brought in subjection to Immanuel, there must arise a new order of mind, apostolic in fervor, confessors in self-denial, Christ-like in love for a dying race. Before such a generation of Christians the hoary idols of the pagan will fall, the sceptre of Muhammed will pass away, and the great anti-Christ of a baptized heathenism, who now sits as God in the temple of God, will retire to the darkest caverns of the earth.

# Correspondence of the A. H. M. S.

# ARKANSAS.

From the Missionary in Benton Co.

In our Sabbath school effort we meet with obstacles arising from the sparseness of the population and the want of books. Four schools are in operation in the increase in this county. We had a the county. That at Bentonville is temperance celebration on the 6th July quite numerous and interesting. If we of considerable interest. We had prohad books it would be much more so. cessions, and marching, and appropriate There is a want of Bibles and Testa- music, and four addresses. A good ments, and there are but two copies of impulse was given to the cause. Thirtythe Union Questions (vol. 1) for the three signatures were added to the whole school. We have tried to raise pledge, making in all over four hundred a fund for a small library, but such is members in the county. The congrethe scarcity of money that we have ob- gation present was about 250. At the tained but five dollars. The Bible class | close there were not more than ten who and Sabbath school at my house are had not taken the pledge, and all of about the same. The white children these but one publicly signified their are quite regular, but the colored pupils friendship to the cause. Our efforts are often away to hear other preaching are waking up a strenuous opposition in the neighborhood. The Sabbath among some, (called here, by them-

school and Bible class at Fayetteville are constantly increasing in number and interest.

# Temperance and its opponents.

The temperance cause is steadily on

Baptists.") They are opposed to all societies, and especially to the temperance society. They will excommunicate from the church, and depose from the ministry, any member who joins a Bunday school, Bible, tract, missionary or temperance society. They are now holding anti-temperance meetings, giving addresses, and challenging debate on this subject. The result doubtless will be favorable to the temperance Cause.

# A Seminary founded.

On the fourth we laid the cornerstone of the "Far West Semmary," with appropriate exercises and ceremonies. A large assembly was convened, and testified a deep interest in the exercises of the day. A good impression was made. The edifice, fifty-two and a half by twenty-three feet, two stories high, of brick, on a good stone foundation, is to be completed by Christman. This building is designed ultimately for a preparatory school, but will be used as a college building till others can be This will indeed be the Far erected. West Seminary. We commend it to the prayers and patronage of Christians in the eastern and middle states. Above all, we commend it to God, and pray and trust, by his blessing, it will be built up and become a valuable handmaid to his glorious Gospel.

## Çathelis waksfalassa.

The new Catholic bishop of the diocase of Arkaness, accompanied by one of his priests, is now on a visit to Fayetteville. His object, as is publicly and bind them together. The pure fire stated, is to select a suitable site for a of love must be kindled up in their literary institution. What the result hearts to consume sectarian strife and will be it is impossible to predict now. selfishness, and lead to a whole-hearted There are not more than four Catholics consecration to God and his service. at present in Washington county. I do Then sinners will be converted, and not think he will be favored by good error, and formalism, and idolatry, and people, but the wicked may be disposed false religion will flee away. Second; to countenance his enterprise. He will pious, prayerful, faithful, and welldoubtless be able to avail himself of funds from Europe, and if he shall put linto this field, and sustained here to a literary institution of high character preach the pure Gospel, and to watch into operation, the wealthy wicked will over and feed this whole people. Third; putronise it. But we know that God schools, seminaries or colleges, must be can, and I trust he will, bring to nought established for the education of all the every counsel deviced against his truth people. The achools must be of a cha-

selves, as well as others, " Hard-shelled | and his church. Should the Catholics in earnest attempt to establish themselves, and their system of formalism, fanaticism, idolatry, superstition and self-righteousness, I know of no part of our whole country more favorable to their designs than Arkansas. are but few Protestant ministers among us who are in any degree prepared. for the Catholic controversy. a controversy of no little difficulty, and requires such an acquaintance with ecclemastical history, and with the writings of the "fathers," as very few possess.

# Papal policy—the way to meet it.

A favorite agency with them in the U. S. is the establishment of schools, eo conducted as to disarm prejudice, and thus make the most favorable opening to inculcate the peculiarities of their faith. Quite a number of youth, and these from Protestant families, have been sent out of the state to Catholic schools. All these became Catholics. If the Romanists establish such schools extensively in this state, (three are already in operation,) they will be patronized by great multitudes, capecially of the wealthy planters in the South and East. If it he asked now what ought to be done to provide for the dangers thus threatening us, the answer is obvious. First, we must labor and pray, and pray and labor for a revuval of religion, and continue to do so till the blessing is obtained; and then continue to do so that the blessing may be continued. The revival must be one which shall bring Christians together pious, prayerful, faithful, and well-qualified ministers, must be brought

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racter fairly to compete in literature with the Catholic schools, and we must equal them in the parental kindness; with which the pupils shall be treated, and in the fidelity and zeal with which we inculcate the religious principles of the Puritans. Fourth; Sabbath schools and Bible classes must be set up and sustained in every town and neighborbood. Fifth; God belping us, we must win, by love and benevolence, the Catholics to the truth, as it is in Jesus.

I trust that we shall not be forgotten by you when before the throne of grace. O, that you may be able to send us more ministers, and that pious young men and women could be induced to come to us as teachers. They would have a plenty to do, but would be badly supported.

#### IOWA.

From Rev. B. F. Spaulding, Sac and Fox Agency, Wapello Co.

## The new purchase.

It will be remembered that this portion of the West was first opened for settlement by the whites in May, 1843. The progress reported is truly surprising.

In my first report I stated that the chief difficulty which attended my labor. was the want of suitable places for public worship. In the progress of improvement this want has been partially A neat and commodious oupplied. meeting-house, which in appearance would diagrace no New-England village, has been erected in a little town ppon the banks of the Des Moines, in the northwestern corner of this county. It was done chiefly by the munificence of a private gentleman, and is open for worshippers of all denominations. In other parts of the county, school-houses have been built, and more will probably be completed before winter sets in. Three schools have been in successful operation for some months, two of them for most of the summer, and it is ex- of the territory, came in good earnest pected that others will be opened during in the Spring. The mild weather and the dall. Three Sabbath schools also good travelling of the winterestablished, consisting of lowed by continuous rains,

fifteen or twenty scholars each. Dwelling houses are always open for preaching, and so far is this from being regarded as a sacrifice, it is often esteemed a privilege even by those who are not

professors of religion,

In one instance, however, thirty miles. northwest of this, and about forty west of the line which divides the Old Parchase from the New, the congregation. was so large that they could not be accommodated in an unusually large dwelling, but were obliged to meet in a neighboring grove, so that their house was literally " a house not made with There is inspiration in the hands.'' thought. I imagined that it was felt by every heart, and could be seen by every eye present; for a more delightful Sabbath I never enjoyed, and a more attentive audience I never addressed.

The congregation assembled was not a company of wild hunters and roffing with their rifles in their hands, or carelessly thrown against a tree, who, many eastern people seem to suppose, universally and almost exclusively infest our frontiere, but a collection of intelligent and well-dressed families from the older states, and even the Atlantic shore, whose personal appearance and respectful conduct would not suffer from a conparison with many congregations that I have seen within forty miles of Buston-The fertile plains of lown furnish the arithmetic of the farmer, as well as the fancy of the poet, with materials very different from those afforded by the backwoods of Pennsylvania, or North Carolina, or any other portion of the Alleghany country, and the difference may be seen at a glance in the numerous stacks of grain, and extensive fields of corn which seem to have sprung up in his path as he has passed by.

# Privations of the early actilers.

Still, let it not be supposed that there is yet any thing like wealth in any part of the New Purchase. Distressing want was the lot of many families for months before the harvest commenced. Suffering, which had been predicted for the winter by friends in the older parts dered the roads almost impassable in pect is that it will be considerably inthe last of the Spring and the first of the Summer, so that those who had an shundance of grain 30, 40, or 50 miles distant, were still suffering for want of bread. A man with a large family, who was engaged in building a mill on one of our rivers, told me that he had spent more than a hundred dollars in attempts to carry grain from a farm in the Old Purchase, where he had raised it, to a distant mill, and bring it again to his family, and had not yet succeeded in " getting the first bushel home." young man who had made a farm about twenty miles beyond this, was not long since returning to his father's house, because, as he said, " the starving families in his neighborhood had literally eaten him out of house and home, and still some of them had been for days without any thing to eat." I might multiply instances of similar import, but it is un-Providentially the rain Decessary. ceased just in time to gather the harvest of wheat which had been growing while it was falling. Suffering on a prairie is no more strange than suffering at sea, and both are cheerfully hazarded in the eager puranit of wealth. I have often dined, with very grateful feelings, on a little corn bread and bacon, turning my horse loose upon the prairie to provide for himself, conscious that I was sharing my lot with those whom use had never inured to coarse or scanty fare. But I think that we may now say, with as much certainty as we can predict any future event, that the time of suffering for want of food, in this region of country, has passed by for ever. which were very unpromising a few months ago, will be good, if not abun-Sickness has been, and we think 🚂 still likely to be, far less prevalent than during the same months fast year. Prospects of plenty and prosperity are now very cheering.

# Spiritual condition of the secutry.

There has been a good degree of religious feeling in the circle in which I have labored, with some interesting cases of revival in individual hearts, both of professors and non-professors, deeper and more abiding. ▲ small Congregational church has b been formed in this place, and the pros- increasing both in numbers and interest;

creased within a few weeks, chiefly, however, by those who are already professors of religion. There has also been considerable interest among the Methodists and Baptists, and several additions There is also a to their churches. Sabbath school connected with a Methodist church in the southern part of the county. What number of scholars it contains I do not know. Prayer-meetings have been held occasionally in various places. The population, however, is so scattered that it is much more difficult to austain a prayer-meeting here regularly than in the East, though I cannot say with certainty that the moral or spiritual difficulty, judging from the very amall number that I have sometimes seen assembled in populous villages, is any greater.

Books and tracts received from the Tract Society, and various Sabbath schools and benevolent societies in Massachusetts, through the Mass. S. S. Society, have afforded invaluable aid in promoting the great objects which your instructions have urged upon my attention.

From Rev. C. Burnham, Brighton.

# The great rains.

During the last two months we have had almost increasant rains, and mud has been the order of the day. The roads have been almost impassable, and for tbree weeks at a time have we been without a mail. On account of the wet weather our meetings have been very thinly attended.

All things considered I trust we are on the advance; many are coming into the neighborhood who sympathize with us, and will ere long cast in their lot among us. In view of the responsibilities of the ministry I sometimes feel disposed to cry out, " Who is sufficient for these things?" and when I see and feel the corruptions of my own heart. as I trust I have to some extent, I feel constrained to say, "Save, Lord, or I perish!" Would that the feeling were

At Richland our congregations are

the state of feeling in the community is || stout and rebellious heart, who has been encouraging. Three have united with the church by letter since my last report, and, so far as I can judge, I consider it quite an increase in moral strength. Though I preach to them but one fourth of the time, and they are few and scattered, yet they have meetings every Sabbath, and they are increasing in in-The prospect now is, that several families from the Western Reserve, in Ohio, will move into this neighborhod.

# MISSOURI.

From Rev. I. B. Ricketts, St. Clair Co.

# The Macedonian cry.

I have repeatedly pressing calls to go in different directions to preach. The field for usefulness here is very wide, and how I can extend mine I know not, as it is very wide already. O, that the Lord of the harvest would send more laborers into this part of the field who would not count their lives dear to win souls to Christ!

# From Rev. J. B. Townsend, Paris.

This has been delayed a few weeks that I might report the results of our! communion seasons, which were about to take place at two different points in my field. They are past, but the memory lingers around them, marking them as sunny spots in a cloudy sky. In connection with each the meetings verty. 3. Politics. On these the comcontinued three days, and were well attended, although during the first the weather was very unpleasant, and the waters very high. These seasons were not marked with the "rushing mighty wind" of God's Spirit, when multitudes fall before his approach, but rather by a quiet, peaceful, christian communion and fellowship, delightful to the pious heart, while the dews of grace gently settled over the camp, causing some hearts, hitherto barren as the desert, to bud and blossom as the rose. Six were added to our communion, five on profession of their faith and one by letter. One was a man in middle age, with a and preached, when for days previous I

laboring under convictions that have effectually disturbed his peace for many months; but then he resolved to yield the unequal contest, and submit meekly to Him whose right it is to reign. When he presented himself before the altar of consecration, by his side stood his eldest son and daughter. As there they bowed before the Great Head of the Church, and the ordinance of baptism was administered, it was a delightful family scene, and one that shed joy through many hearts.

Another was an old lady some seventy years of age. Having been examined and received, at the moment this was declared she seized my hand, her eye sparkling with the animation of youth, and said, " Now I am a member in the same church with my son W——, the only one of my children who has made a profession of religion."

Our Sabbath school is doing well this summer, and is large in number. The Bible class has been large and prosperous, with the exception of two or three Sabbaths, when interrupted by other

appointments.

When I take into consideration the circumstances with which we are surrounded in this part of Missouri, I wonder that even a little is accomplished, and it shows, in a striking manner, the arm of God is with us, for we are in the midst of great excitement arising from three causes. 1. The late disturbances among the Mormons. 2. The heavy rains and high waters which have destroyed a vast amount of property, and reduced many wealthy families to pomunity is in a perfect mania; and what inakes the matter worse, many of the leading members in the churches are carried down on the bosom of the vast current.

We are now beginning to suffer from sickness. Since my last Mrs. T. has been very sick from a severe attack of congestive fever, but a kind Providence has so far restored her that she is about the house. I have not been prevented from performing my duties on the Sabbath, although I have had the chills and fever. I left my bed, dressed, and mounting my horse, rode to the church had not stood upon my feet fifteen, shelter them from the rigorous cold of a minutes. I have not had a chill since. December day, save a few sheep-skine Whether it would prove a universal sewed together. Aside from the teasure I know not; it operated finely in [ this case.

#### feboorsen.

# A Norwegian cottlement—A tale

This settlement occupies a space of country commencing about five miles above the village of Ruchester, on the Fox River, and extends up that river about ten miles, with a breadth of several miles. The number of inhabitants I am not able to give; it is thickly set-The majority of them tied, bowever. know nothing of the English language, and so far as I learn care nothing for it. An English school has been taught among them one or two winters, by means of which a few of the children have acquired some knowledge of our language. Many of the parents, however, reject the opportunity, and with ignorant self-conceit say, "they have no need of English." A few of them present abundance of pecuniary means, have next and comfortable dwellings, and live well. But the great majority, of them, and especially those who emigrated from the barren highland regions Norway, are poor and miserable, and know little of the arts of husbandry whereby to gain a livelihood; consequently they have been wasted by famine and disease to a fearful extent. The amount of wretchedness and suffering which prevailed among them last **Winter, was such as absolutely to mock!** 

III description. I visited one family in which I found svery individual, eight in number, pros**trated** with disease. Two of them, the | with our citizens. Consequently their father and a daughter of some sixteen | condition must remain hid from obserrears of age, were then shaking vio- | vation till it becomes so insupportable iently with the ague. The daughter that the convulsive heaving of suffering shoeless, and both nearly destitute of humanity, no longer able to endure the all clothing, stood hovering over a few barrier of national prejudice, rolls its old filthy looking copper teakettle, from | heaven in a language not to be misunthe spout of which they would take their derstood. It must be farther observed,

kettle we saw but one article of furniture, and that a wooden bowl, partly filled with what I took to be shorts, kneaded and prepared for baking. This, as near as I could learn, was all they had

in the house with which to support life. In another family which my wife visited, in connection with the physician, she found the sick mother in bed with her dying husband, with no one to administer to their necessities, or even to speak a word of consolation to them. save two little girls of some seven and nine years of age. Before the fire stood a little naked child, reduced to a skeleton, and having every appearance of being literally starved; for, so far as could be judged, no disease was preying upon it. At another but where the physician called, he found a dead man lying upon a bench out of doors, and ten sick ones, some of whom were dying in doors. These are by no means isolated cases. They are just what might have been witnessed almost any day during the last winter. One hundred deaths are reported to have occurred among them. These startling disclosures might seem at first to astonish one, considering that they are in a country distinguished for its abundance, as well as christian benevolence. Whether that vigilant charity which is ever on the alert to seek out the abodes of want, existed in due degree, we will not undertake to assert; we fear not. Many palliating considerations may, bowever, be offered in extenuation; among which I may state, that this settlement, forming a distinct community, speaking a foreign language, and withal jealous of every thing American, and wrapped up in ignorant self-conceit, may be supposed not to enjoy much intercourse live coals, by the side of which stood an I tale of we on the diffusive winds of mens in drinking. The others were that a large portion of these sufferers buddled together into bunks filled with consisted of emigrants who had just arprairie hay, with nothing over them to i rived from Europe in the hast days of

lake navigation, and without any means # of self-support, the frosts of winter closed upon them, and no alternative remained but to force themselves by scores into the poorly provided habitations of their countrymen. Herded together as they were in narrow abodes, by the combined influence of famine and personal impurity, they soon became victims to disease. In their distress they were not altogether neglected. The wakeful and sympathetic ear of Samaritan kindness was at length arrested by the sad tale of misery, and forth went the measenger of mercy with relief without stint or grudging. Barrels of flour and meat. were despatched with praiseworthy promptness. Many of their children were taken by Americans, so that now it is very common to find a Norwegian boy or girl in American families. This people have a minister settled among. them. They call themselves Lutherans. There is one family among them who have been in America for several years, and have become hopefully pious. They speak and read English. They have very little intercourse with the others. owing, as they say, to the enmity existing against them on account of their religion. They regard them but little better than the Catholics. Although they attend on the outward ordinances of God's house, yet as a people they give no evidence of real piety. A Sabbath school has been established in this man's house, and all invited to attend. few, perhaps 15 or 20, have done so. is to be hoped that by proper management, and pursuing a judicious course. with them, their prejudice may ultimately be removed, and their hearts become accessible to the truth.

From Rev. L. Rood, Muskeego, Wis.

The church at Franklin is in a prosperous state, although at present but a
few members, yet at our next communion we expect an addition of 8 or 10.
Our congregations are very respectable;
as to numbers and interest, and are increasing. The church at Caledonia is
in a prosperous state. Our congregations are increasing, and the most convenient place that we can obtain for

worship is too strait for us; we hope to have a larger and more convenient place soon. We shall have some additions to that church also at their next communion. A Sabbath school was organized at that place last Sabbath under very favorable and encouraging circumstances. To all those who aid is sustaining the missionary of the cross we would say, "Brethren, pray for us."

From Rev. J. Foster, Oconomowac, Wis.

# Mome Missions in Wissonsin.

The longer I tarry here, and the more I travel, the more I see and feel the great need and usefulness of Home Missions in this territory. Between 60 and 70 churches now exist of the Congregational and Presbyterian order. Fifteen or twenty of these are nearly or quite destitute of any preaching. I suspect that more than half of all must perish were it not for the aid from your Society. I know of but two country churches in this county (Milwaukie) able to go alone.

The effect of last winter's revival here has been decidedly good. Nearly all the supposed converts have maintained their hopeful standing. Some three or four have not yet joined us, but will do so soon.

# A visiting tour.

The first house at which I called was that of a leader in Universalism. The man was absent. His wife is strongly attached to the "blessed doctrine"—thought it a good thing to go to meeting if it were not wet, nor cold, and if the house were convenient. None of the family have I ever seen at meeting. A young man present fell to talking very fast. He did not attend church at all; thought all would be saved; believed part of the Bible was true, but soon said that "it is no better than Josephus or Rollin;" and as to any hereafter, "it is all mere theory or vision."

The next house was occupied by Gercreasing. The church at Caledonia is in a prosperous state. Our congregations are increasing, and the most contions are increasing, and the most contions are increasing, and the most contions are increasing, and the most continuous that we can obtain for somewhat thoughtful, and always ready

family. Soon her husband and his brother came in for their dinner. As God, by his Spirit, to convince of sin, soon as the ordinary civilities had pass- and appear in mercy for that family. ed, without any advance on my part, one of them said, " Well, I believe in Uni-The other said, " So do I, versalism." and here's at ye." I said I did not come to dispute, but began to relate some of my own experience. I had little reply, but learned on leaving that "they meant! to form some belief before long-as soon as they had time."

In the next family I found the wife in the fever which follows the ague;  $\mathbf{I}_{b}$ could say nothing to her. The husband came in, a member of the Methodist church. He introduced me to a chainber where lay a young man recently from England; and had an interview with a spirit full of heaven. Communetion had wasted his frame, his lungs seemed almost rotten, but his soul rested sweetly on Jesus. I prayed with him, l he thanked me and said, " May we meet ; in heaven!" This was a visit I shall He soon after died in the remember.

faith. I found two sons of the next family at the plough. I began conversation on personal religion. They opposed conversation, but I persevered. One of them after a time shed tears, and said he had not attended church for several years promised to go, and to care for his soul. They have both attended some since. I entered the house, the parents were absent. The eldest daughter, of 19 years, said she went to meeting last in her tenth year!-had been to no school, and was unable to read or write with facility. A younger daughter was in a constar state. I afterwards heard that the parents are infidels, and opposed to all religion—meetings, schools, temperance, Bible and Tract societies. Yet. I know of no one of more landed pro- Owing to its peculiar loci perty in the region.

At another house, where the writer called ' and continued all night, a mother was found who had been a member of a christian | church, but had long been deprived of priviloges, and had endly neglected her duty She was surrounded by a family of unbe-Hevers. On retiring for the night-

to attend church, but is opposed by her | it is manners to ask you to pray before going to-bed." I endeavored to ask

As I was leaving in the morning the mother said, " I had no idea that my sons were half so bad—I never talked with them"—and many other things she said with tears.

#### ILLINOIS,

From Rev. E. E. Wells, Sycamore,

#### The Storme.

We have had, since the opening of spring, embarrasements to contend with. peculiar to the season, the like of which has never been known before in Illinois. We have had a series of heavy rains and driving winds, with but occasional intervals of pleasant weather. The streams have continued greatly swollen many bridges have been carried away and others rendered impassable. The " slues" (sloughs) which abound in this country, and which are generally dry through the summer, are still so many beds of soft mire and water; with flag, or prairie grass protruding above the surface; consequently, whoever goes only a short distance from home, on horseback, or with a team, and returns without getting "elued," as the cant phrase is, thinks himself fortunate. But little produce has been hauled to market and there has been a general stagnation of business, excepting the necessary work of the farmers about Our village has been for a home. portion of the time completely isolated from the surrounding settlements. tion in a ben of the Kishwaukie, and to its being almost surrounded with running water, a good proportion of our congregation have thus been providentially hindered from attending meeting through the whole summer. For the same reasons, I have been prevented from visiting my people, and holding neighborhood meetings as much as I have been desirous of doing, yet I do not feel that my labors One of them said, " Well, I suppose have been in vain. Our Sabbath meat-

considering the circumstances above mentioned; and at C., where I preach | one fourth of the time, the attendance and interest manifested, have encouraged me to hope for a revival We now susin that settlement. tain with interest, a monthly church [ meeting, together with a "monthly concert," and weekly church and female prayer meetings in the village. our last church meeting preparatory to the communion, a large proportion of the church contrived to be present, as we had aet apart the day as a season of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. had a solemn time, and I trust not an unprofitable one. I would here add, that several persons in this vicinity are expecting to unite with us, most of them by letter, the first opportunity. 1 am waiting and praying for a revival of religion in this place. The circumstances that I have found myself placed in through the past season, have led me to feel the need of more faith and patience, and other graces, pre-eminently necessary to a missionary in this western field.

From a County on the Illinois River.

# The sheep without a shephord-

I expect, as the weather becomes cooler, to extend my labors more into the region around. I wish that your Society could send a missionary into this county, especially into the east part of it, to visit and preach in destitute neighborhoods. Such an one would be received with open arms and hearts by very many, scattered up and down on streams and across our prairies. If I could triple my personality this day, 1 could employ each person to advantage in the service of my lieavenly Master.

## Something accomplished.

In summing up the labors of the year, I feel that though much remains to be accomplished here, yet that, under God, much has been done.

ings in the village are well attended | did not exert any influence upon the community, has been resuscitated and placed upon a platform, where it can exert an influence for God. have been 28 added to our number, chiefly females.

(2.) A weekly prayer meeting has been sustained by a part of the church which had not sustained one previously; and at to members at least, is well sustained.

(3.) An interest has been felt, and efforts have been made in sustaining the pecuniary interests of the church which, so far as I can learn, has occur been feit before.

(4.) There is, with very little exception, a spirit of union in views and feelings, and a brotherly love, whichers

highly commendable.

While I think I can say all the he resulted from your liberality and poactsality, through the benevolence of the churches, in extending the helping hand, still, I would not have you think that the work is done. I speak advisedly when I say, that it is but begun.

# Hindrances fu Southern Illinois.

I have now been laboring in the ministry for more than ten years in this state, and carefully watching the working of causes for good and evil; and I think I am not mistaken in saying that I have never known a season so unfavorable to the direct advancement of Christ's kingdom as the last three months. The difficulties have been both physical and moral. 1st. The great rains and floods. 2d. Political excitements. The latter is destined to give trouble until after the presidential election. I confees I am at a loss to see how to turn these things to good account. In addition to these difficulties, sickness, fevers and ague 200 threatening us, and already among us, to an alarming extent. Physicians are looking for more than an ordinary rua of bilious disorder this season, owing to the excessive wet. But the Lord reign. and in some way will bring good out of evil. This is cheering to the "watch-man." But the worst leature belonging to these obstacles, is the connection of (1.) A church which was well nigh intemperance with political manusures dead, and which in reality as a church, ing. The odious practice of !

wotes with epirituous liquor has been car- | ried out to an unusual extent. By this means the tide of intemperance has swept over our region with a force like that of the natural floods. We feel that we are called upon to betake ourselves. anew to the temperance reform, or give up to total ruin. I am now making efforts to call a county convention soon. to take measures to meet the evil. May the Lord give us success.

Southern Illinois cannot be saved without more laborers. Others may say what they will on this subject, but it will be found that this is true. In the South we have the butt end of the log to lift,

and but a few men to lift.

# From a Missionary.

## Sources of trouble.

It seems to me that the churches in this region ought to feel that the time is coming, if not already at hand, when they must support their own worship, and their own institutions; and yet it is beyond my ability to see how they will manage to do it. Money is not to be had, our churches are mostly made up of farming communities, and they are almost all of them embarrassed, having come to this country poor, and being compelled to invest what capital they had in their land, and then to go in dept for something to austain themselves and families, and to improve their homes. To discharge this indebtedness they relied upon the products of their soil and industry. The failure of their crops, the low prices of grain, together with the innumerable inconveniences and emberrassing affairs attendant on a new country, continue to keep them in a situation that but little can be expected from them. Connected with all this, we have come together from the four points of the compass, each one bringing with him his preconceived opinions; so that we are in some respects in the condition of the builders of the tower of Babel, our language is confounded. [whatever may be the result of all these The disadvantages growing out of this | things, it is joyful to know that the Lord are neither few nor small; the preacher i God omnipotent reigneth. VOL. XVII.

must be as wise as a serpent, and as meek as a lamb, or nothing prospers. Then again we have Campbellism upon the one hand, and on the other Mormonism-before us Armenians, and in the rear Antinomians. With these we have also Universalism, Deism, and Atheism.

#### Notious imported from the East.

To increase our difficulties we sometimes have an influence thrown upon us from the East. As the sun rises in that quarter, many of our people feel that no darkness can come from thence, while probably it is true that more than one half of our troubles have been gendered in that land, in spite of Bibles, colleges and benevolence. These "isms," when they have been formed by some creative genius, and worn out in their native land, are then sent to the West as some of the many wonders and blessings of the nineteenth century. We hear of these things first by means of the press. The sound is to us as the noise of a gathering storm at a distance; but before we have time to examine and ascertain the precise nature of the rumor, our attention is arrested by a company of young disciples descending from our rail cars, or coming up from our steam-boats. They come, as they suppose, with light sufficient to dispel all our darkness and set us free. We had an illustration of this in the advocates of Mr. Miller, after having greatly alarmed many of our people by the new light upon the prophecies; so that one man seeing a balloon, which he did not understand, passing over his farm in the night, aprang from his bed, telling his family that the angel of death had now made his appearance to do his work, and, giving them directions to go to prayer, he flew from house to house, pointing to the angel that was visible in the heavens, and calling upon them to awake and pray, for that they would either be in heaven or hell before morning. This gentleman informed us that many of the orthodox already denied the doctrine of the resurrection. But formidable. The only remedy is patience in tuing God's truth, and faith in his promue to make it effectual.

## "Apply the match."

# Another mys-

There is much that is discouraging in this part of the vineyard, and but little in appearances to stimulate the nervant of Christ to hope for immediate success. The ground is so fully occupied by every variety of religious denomnation, that the influence which I can exert is, at most, but limited. And there are so many errorists who have long been exerting their proselyting akill upon the unwary, that almost every body has a hope, and belongs to some church. But such darkness of mind on the subject of religion one would scarcely suppose could exist in a land of Bibles. But if the plain truths of God's word will burn up these errors, I will try to apply the match.

## The flood.

As an illustration of the state of things ocensumed by the high water, a missionary Writes

Once I was obliged, by high water, to remain four days longer than was antic pated, at the place where I had and the next day, the same time to and good libraries. get on 15 miles, besides being wet several hours the second day. The last Sabbath I was interrupted also in consequence of high water preventing me! from fulfilling my appointment,

# indiana.

From the Rev. J. G. Brice, Winchester.

The writer of the foregoing has set forth the g the people collected on the Sabbath deficulties, and they are at once real and very to hear the Gospel. Some, who about two months ago were living careless and unconcerned about their souls, are now indulging a lively hope in the Redeemer, and are looking forward with no inconsiderable degree of interest to that one meeting, when they shall for the first time come publicly forward, and give themselves to God by covenant. Since my last report, we have received three to the church.—They bid fair to be humble and consistent Christians.

## Sabbath Schools greatly needed.

Within the last two months I have organized two Sabbath schools. These schools are doing well. The scholars punctually attend, and the teachers appour to be much interested in their calvation. The one organized among the colored people prospers. The scholars who compose this school are from the youth of six years old, to the aged max and woman of sixty. I have been lately much impressed with the importance of supplying every destitute neighborhood in our county with Sabbath schools with a fresh supply of Sabbath school books. There are many places in this county where I might to great advantage organize Sabbath achools, under the direction and superintendence of pious persons. Many of the members of the church among whom I am laboring live at the distance of 10 to 16 miles from the house of public worship, at attended the annual inceting of the Fox, which the schools are located and taught, River Association. I was made sick and of course, their children must and by swimming streams in getting home will remain for years without Sabbath from the meeting of the Association, school instruction, unless an effort is It took us, the first day, from 7 in the made to supply these destitute neighmorning t.ll 6 P M, to travel 12 m.les; borhoods with well organized schools

## Revival of Temperance.

For the two past months we have been endeavoring to revive the temperance cause amongst us. There was a society formed here some years ago on the total abstinence plan, but all interest on this truly benevolent subject had greatly declined, and those who had been the most active and zealous advo-At S., in Henry county, there has cates of this great moral reform had been more than usual selemnity among grown cold and lukewarm; but within he last two months the friends of temperance are waking up amongst us. Our society now meets frequently, and interesting and able addresses are at each of these meetings delivered. Besides this, we have those who are traversing the country and lecturing on this subject, and forming societies. The number who have connected themselves with the society in the town during the past two months and signed the total abstinence pledge, is 108.

I feel more and more the necessity of having the West supplied with a sound, evangelical ministry. Almost every species of error is to be found here, and the people as readily embrace it.

From Rev. Thos. S. Milligan, Rochester, Indiana.

## A "diocese" in Indiana;

Since the first of January I have been preaching one-half my time at this place; one-fourth in a neighborhood ten miles north of this, in which reside a few families connected with the church in this place. The remainder of my time I preach at Winnemac, twenty five miles west. In 1839 a church of a dozen members was constituted here by Rev. Mr. Wright, who preached a year and then left; since which time, until last fall, they had no preaching by Presbyterian ministers.

We commenced a Sabbath School in March, which is well attended, numbering 50 scholars—all the children in the village, except those of one family, who are Roman Catholics. The library i contains 150 books. This town is situated near the Tippecanoe river, on the outlet of the celebrated Manitou or Devil's Lake. Besides a flour and saw znill, we have an iron forge in active operation, which manufactures 600 lbs. good iron daily, from the ore which is found in the immediate vicinity. There is an abundance of water-power not yet occupied. The population is rapidly increasing, and the soil generally good, consisting of prairies, "barrens," and timbered land.

My first visit to Winnemac was made last February. It is the county seat of Pulaski, and the place where the land office is located. Blany of the inhabitants have been in the habit of spending the Sabbath in hunting and fishing. am the first Presbyterian minister who ever preached in the place. We have now a flourishing Sabbath school of 40 scholars, a library of 200 volumes, and a temperance society of a large number of members; which latter was as much needed as any thing else. The last time I was there I constituted a church of nine members. The truth seemed to make an impression, and when on Sabbath the little company gathered round the table of the Lord, the sight was affecting and charming. There is a settlement of Pennsylvania Lutherans, on the way from Rochester to Winnemac, two miles from the latter, to which I preach at 10 A. M., and then ride to Winnemac and preach in the afternoon and at night; my custom is to preach three times on the Sabbath, and cometimes address the Sabbath school besides. In addition to these regular places of preaching, I have preached several times in different neighborhoods, for the policy I have adopted is to carry the Gospel as far as possible to every neighborhood of my "diocese," and as this embraces two counties entire, and part of a third, I have sufficient employment—for which I feel thankful. O that I were better prepared for the work, especially in holiness of heart! In addition to preaching, I have supplied myself with several thousand pages of tracts, which I scatter abroad like the leaves of autumn wherever I go. have also received some books from the A. T. S. to distribute. They go

## How a mether feels.

In connection with the statement of the way in which a minister is obliged to extend his labors, we give one example of the feelings cherished by some of the people of God scattered through the wilderness. Mrs. M., who is truly a "mother in Israel," when she first moved to Indiana and found herself with a large family, where there was no stated preaching, was so deeply affected with the destitution, with the descention of the Land

day, and the apparent indifference of the parents to the education of their children, that she epent many sleepless nights. She felt that she could not rest till some one should be sent to preach the Gospel to that famishing community. When, at length, a preacher came, she told him "she had been looking for him." Indeed, such had been her anxiety on the subject, that her husband, who professes to disbelieve the Scriptures, feared that it would injure her health, and was most cordial 'in welcoming "the priest" to the settlement, and in contributing to his support.

# Percety abounding to rich liberality.

A good man was once aconstomed to say, when in pecuniary difficulty, "I must subacribe myself out;" that is, he looked upon his embarrassments as the indications of Providence that he had not been as liberal as he ought to have been in contributing to charitable objects, and he must immediately do works meet for repentance. Similar to this appears to be the feeling and conduct of the man referred to in the following extract:

One of the members of our church, pledged to give to the Lord, some time since, and on some occasion, the circumstances of which are unknown to me, fifteen dollars. He came to me last week and wished to have me forward the amount of five dollars paid over to the Foreign Miss. Society, (American Board)—five dollars to the American Tract Society, and five dollars to the American Home Missionary Society. This man has had some severe reverses of fortune. The Lord has taken away of late much of his property; but I trust he is a god y man, and all this is working for his good. He seems determined to do something for Christ.

How differently the loss of property operates on many professors, who, instead of having their hearts enlarged, avail themselves of their adversity as an excuse for withdraw- place, &c. Eight of the churches within and other charities.

#### OHIO.

# God the only source of hope.

There has appeared of late to be a stronger tendency of discouragement in this church, in view of the variety of influences exerted to destroy or distrect them. But I have endeavored to counteract this tendency by directing their attention to the promises of God, and his dealings with his church in past ages. At t mes during the past quarter I have felt not a little encouraged, from the very fact that I feel that there is no hope in our case except in God, and from being led to the throne of grace with entire reliance upon him. All my encouragement is derived from the character and promises of God. There is nothing in the state of things here to afford much encouragement to those who would walk by eight, unless it be in the application of the truth that " when the rage of Satan is necularly exhibited, he may be regarded as on the eve of defeat"

## The Trumbull Presbytery on Mone Mineipae.

# From Rev. C. Osborn, Farmington, O.

At the annual meeting of the Presbytery of Trumbull, the anniversary of this branch of the A. H. M. S. was held. It was an interesting season. Four interesting addresses were made upon two resolutions, one of which was, " That we regard the vigorous prosecution of the enterprise of the A. H. M. S. in the West, as rital to the best interests of our country and the world." This was ably sustained by showing the absolute necessity of the stated preaching of the Gospel to save our country from the destruction with which it is threatened by the combined effort of every species of error; the dependence of every other benevolent operation upon this for permanent success, and the impracticability of securing the stated preaching of the Gospel throughout this western country without the assistance of this Society, or some other to occupy its ing entirely from the support of missionary the bounds of this Freedy, and could by some missionary society, and could

not, without great effort, sustain the Gospel ordinances without that aid-

The above propositions are capable of abundant proof, and yet they are not generally made the basis of a consistent practice. Even in the West, the evangelization of that part of our country is a cause far from being sustained by a steady pecuniary support.

## MICHIGAN,

From Rev. L. M. S. Smith, Lyons, Ionia Co.

I rejoice to be able to say that we have manifestly the presence of the Spirit of God in the midst of this community. Soon after Mrs. S. commenced her Sabbath school, a year ago last winter, in ou house, there were indications of good, in the conversion of two young females, and from that time till the school was transferred to the achool-house, in the summer, there was, and indeed has been ever ance, an evident serioushëss on the mind of some in the school and out. The Methodists held a camp meeting in June last, while | I was gone to the Cleavelend convention, and there were more conversions from this place, and mainly from the Babbath school, than in all the rest of From that time and at ] the circuit. present, there have been frequent conversions here. I think God has blessed my public efforts some, but my private ones more. I have spent a good deal of time in visiting, and I have no doubt! that by the blessing of God, the results: are good. I have the names of 14, who have professedly passed from death unto life, and I hope the most of them are truly converted, perhaps all. Two of them are wives and mothers. The remainder are young people. In one **family are a mother,** daughter, and hired [ girl; in another, two daughters and a son; in another, two daughters. number are yet in an interesting state of mind, and I hope for a yet mightier effusion of the Holy Spirit,

After mentioning that he expected to organine a little church, Mr. S. continues...

on my hands, what shall I do with them? I have already taken one Sabbath in eight, from Portland, to go to North Plain, and half of every fourth Sabbath from Barton settlement, to go to East Plain. I would come down to preaching once in three weeks in each place as formerly, but I have to preach in the earne houses with other denominations who preach once a fortnight, and there would be interference. have no doubt if I could preach once a fortnight at North Plain, I could gather quite a church in a very short time. Oh that God would send help!

## First meeting of Ionia Presbytery.

We had a delightful meeting; six ministers were present, a sweet spirit of union pervading the whole. heart rejoiced in the Lord, and I said behold what hath God wrought! Only two years since, the first of us came on the ground, and not another has been in his present place more than eight months.

You will perceive that all of us, that have charges, are your missionaries, so that withou the Home Missionary Society, ou association could not exist, This is only another specimen of the good you are accomplishing in the West. How can we, how can Christians here but be gratefu to you and the eastern churches for the aid thus bestowed.

The above is from a very new and still destitute portion of Michigan, and yet what a preparation forgood has been made in the last year. Who can look upon so many lights shining forth for the first time upon surrounding darkness, without thanking God for what has been accomplished? But there is another view of the subject. If so much may be done so easily and so soon, why should not other similarenterprises be attempted There are many such spots in the West, still unblessed by the labors of a resident pastor. Why may they nothave them Who will furnish the means ? Almost any christian merchant örfarmer could austsin one labourer without trenching on his But when I get 3 or 4 churches comforts. How many will try?

## The hind of ministry needed,

# From a Correspondent.

Since I have been at the West I have been repeatedly impressed with the idea of the necessity of the Home Missionary Society's operations to the religious advancement of the western people. The people are poor in many instances. When their wheat crop fails, as it does in this vicinity this year, they are obliged to buy their bread stuff, and often run in debt in doing it. What then could the people do without your Society ! Again; there are elements in the character of the people at the West that demand the preaching your Society furnishes. Some other denominations may pioneer, but they pioneer like the wood-cutters in the alashes; they leave a mass of impassable rubb sh. They of your Society. Perhaps those good lead the way, but by no means clear the men little thought, when they were adway. One may be said to burn over the land. Another, as in this region, to administering large draughts of sweet sul-merge it.

The result of much of the preaching at the West, is a fastidious taste in some hearers; in others, a perfect d.slike of all preaching. Another kind of preaching is then wanted; your Society, I think, furnishes that preaching. May the Lord bless your Society till it is able to supply all the places destitute of such preaching! The firm entrenchment of Christianity at the West depends upon such preaching. I am no bigot, and will concede that other denominations than those that compose your Society may do much in forming reli-1 gious society at the West, but there needs to be the stamma of a sounder orthodoxy co-operating with them, else the whole structure of society will have to be torn down and remodelled in a few years, like most of the western houses. A solid foundation is wanted to build upon. When that is obtained every thing will not rack, or look piteously, as if it asked mercy of the elements to remain in its place. I speak figuratively, but I think I do not speak error or honsense.

From Rev. J. W. Smith, Eaton Rapids. Progress perceptible.

The Sabbath school is prospering,

the meeting-house is in progress, and the cause of temperance receives aid, because your Society have afforded assistance; for without it I see not how any of these objects could be secured. Our society are few, very poor, and much scattered, and there is no one with spare time sufficient to devote to any one, and especially to all of them things. Besides, I have formed another church, in addition to the performance of much other missionary labor. is indeed but laying the foundations, and yet it is an important business.

## A missionary oncouraged.

I am greatly encouraged in my work from the remarks of Professor Stowe and others at the anniversary meeting dressing you, that they were indirectly consolation to the distant, toiling mu-6.onary.

## Poverty of the pospie.

You speak of the importance of fostering habits of benevolence in my peoendeavor to do so. | have preached twice on the subject of Don estic Missions, and have made some collections, and though I know a people's poverty should abound unto the riches of the r liberality, yet when I go into the log cabins of my people, and see the privations to which they subject themselves to secure a few acres of land, I cannot press them to give money when it is almost impossible to be obtained. We are now passing through the sickly season, and as is usual we are pressed with all its inconveniences.

# A word to the conceience.

Notwithstanding all the care of the Somety to goin the best information concerning the need of the churches to which it extends aid, it sometimes hoppens that assistance is exter ded to churches less needy than many who do not ask it. It is feared that there are commundles so wonting in the right spirit, that they will present an exaggurated partner of

their feebloness, for the purpose of obtaining I cherimble andstance, and thereby shifting from themselves the burthen of sustaining their own privileges. This is most wagenerous. Instead of asking, "Can we obtain aid from abroad?" the question ought to be, "Can we do without it?" We wish that every church receiving help from the A. H. M. S. would agitate this question. If it were faithfully done, we believe many of them would speedily relieve the Society of the responsibility incurred on their account. Let every missionary ask himself, " Is it right for me to be aided? Is it just to the contributors who cast their hard earnings and gathered envings into the Lord's treasury? Is it kind to the still newer and more needy communities, who cannot get aid because there is nothing to give them? Are my people robbing others to relieve themselves?" And let him put these questions to his people—to the public assembly, as well as to individuals in private. No harm would ensue in any care, while doubtless in some the result would be an early assumption of the support of their own institutions. Rend below the feelings of one missionary on this subject.

I am much exercised about the A. H. i M.S. I greatly desire that you may be able to thrust forth many respers into the wide western field. I was much tried by the apparent necessity that this ! people should draw any funds from the newer fields. I shall not consent to any further call after this year. And 1; have been thinking that something might be saved by other brethren who i are now receiving your aid. I am fully persuaded that many congregations aided might, by greater liberality, sustain their ministers, provided the minis- world, the Sabbath school and the ters themselves would urge it as they church will go immmediately into a should, or, if possible, consent to live | slow consumption without the living upon a little less than they have for- preacher. The presence, the look, the erly. It appears to me that the present exigency demands something of the heart, are indispensable to the this kind.

I know that ministers ought to be sustained comfortably. I wish many of appropriate means to plant and build them could have more than they do. up the church, I would put the living But when I look over the wide and ministry just where the great Head of whitening fields, I cannot but exclaim, the Church puts it, first-it is absolutely how much more are those souls worth indispensable. There is no vitality, than many little comforts I may enjoy! stability, energy or aggression without Can I be doing right to receive that the living ministry. Bible societies,

money which would send a minister into a place nover yet blessed with a faithful and competent ministry, nor made vocal with the high praises of our God! I feel that I must not after this year. And I am constrained to think that many of my brethren might adopt the same determination. I feel willing to curtail necessary expenses for the good of our country. And if the West is saved from impending ruin, comething like this must be done by many. If the rick will not impart of their abundance sufficient for this work, the poor must from "their deep poverty abound unto the riches of their liberality."

I am aware that much is done, but your resources need to be increased The field is wide, but the fourfold, church has ability to occupy it. It must be occupied. The enlargement of every other benevolent effort, as well as the good of our country, call for many " more Home missionaries," Who shall stud this fertile valley with churches and Sabbath echools; who shall fill the land with Bibles and tracts; who shall pour funds into the treasury of Foreign Missions, if no beralds of salvation are sent to the destitute of our own land? I conceive that Home Missions are a most important wheel in the blessed machinery by which the earth is to be regenerated. May God influence the churches to labor, and pray, and gire more to enable you to spread the means of anivation!

## Endispensableness of the stated, living minfatey.

I have learned that in this western voice, the appeal to the conscience : spirituality and enlargement of the church. While I would encourage all

Sabbath schools, colporteurs, are all family, and generally closing the intergood in their place; but they will accomplish comparatively little without the herald of the cross. A system of visited destitute settlements, and organitinerancy is good, and may be indispensable in the new country, but a permanent ministry is infinitely better. was never so fully convinced of this fact as I have been during the past year in laboring among the destitute. The foundation is laid where there is a stated ministry. It is far different among the destitute. Every thing is to be done. Hence we cannot expect immediate results in the salvation of a multitude of souls in the scattered population of the new settlements, as we do when churches become established. Much labor in digging and laying the foundation and collecting the materials, is necessary before the building rises to view. So it is with respect to planting the Gospel in the new settlements at the West.

# Changes in Western Michigan in nine years.

But it is encouraging to look at the changes which have taken place in Western Michigan for a few years past. The contemplation fills my soul with zeal and nerves me for future labors. Nine years ago, I wrote to a friend in Calhoun county, making inquiries respecting that as a missionary field. I took the parting hand from my friends; I set my face to the West. Commissioned by your Society, I arrived at the county of Calhoun about the middle of October, 1835. Two little churches were then organized in the county. preaching, I went to the other. My all the western portion of the state, little salary was \$300, half paid by your | except here and there a little church, Society, and half by the people. It cost me \$100 to move my family; and I desolation. paid \$54 for my first nine weeks' board. Emigration was rapidly pressing into the country—speculation raged almost to insanity—every thing was extravagantly high—almost every man saw bright visions in the future, and dreamed. if he did not actually think he was rich. Discouraging indeed were the prospects [ of your missionary. He visited from ! house to house, on two prominent roads, for civilized man; and towns, and villa-

view with prayer. He preached three and four times a week during the year; ized churches, and endeavored to discharge the duties of his commission.

But sad indeed was his story of the first year's labor. Instead of seeing a large harvest of souls among the people of his charge, he saw many of them leave for another part of the county, and none converted; while only one male member of his church remained within three miles of him. But another field, more inviting, then opened, and during the second year, about 70 were collected into the church; some by profession, but the great portion by letter.

In the providence of God, I then received a unanimous call to become the pastor of the church at -, which I accepted. That church enjoyed four revivals of religion during my stay among them. Divisions were healed, and the cause of God advanced; and in that small township 82 united with the church on profession, and 74 by letter. Ties were cemented and strengthend, which nothing but death can sever. Friendships were formed which will be lasting as eternity. But my individual church was only one among many that shared largely in the gracious effusions of the Holy Spirit.

# Increase of ministers and churches.

When I first came to Michigan there was no minister of our denomination who devoted himself exclusively to preaching the Gospel, within 50 miles. Take a line drawn north and south from One was supplied with the east boundary of Jackson co., and like an oasis in a desert, was a wide St Joseph's Presbytery, embracing all the western part of Michigan and a part of Indiana, contained six or seven ministers. Perhaps of the Congregational and Presbyterian order, there were twelve of fifteen churches on this whole field.

What a mighty change has nine years produced! These beautiful plains and prairies are becoming the habitations for 20 miles, conversing with every ges, and churches are springing into

few years since, the deer bounded ragement to the cause. rough the forest unscared, and the ur-hoop of the savage echoed across plains and prairies.

# Auxiliaries.

## MAINE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Thirty Seventh Anniversary.

The meeting was held in Bath, June th, 1844. When the annual meeting as held here, in 1810, there were 53 mgregational professors in the place. d the Mussionary Society has insased in numbers, influence and ope- survive, residing in the state. s become a wide-spread oak, where ny sit in its shade. " Behold, what reat matter a little fire kindleth !"

## Bosnita of Missionary operations.

The Trustees have employed, during : year, some for a longer, and some

cistence as if by magic. Well may I ex-aim "What hath God wrought!" The ilderness and the solutary place is be-uning to bud and blossom as the rose. laboring; one in Limington, York That a multitude have come along after county; one in Temple, and one in e. Instead of one presbytery of six or Strong, Franklin county; one in Houlven, we have four presbyteries and conton. Arocetook county, and one in rences, containing an average of ten or lilarpawell, Cumberland county. There relye ministers, and from twelve to four- | have been some revivals of religion in en churches. Some most precious sea- different parts of the state, under the ne of refreshing from the presence of ininistrations of missionaries, but less Lord have been experienced. The powerful in their nature, and more circat Head of the church has manifested connectibed in their influence, than in s goodness and power in the advance- | years that are past. Something over en lengthened, and her stakes churches, probably little more than suprengthened. My eyes have been per- plying the places of those removed by tted to see all thus—to behold the death and otherwise. And yet there andation of the church laid, with many has been great outward prosperity, are and prayers, on ground where, but great internal harmony, great encou-

#### Financial concerns of the Society.

The expenditures of the year have Beén about 8000 dollars. The treasurer, besides paying the missionaries at the last anniversary, has met calls of the current year to such an amount, that with the balance of 600 dollars in the treasury, will meet the habilities of the Society, wanting about 3000 dollars.

## Mistery.

The Society had its foundation meetsere are now between 400 and 500; Jing in June, 1807. There were thirtytwo members, nine of whom only now tions, in about the same ratio. It has number has been increased, so that it wer had any very sudden enlarge- would be difficult now to tell the thouent; but caution has been exercised, itsands. There are about one thousand at whenever it did take a step, it life members, the payment for which, had be a step forward. It has "held in successive years, has brought 20,000 the noiseless tenor of its way," until dollars into the treasury, and the numhat many drink of its waters, until operations of the Society, at its origin, acorn dropped in the forest-ground were necessarily restricted; only one missionary employed the first year. And the sixth year the number had only reached twelve, and the income amounting to about 1000 dollars. In the thirteenth year, which was 1820, the number of missionaries was twenty-six, and the income increased in proportion. a shorter period, seventy-five mis- There was a gradual enlargement of maries, seven in advance of last year, operation till 1835-6, when silver was I about the same increase in the an- I no more accounted of than in the days al amount of labors. Five of the of Solomon, and the income of the tociety rose to 10,000 dollars, and the | The Massachusette Missionery Somes, a number of missionaries to ninety. The THE MASSACRUSETTS Hours Missional following year came the sad reverse. The income was diminished at once fifty per cent., and the missionaries, of course, reduced to half the number. From that time, seven years, the Society has been gradually advancing; so that, the coming year, should there be the the same increase as in the two or three years past, the Society will realize again its income of 10,000 deliars, with a healthy movement and stable foundation. This amount, annually increasing, will meet the wants of an extensive and ever-extending population.

The policy of the Society has been, from the beginning, to have their missionaries in some degree permanent, or limited to particular stations, in order to forward the settlement of the Gospei ministry. Some, indeed, in so extended field, must be missionaries at large, but the greater portion of them always have been laboring in prescribed circuits, and in this way have effected, in many places, the organization of churches, and the settlement of the ministry. Of the two hundred and eleven churches in the state, one hundred and seventy have been established or aided at some time by the Missionary Society; more than four-fifths of the whole number. And the churches yet to be organ zed in the waste places, and in the breakings-in upon the forest, must be formed by the same means, and trained up, if they are trained up at all, in the same way.

# MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY BOCIETY

The public meeting, at which an abstract of the 45th Annual Report of this Society was presented by the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Clark, was herd at Boston, on May 28th, 1844. Rov. I. P. Langworthy of thelaco, Rev. C. E. Stowe of Lane Seminary, and Rev W. M. Rogers of Boston, addressed the meeting.

# Augual Report.

The Report commences by stating that by an act of the Legislature of Mussachosetts, the " " much land" that remains to be pe name of the society had been altered from sessed in other parts of

Society.

# The Treasury.

At the beginning of the year than was a balance on hand of \$2206 Since that time the receipts have but \$22,680 05; which is \$6,793 99 🗪 than the receipts of the preced og was There have been expended on which parishes in Massachusetts \$5,561 🛢 and paid to the American H me 🕷 stonary Society \$13,124 59-2 lange sum than has ever gone from this tree sury to that in a single year. In great a complete view of receipts within the bounds of this Auxiliary, it should be added, that collections, donations legacies from various places, amountain to \$8,128 55, have been sent direct to the Parent Society, and therefore! included in the above statement. that the whole amount of receipts fall Mareachusette into both treasunes \$30,508 60; and of these recepts \$31,253 13 have gone to supply the wants of the newly settled and more destitute portions of the land.

The advance which has been most in the amount of collections and doubted the past year, is much greater than !! total advance—the legacies being \*\*\* ral thousand dollars less than the per preceding.

# Summary of results.

The fields of labor that have bes under the culture of this Society 🕮 past year in Massachusetts, are Sixtisoun-seven less than were reported to preceding year; and of these, there and other seven that are now reported [6] the last time—having been brought a state of improvement which will be longer require the husbandry of Home Missions. Thus does the missionary field in Massachusets gradually dubmeh from year to year. Thus dom every anniversary reiterate the rance that "the old wastes" within is bounds shall Il be redeemed, and the Society be permitted, at length, to carry forth its entire resources to ad the Parent Institution in occupying the •

# A privileged position.

Those who have watched the ways of Providence, as unfolded in the past history of the Church, have observed that generations have arisen at distant intervals, whom God seems to have selected and placed in a commanding position, suited to the putting furth of a wider influence, and one that should reach farther forward than pertains to the lot of other generations. Such were the men who lived at the opening of the Christian ara, whom God employed to introduce the new dispensation. Such were the German Reformers of the fourteenth century, whose movements shook the moral world to its centre, breaking up the mose-covered foundations of superstition, and remodeling, for future ages, the frame work of human ! society. Such were the Puritans whom God honored as the founders of New-England two centuries later, and whose indelible impress, in a thousand living forms, is felt at this day. The nation feels, and to the end of time will this nation continue to feel, the influence of l those earnest, costly, prayerful efforts | which were made by the fathers of 1620, for the Gospel's sake, and for ours.

# Miscellancous.

# Tendency of orreneous systems to

ministers who strongly sympathus with a

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the Catholics. Rev. Mr. M. was educated in Ireland as a Catholic ecclesiastic, and took his first "orders" in that communion. He received "priests" orders" from an American Episcopal Bishop, and is said to be a Puseyite, Rev. Mr. S. openly avows the peculiarities of the Oxford tractarians. Віквор — -, to whose diocese they belong, is a High Churchman, who considers Congregationalists, Presbyterians, &c., as not of the pale of God's Then, we have many in covenant this state who make the whole of religion to consist in rites and forms. The baptismal regeneration of the Reformer of Bethany, (A. Campbell,) is, in the judgment of many here, all the religion necessary to secure an entrance into the kingdom of heaven. All these may be expected to improve the system, by incorporating with it the numerous and imposing rites and forms of Romanism. Again, there is a great deal of fanaticism When I see multitudes, as I often do, shouting, clapping their hands. jumping, dancing, falling down, jerking, &c., &c., I say to myself, Here are abundant materials for the calmer and sublime fanaticism of the Romanists. We have also not a little of superstition. With many, the evidences of conversion consist in dreams, visions and voices spoken to the spiritual car. Miracles are wrought to awaken and reclaim backsliders, to give new impulses in pholiness, to convert sinners, and even to cure diseases. Such persons are We have here nominally Protestant ripe to be seduced by the "Man of

Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S., from Aug. 1st to Sept. 1st, 1844.

## Not in commission last year.

Rev. David Pinkerius, to go to Wisconela.

Rav. H. B. Benson, do.

Rov. Eratus Ripley, to go to lows.

Rev. N. H. Barnes, to go to Northern Indiana. Rev. Matthew Meige, Hayfield and vicinity, Va.

Rev. Charles L. Bartlett, Jefferson Co., Ind. Rev. A. Bryant, Edwardsburg and Cassopolis,

Mich. Ber. G. W. McMillan, Scottsville, Ky.

Rev. Ebesser Brown, Twelve-mile Grove, &c., Ill.
Rev. K. K. McCoy, Clayton, Ill.
Rev. George Lewis, Welch Ch. on Reak Creek, Ill.
Rev. M. Kimball, Augusta and Plymouth, Ill.
Rev. Philip Eveleth, Fairfield and Sommennuk, Ill.
Rev. G. P. King, Grand Blane and Atles, Mach.

Rev. Joseph Wood, Nine-mile Prairie, Rt.

Rev. T. W. Hodgeman, Hornelleville, N. Y.

Rev. Habin McKinney, Bath, N. Y. Rev. C. Merwin, Bethel, N. Y.

Rev. K. Kittredge, Sodus, N. Y.

Rev. James Blakeley, Union, N. Y. Rev. A. D. French, Linle Centre, N.Y.

Rev. Nathaniel Dutton, Philadelphia, N. T.

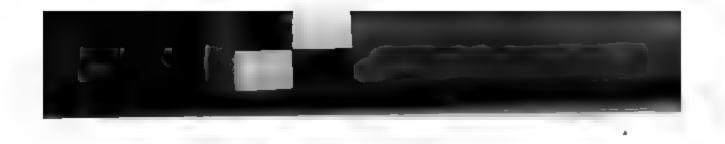
Re-appointed. Rov. R. Gaylard, Danville, Lit.

Rev. W. P. Hotchkiss, Centreville, Mich. Rev. J. F. Stryker, J. fferson, N. Y. Ray. Ethan Pratt, Chemung, N. Y. Rev. J. S. I mery, Evans, N. Y. Rev. E. B. Sherwood, Middleport, N. Y.

Rev. S. W. Leonard, Hastings and West Morial, N. Y. Rev. S. Ellis, Meredith, N. Y. Rev. F. Harrington, Oneouta, N. Y. Rev. E. B. Sherwood, middlepore, ...
Rev. R. Twitchell, destitute churches, Alleghany Rev. Joseph Harrison, Providence Chapel, N. Y. Rev. W. B. Tompkins, Oneida Castle and Dusham-

# The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from August 1st to Neptember 1st, 1844.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE— Dunbarton, by Rev. B. P. Stone, Coug. Ch., \$26 71; D. H. Park, \$61, Rev. J. M. Putana, \$61; J. Herland, \$6; S. Kimitall, 5; J. Bantan, \$5. Floom, by Rev. B. P. Stone, VENDING— J. Stone, S. P. Stone, VENDING— Thertford, in part of legacy of the late Rebecca Kingsley, by E. White, Ext., Massacrity Society, by Rev. J. S. Clark, De. by J. Putchard, of which \$30 is to count. Rev. George Deep, of Beverly, a. L. M., Connect Tit UT— Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. E. Ivea, Fairfield, First Coug. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. E. Ivea, Fairfield, First Coug. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. E. Ivea, Fairfield, First Coug. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. E. Ivea, Fairfield, First Coug. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. E. Ivea, Fairfield, First Coug. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. E. Ivea, Fairfield, First Coug. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. E. Ivea, Fairfield, First Coug. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. E. Ivea, Fairfield, First Coug. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. E. Ivea, Fairfield, First Coug. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. Collebrook, Ch. and Cong. Collebrook, Ch. and Cong. Collebrook, Ch. and Cong. Collebrook, Ch. and Cong. Collebrook, Ch. and Cong. Collebrook, Ch. and Cong. Collebrook, Ch. and Cong. Collebrook, Ch. and Cong. Collebrook, Ch. and Cong. Collebrook, Ch. and Cong. Collebrook, Ch. and Cong. Collebrook, Ch. and Cong. Collebrook, Ch. and Cong. Collebrook, Ch. and Cong. Collebrook, Ch. and Cong. Collebrook, Ch. and Cong. Collebrook, Co		U	•	
Dubarton, by Rev. B. P. Stone, Cong. Ch., 287 71; D. H. Perk, & & R. v. J. M. Potnam, & & J. J. Runtun, & & S. Kimbail, & J. J. Runtun, & S. Fersom, by Rev. B. P. Stone, VERMOYT. Discovery J. P. Stone, VERMOYT. Discovery J. P. Stone, VERMOYT. Discovery J. P. Stone, VERMOYT. Discovery J. P. Stone, VERMOYT. Discovery J. P. Stone, VERMOYT. Discovery J. P. Stone, VERMOYT. Discovery J. P. Stone, VERMOYT. Discovery J. P. Stone, VERMOYT. Discovery J. P. Stone, VERMOYT. Discovery J. P. Stone, VERMOYT. Discovery J. Stone, VERMOYT. Discovery J. P. Stone, VERMOYT. Discovery J. Ladies of which & 30 is from R. Discovery J. J. Stone, J. Stone Stone, D. Stone, J. P. Thompson, J. Thompson	NEW-HAMPSHIRE—	1	J. H., by Rev. B. Lockwood, \$100; L.	
M. Pathami, Sci. J. Ireland, \$6; S. Kimball, S. J. Bautun,				
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Fignom, by Rev. B. F. Stone, VERMONT— Durset, Mrs. Jackson, \$2; Mrs. Martin- dale, \$3. Thetford, in part of legacy of the late Reberer & Rugsley, by E. White, Exr., Massoary Society, by Rev. J. S. Clark, Da. by J. Panchard, of which \$30 is to const. Rev. George Dee, of Beverity, a L. M., Conswy, H. M. S., bal. by O. Childe, \$1; Shamed Denham, to const. Moses Blood, Belviderstlin, a L. M., 602; Nuch, \$40 is to const. Miss kluth Sickney, a L. M., by Einzabeth Daus, CONFECTICUT— Colebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. E. Ives, Farfield, First Cong. Ch., by Rev. C. Bent- ley, Rev. Britain, South Cong. Ch., and Soc, by Rev. S. Rockwell, of which \$10 is from the Juvenite Sew. Soc, by Rev. S. Rockwell, of which \$10 is from the Juvenite Sew. Soc, J. P. Thompson, J. Hurr N. Ch., bal. of Coll., by Rev. A. C. Baddon, J. Hurr N. Ch., bal. of Coll, by Rev. A. C. Baddon, L. M., by Rev. C. Wilcox, Plymouth Hollow, Litchfield Aux, by Rev. J. Terms, New Has, Mrs. Martha Crane, by James Crane. Crane				
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Rebecra Kingsley, by E. White, Exr.,  Massochust T. S. Chark Do. by J. Punchard, of which \$40 is to const. Rev. George Dee, of Beverly, a.L. M., Canway, H. M. S., bal. by O. Childa, \$1; Samuel Denham, to const. Moses Blood, Belvidere, Ill., a.L. M., \$30; Newburyport, Ladies Indiana Society, of which \$40 is to const. Miss Ruth Sickney, a.L. M., by Einzabeth Dana, CONNECTI UT— Colebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. E. Ives, Fairfield, First Cong. Ch., by S. A. Nichols, Greens farms, a friend, Harwinton, Cong. Soc., by Rev. C. Bentley, Rew-Britain, South Cong. Ch., and Soc., by Rev. S. Rockwell, of which \$10 is from the Juvenile Sew. Soc., New-Haven, Chapet St. Ch., by Rov. J. P. Thompson, Caxter Ch., of which \$30 is from R. L. Huntington a L. M., by C. Robinson, \$4:90; a Lady \$3, Hone St. Ch., bal. of Coll., by Rev. A. C. Baldwin, North St. Ch. a gentleman, Rev. Jeremah Miller, per Rev. D. Mead, Nortosk, Ch. and Cong. Ch., to const. Rev. John W. Altord, of Stanford, a.L. M., by Rev. C. Wilcox, Plymouth Hollow, Litchfield Aux., by Rev. H. D. Kitchell Upper Middletowa, Cong. Ch., to Const. Rev. John W. Altord, of Stanford, a.L. M., by Rev. C. Wilcox, Plymouth Hollow, Litchfield Aux., by Rev. H. D. Kitchell Upper Middletowa, Cong. Ch., as S. School, by Rev. Z. Crocker, Rew. John W. Altord, of Stanford, a.L. M., \$30; G. M. Atwater, \$10; R. A. Lvon, \$10, Frift Presb. Ch., Sab. School, by Mr. Sweetzer, \$46:54; H. C. Bowen, to const. Mrs. Loy Maria Bowen, a L. M., \$30; G. M. Atwater, \$10; R. A. Lvon, \$10, Frift Presb. Ch., A. W. Renson, Forrestwile, by Rev. E. Taylor, Naw-York City: —viz Providence Chapsh, Fem. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, West Presb. Ch., Sab. School Miss.		. 55		
Massachus Paciety, by Rev. J. S. Clark, Da. by J. Punchard, of which \$30 is to count. Rev. George Dee, of Beverly, a L. M., Samuel Denham, to const. Moses Blood, Belvidere, Ill., a L. M., \$30; Newburyport, Ladies Indiana Society, of which \$30 is to count. Miss Ruth Slickney, a L. M., by Eizzabeth Dana, CONNECTI UT—Colebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. E. Ives, Farifield, First Cong. Ch., by S. A. Nichols, Green Grame, a friend, Greenwich, a frend, Harwinton, Cong. Soc., by Rev. A. E. Ives, Parifield, First Cong. Ch., by S. A. Nichols, Green Grame, a friend, Greenwich, a frend, Harwinton, Cong. Soc., by Rev. C. Bent-New-Britain, South Cong. Ch., and Soc., by Rev. S. Rockwell, of which \$10 is from the Juvenite Sew. Soc., New-Haven, Chopel St. Ch., by Rev. J. P. Thompson, M. L. Huntongton a L. M., by C. Robinson, \$450; a Lady \$3, Hark St. Ch., ball or Coll., by Rev. A. C. Baldwin, Rev. J. Baldwin, Rev. J. Baldwin, Rev. J. Baldwin, Rev. J. Baldwin, Rev. J. Baldwin, Rev. J. Baldwin, Rev. J. Baldwin, Rev. J. Baldwin, Ch. and Cong. Ch., to const. Rev. John W. Altond, of Stanford, a L. M., by Rev. C. Chick, Sab. School, by Mr. Sweetzer, \$45 24; H. C. Bowen, a L. M., \$30; G. M. Atwater, \$10; R. A. Lyon, \$10, P. First Presb. Ch., Sab. School, by Mr. Sweetzer, \$45 24; H. C. Bowen, a L. M., \$30; G. M. Atwater, \$10; R. A. Lyon, \$10, P. First Presb. Ch., Sab. School, by Rev. J. C. Bank, First Presb. Ch., Sab. School, by Rev. J. C. Crocker, Mrs. Leve, Maria Bowen, a L. M., \$30; G. M. Atwater, \$10; R. A. Lyon, \$10, P. First Presb. Ch., Sab. School, by Rev. J. C. Roth Rev. J. M. Respon, Prorestite, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-York City: —viz Presidence Chapsk, Fem. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, Mess. Level, Mark School, Miss.		200 00		
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const. Rev. George Dee, of Beverly, a.L. M., Goorge, C., Conway, H. M., S., bal. by O. Childa, \$1; Samuel Denham, to const. Moses Blood, Belvidere, Ill., a.L. M., \$30; Newburyport, Ladies Indiana Society, of which \$30 is to const. Miss Ruth Stickney, a.L. M., by Elizabeth Daua, CONNECTI: UT— Colchrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. E. Ivea, Farifield, First Cong. Ch., by S. A. Nicholz, Greens farms, a friend, Greenwich, a friend, Harwinton, Cong. Soc., by Rev. C. Bentley, Itev. S. Rockwell, of which \$10 is from the Jurcuile Sew. Soc., by Rev. C. Robert St. Ch., of which \$30 is from B. L. Huntington a L. M., by C. Robinson, \$430; a Lady \$33, Hore St. Ch., bal. of Coll., by Rev. A. C. Batkism, North St. Ch. and Cong., by Rev. M.  North St. Ch. and Cong., by Rev. M.  Eldrange, North Fairfield, Weston, Cong. Soc., North Greenwich, Cong. Ch., to const. Rev. John W. Altord of Stamford, a.L. M., by Rev. C. Wilcox, Plymouth Hollow, Litchfield Aux., by Rev. H. D. Kuchell, Upper Middletowo, Cong. Ch., and Cong. Ch., and Cong. Ch., and Cong. Ch., by Rev. J. Charter Ch., Sab. School, by Mr. Sweetzer, \$45 24, H. C. Bowen, to const. Mrs. Lucy Maris Bowen, a.L. M., \$30; G. M. Atwater, \$10; R. A. L. No., \$30, Forrestville, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-York City:—viz Providence Chapple, Fem. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, West Press. Ch., Sab. School Miss.		1		
a L. M., Conway, H. M. S., bal. by O. Childs, \$1; Samuel Denham to const. Moses Blood, Belviders, Ill., a L. M., \$30; Newburyport, Ladles Indiana Society, of which \$40 is to const. Miss Ruth Slickney, a L. M., by Elizabeth Daus, CONNECTIC UT— Colebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. E. Ives, Farifield, First Cong. Ch., by S. A. Nichols, Greens farms, a friend, Greenwich, a freend, Harwinton, Cong. Soc., by Rev. C. Bent- ley, New-Britain, South Cong. Ch., and Soc., by Rev. S. Rockwell, of which \$10 is from the Juvenile Sew. Soc., New-Haven, Chapel St. Ch., by Rev. J. P. Thompson, Center Ch., of which \$30 is from R. L. Huntington to const. Mrs. Aligail Huntington a L. M., by C. Robinson, \$490; a Lanly \$3, Hore St. Ch., a gentleman, Rev. John W. Alvord, of Stamford, a L. M., \$400; Ch. M. Cong. Ch., to const. Rev. John W. Alvord, of Stamford, a L. M., by Rev. C. Wilcox, Plymouth Hollow, Litchfield Aux., by Rev. H. D. Kitchell, Upper Middletown, Cong. Ch. and Soc., by Rev. Z. Crocker, NEW-YORK— Albany, Forrth Presb. Ch., Sab. School, by Mrs. Z. Crocker, NEW-YORK— Albany, Forrth Presb. Ch., Sab. School, by Mrs. Z. Crocker, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, Naw-York City:—viz Previdence Chapple, Fem. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horison, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-Horeastile, by Rev. E.	coust. Rev. George Dee, of Beverly,			5 🗰
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Stickney, a L. M., by Elizabeth Daua, CONNECTH UT— Colebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. E. Ivea, Fairfield, First Cong. Ch., by S. A. Nicholz, Greens farma, Greens farma, Greens farma, Greens farma, Greens farma, Greens farma, Greens farma, Greens farma, Greens farma, Greens farma, Greens farma, Greens farma, Greens farma, Friend, Harwinton, Cong. Soc., by Rev. C. Bent- ley, New-Britain, South Cong. Ch., and Soc., by Rev. S. Rockwell, of which \$10 is from the Juvenile Sew. Soc., New-Haven, Choppel St. Ch., by Rov. J. P. Thompson, Center Ch., of which \$30 is from B. L. Huntington to const. Mrs. Abigail Huntington a L. M., by C. Robinson, \$450; a Lady \$3, Howe St. Ch., bal. of Coll., by Rev. A. C. Baldwin, North St. Ch., bal. of Coll., by Rev. Mr. Eldridge, North Fairfield, Weston, Cong. Soc., North Greenwich, Cong. Ch., to coast. Rev. John W. Alvord, of Stamford, a L. M., by Rev. C. Wilcox, Plymouth Hollow, Litchfield Aux., by Rev. H. D. Kitchell, Upper Middletown, Cong. Ch., at Soc., by Rev. Z. Crocker, NEW-YORK— Allany, Fourth Presb. Ch., by S. Hale, Brooklyn, First Presb. Ch., Sab. School, by Mr. Sweetzer, \$45 E4; H. C. Bowen, to const. Mrs. Lucy Maria Bowen, a L. M., \$30; G. M. Atwater, \$10; R. A. L.von. \$10, Fifth Presb. Ch., A. W. Benson, Forrestville, by Rev. E. Taylor, New -York City:—viz Providence Chapsil, Fem. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Barrison, School, Sab. School Miss.				5 06
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Collebrook, Cong. Ch., by Rev. A. E. Ives, Fairfield, First Cong. Ch., by S. A. Nichols, Greens farms, a friend, Greenswich, a friend, Harwinton, Cong. Soc., by Rev. C. Bentley, New-Britain, South Cong. Ch., and Soc., by Rev. S. Rockwell, of which \$10 is from the Juvenile Sew. Soc., New-Haven, Chopel St. Ch., by Rov. J. P. Thompson, Center Ch., of which \$30 is from R. L. Huntington to const. Mrs. Abigail Huntington a L. M., by C. Robinson, \$490; a Lady \$3, North St. Ch., bal. of Coll., by Rev. A. C. Baldwin, North St. Ch., a gentleman, Rev. Jeremah Miler, per Rev. D. Mead, Northok, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. Mrs. Lidrudge, North Fairfield, Weston, Cong. Soc., North Greenwich, Cong. Ch., to coast. Rev. John W. Alvord, of Stamford, a L. M., by Rev. C. Wilcox, Plymouth Hollow, Litchfield Aux., by Rev. H. D. Kitchell, Upper Middletown, Cong. Ch., abs. School, by Mr. Sweetzer, \$45 24; H. C. Bowen, to const. Mrs. Lucy Maria Bowen, a L. M., \$30; G. M. Atwater, \$10; R. A. Lyon, \$310, Ff/th Presb. Ch., \$30, Kalman, Cong. Ch., to coast. Rev. John W. Alvord, of Stamford, a L. M., by Rev. Z. Crocker, Maria Bowen, to const. Mrs. Lucy Maria Bowen, a L. M., \$30; G. M. Atwater, \$10; R. A. Lyon, \$310, Ff/th Presb. Ch., \$30, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$300, Kalman, \$30			Routes Hill by Rev. W. Fithian.	19 06
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Nichols, Greens farms, a friend, Greens farms, a friend, Greens farms, a friend, Greenswich, a friend, Hurwinton, Cong. Soc., by Rev. C. Bentley, Kev. B. Rockwell, of which \$10 is from the Juvenile Sew. Soc., New-Histen, Chapel M. Ch., by Rev. J. P. Thompson, Center Ch., of which \$30 is from R. L. Huntington to const. Mrs. Abjail Huntington a L. M., by C. Robinson, \$490; a Laify \$3, Hoxe St. Ch., bal. of Coll., by Rev. A. C. Baldwin, North St. Ch., a gentleman, Rev. Jorennah Milter, per Rev. D. Mead, Nortook, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. Mr. Eldradge, North Fairfield, Weston, Cong. Soc., North Greenwich, Cong. Ch., to const. Rev. John W. Altoord, of Stamford, a L. M., by Rev. C. Wilcox, Plymouth Hollow, Litchfield Aux., by Rev. J. D. Kitchell, Upper Middletown, Cong. Ch. and Soc., by Rev. Z. Crucker, Mrs. Benson, by Roy. Z. Crucker, Mrs. Benson, to const. Mrs. Lucy Maria Bowen, a L. M., \$30; G. M. Atwater, \$10; R. A. Lvon, \$10, Frith Presb. Ch., A. W. Benson, Forrestville, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-York City:—viz Previdence Chapel, Fem. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, Mes. J. Harrison, Press. Ch., Bab. School Miss.			Coll. by Rev M. Hicks.	20 43
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Pleasant Prairie, H. Alisou Jr., by Rev. C. Bentley, New-Britain, South Cong. Ch., and Soc., by Rev. S. Rockwell, of which \$10 is from the Juvenie Sew. Soc., New-Harlison, Center Ch., by Rev. J. P. Thompson, Center Ch., of which \$30 is from R. L. Huntington to const. Mrs. Abigail Huntington a L. M., by C. Robinson, \$490; a Lady \$3, Hove St. Ch., bal. of Coll., by Rev. A. C. Baldwin, North St. Ch. a gentleman, Rev. Jeremah Miller, per Rev. D. Mend. Nortonk, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. Mr. Fldridge, North Fairfield, Weston, Cong. Soc., North Greenwich, Cong. Ch., to const. Rev. John W. Alsord, of Stamford, a L. M., by Rev. C. Wilcox, Plymouth Hollow, Litchfield Aux., by Rev. J. Crocker, Albany, Fourth Presb. Ch., Sab. School, by Rev. Z. Crocker, Robinson, Fortestville, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-York Cit; —viz Providence Chapsi, Fom. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, Providence Chapsi, Fom. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, Providence Chapsi, Fom. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, Providence Chapsi, Fom. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, Providence Chapsi, Fom. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, Providence Chapsi, Fom. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, Providence Chapsi, Fom. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, Providence Chapsi, Fom. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, Providence Chapsi, Fom. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, Providence Chapsi, Fom. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, Providence Chapsi, Fom. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, Providence Chapsi, Fom. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, Providence Chapsi, Fom. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, Providence Chapsi, Fom. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, Providence Chapsi, Fom. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, Providence Chapsi, Fom. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, Providence Chapsi, Fom. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, Providence Chapsi, Fom. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, Providence Chapsi, Fom. H. Alisson, C. Clark, Fom. Ch., by Rev. J. H. Burnell Stock, J. C. Clark, Fom. H. Albion, by Rev. P. H. Burnell Addition, by Rev. P. H. Burnell Addition, by Rev. P. H. Burnell Addition, by Rev. P. H. Burnell Addition, b			Lockport, by Rev. J. G. Porter,	5 57
Harwinton, Cong. Soc., by Rev. C. Bentley, Rew. Britain, South Cong. Ch., and Soc., by Rev. S. Rockwell, of which \$10 is from the Juvenile Sew. Soc., New-Haven, Chopel St. Ch., by Rev. J. P. Thompson, Center Ch., of which \$30 is from R. L. Huntington a L. M., by C. Robinson, \$490; a Lady \$3, Hones St. Ch., bal. of Coll., by Rev. A. C. Baldwin, Nortch St. Ch., a gentleman, Rev. Jeremiah Miller, per Rev. D. Mead, Nortch, Ch. and Cong., by Rev. Mr. Eldridge, North Fairfield, Weston, Cong. Soc., North Greenwich, Cong. Ch., to const. Rev. John W. Alsord, of Stamford, a L. M., by Rev. C. Wilcox, Plymouth Hollow, Litchfield Aux., by Rev. H. D. Kitchell, Upper Middletown, Cong. Ch. and Soc., by Rev. Z. Crocker, Rew. Hollow, Litchfield Aux., by Rev. J. Crocker, Stat St4; H. C. Bowen, to const. Mrs. Lucy Maria Bowen, a L. M., \$30; G. M. Atwater, \$10; R. A. L.von. \$10, Fifth Presb. Ch., A. W. Benson, Forrestville, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-York Cit; —viz Providence Chapsi, Fem. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, New-York Cit; —viz Providence Chapsi, Fem. H. M. S., by Rev. Presb. Ch. Sab. School Miss.		50 00	Pleasant Prairie, H. Allison Jr., by Rev.	
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from the Juvenile Sew. Soc., New-Haven, Chopel St. Ch., by Rev. J. P. Thompson, Center Ch., of which \$30 is from R. L. Huntington to const. Mrs. Abgail Huntington a L. M., by C. Robinson, \$\frac{490}{499}; a Lady \$3, Hoxe St. Ch., bal. of Coll., by Rev. A. C. Badwin, North St. Ch. a gentleman, Rev. Joremuah Miller, per Rev. D. Blend, Nortok, Cb. and Cong., by Rev. Mr. Eldridge, North Greenwich, Cong. Ch., to const. Rev. John W. Alvord, of Stamford, a L. M., by Rev. C. Wilcox, Plymouth Hollow, Litchfield Aux., by Rev. H. D. Kitchell, Upper Middletown, Cong. Ch. and Soc., by Rev. Z. Crocker, NEW-YORK— Albany, Fourth Presb. Ch., by S. Hale, Brooklyn. First Presb. Ch., Sab. School, by Mr. Sweetzer, \$48 E4; H. C. Bowen, to const. Mrs. Lucy Maria Bowen, a L. M., \$30; G. M. Atwater, \$10; R. A. L. von. \$10, Fifth Presb. Ch., A. W. Benson, To const. Mrs. Lucy Maria Bowen, a L. M., \$30; G. M. Atwater, \$10; R. A. L. von. \$10. Forreatville, do. It. Jones, do. It.			Albion, by Rev. C. Clark,	7 20
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P. Thompson, Cexter Ch., of which \$30 is from R. L. Huntington to const. Mrs. Abigail Huntington a L. M., by C. Robinson, \$490; a Lady \$3, Hore St. Ch., bal. of Coll., by Rev. A. C. Batdwin, Rev. Jeremah Miller, per Rev. D. Mend, Nortok, Cb. and Cong., by Rev. Mr. Eldridge, North Fairfield, Weston, Cong. Soc., North Greenwich, Cong. Ch., to const. Rev. John W. Alvord, of Stamford, a L. M., by Rev. C. Wilcox, Plymouth Hollow, Litchfield Aux., by Rev. H. D. Kutchell, Upper Middletown, Cong. Ch. and Soc., by Rev. Z. Crocker, NEW-TORK— Albany, Fourth Presb. Ch., Sab. School, by Mr. Sweetzer, \$48 24; H. C. Bowen, to const. Mrs. Lucy Maria Bowen, a L. M., \$30; G. M. Atwater, \$10; R. A. L. you. \$10, Fifth Presb. Ch., A. W. Renson, Forrestville, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-York City:—viz Previdence Chapel, Fem. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, West Presb. Ch., Sab. School Miss.  1566 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 109 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoo, do. his don. 109 Kalemazoon, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoon, do. his don. 108 Kalamazoon, do. his don. 100 Kalemazoon, do. his don. 109 Kalemazoon, do. his don. 109 Kalemazoon, do. his don. 109 Kalemazoon, do. his don. 109 Kalemazoo		201 00	Ch., by Key. P. 11. Durguardt,	•
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North Fairfield, Weston, Cong. Soc., North Greenwich, Cong. Ch., to const. Rev. John W. Alvord, of Stamford, a L. M., by Rev. C. Wilcox, Plymouth Hollow, Litchfield Aux., by Rev. H. D. Kitchell, Upper Middletown, Cong. Ch. and Soc., by Rev. Z. Crocker, NEW-YORK— Albany, Fourth Presb. Ch., Sab. School, by Mr. Sweetzer, \$45 54; H. C. Bowen, to const. Mrs. Lucy Maria Bowen, a L. M., \$30; G. M. Atwater, \$10; R. A. L.von. \$10, Fifth Presb. Ch., A. W. Benson, Forrestville, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-York City:—viz Providence Chapel, Fem. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrimon, West Presb. Ch., Sab. School Miss.  13 60  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  J. CORNING, Treasurer.  L. M., \$30; All Detroit, Michigan.  Jackson, O. C. Freeman, Clinton, Ypsilanti, 57 60  Clinton, Ypsilanti, 57 60  Rev. F. Bascom acknowledges the receipt of the following at Chicago, Ill.  Chicago, First Presb. Ch., Ludies Sew.  Soc., \$50; bal. of Coll., \$3, In bozes of Clothing from New-Marlborough, Mass., Gloversville, N. Y., 20  Jackson, O. C. Freeman, 10 00  Clinton, Ypsilanti, 57 60  Rev. F. Bascom acknowledges the receipt of the following at Chicago, Ill.  Chicago, First Presb. Ch., Ludies Sew.  Soc., \$50; bal. of Coll., \$3, In bozes of Clothing from New-Marlborough, Mass., 20  L. M., \$30; Ch. A. W. Bellow, A. W. Bellow, A. W. Bellow, A. W. Bellow, A. W. Bellow, A. W. Bellow, A. W. Bellow, A. W. Bellow, A. W. Bellow, A. W. Bel		100 00	İ	3518 76
North Greenwich, Cong. Ch., to const. Rev. John W. Alvord, of Stamford, a L. M., by Rev. C. Wilcox, Plymouth Hollow, Litchfield Aux., by Rev. H. D. Kitchell, Upper Middletown, Cong. Ch. and Soc., by Rev. Z. Crocker, PEW-YORK—  Albany, Fourth Presb. Ch., Sab. School, by Mr. Sweetzer, \$48 54; H. C. Bowen, to const. Mrs. Lucy Maria Bowen, a L. M., \$30; G. M. Atwater, \$10; R. A. I.von. \$10, Fifth Presb. Ch., A. W. Benson, Forrestville, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-York City:—viz Providence Chapel, Fom. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, West Presb. Ch., Sab. School Miss.			·	
1. M., by Rev. C. Wilcox, Plymouth Hollow, Litchfield Aux., by Rev. H. D. Kitchell, Upper Middletown, Cong. Ch. and Soc., by Rev. Z. Crocker, Altany, Fourth Presb. Ch., Sab. School, by Mr. Sweetzer, \$48 24; H. C. Bowen, to const. Mrs. Lucy Maria Bowen, a L. M., \$30; G. M. Atwater, \$10; R. A. Lyon. \$10, Fufth Presb. Ch., A. W. Benson, Forrestville, by Rev. E. Taylor, New-York City:—viz Providence Chapel, Fem. H. M. S., by Rev. J. Harrison, West Presb. Ch., Sab. School Miss.  50 37  E. P. Hastings acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, at Detroit, Michigan.  10 00 Chuton, Ypsilanti,  76 35  86 25  Rev. F. Bascom acknowledges the receipt of the following at Chicago, Ill. Chicago, First Presb. Ch., Ludies Sew. Soc., \$50; bal. of Coll., \$3, In bozes of Clotking from New-Marlborough, Mass., Gloversville, N. Y., Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 3 00 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 3 00 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 3 00 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 3 00 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 3 00 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 3 00 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 13 00 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 13 00 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12 06 Lisbon, Cong. Ch., 4 12			J. CORNING, 1782	rerer.
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# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Go, . . . . . . . PREACH the GOSPEL . . . . . . Mark zvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be suny ! . . . . . . . Rom. z. 15.

Fol. XVII.

YOL, IVIL

NOVEMBER, 1844.

No. 7.

# Present position of Home Missions.

The voice of Providence.

Those who stand before the public, and are held responsible for the safe conduct of an enterprise like that in which this Society is sugaged, are not without temptations to enlarge their work from the mere spirit of achievement, and for the sake of the credit that may redound to themselves. An enlargement originating from such motives, cannot, however, hope for the blessing of God, who will not give the glory of his work to the instruments by whom it is done. It has therefore been a subject of solicitude with the Committee, that they should not mistake the impulses of their own zeal for the call of Divine Providence. They have carefully waited until the indications of duty were unequivocal, and then have gone forward with all the energy they could, consistently with the means placed at their disposal. Such indications, when thus accertained, have a power which they dare not withstand.

Such a call the Committee cannot but recognize in the movements of Providence during the last two years. The rapid enlargement of the field, in the new states and territories, by immigration and otherwise, is a striking indication of the duty of the older churches. In one year, the population of Wisconsin has advanced from 45,000 to 80,000—thus adding in that short period, as many as seventy settlements to those already existing, which must be supplied with the Gospel. In Iowa, which, when the territory was organized in 1838, had 20,000, there are now 82,000; and the "Iowa band" of mesionaries who went out in 1843, can scarcely reach even the most important points. Witness also, the wants of Missouri-where, on the northern boundary of the state, there are two ranges of counties, lying between the Mississippi on the east and the Missouri on the west, from two to three hundred miles long, and containing a territory larger than Massachusetts—and rapidly filling up with inhabitants—with 18

but one minister of the denominations co-operating with this Society. A similar tract skirts the southern boundary. From Michigan also, we are called to cossider the claims of new counties containing from one to three thousand souls, in which a Presbyterian or Congregational minister has never resided. And lately, Northern Indiana is sending forth an importunate cry for at least twenty well qualified laborers; while all that has been done for Illinois, has but created a necessity for at least twenty additional missionaries in the northern part of the state; and in the south, almost nothing has as yet been attempted. These are some of the principal fields, whose cry is most importunate, though their necessity is no greater than that of others, where there is scarcely strength enough to utter an audible appeal.

While these indications of the duty of the churches to the West have been thickening around us, there has also been an increase of interest in the ministry, on behalf of Western Missions. Many of the most promising of our young men, and some others who have long been established in the pastoral office, are inquiring concerning their personal duty in this matter; and little seems needful to secure a large number of laborers for this work, but that the Society should be able to assure every well qualified candidate, of the usual amount of missionary aid. Here then are the fields; here too, are men willing to labour therein; and must they be kept back for want of the means?

# This call must be obeyed?

There never was a season in which there was so general an expression of public opinion that the American Home Missionary Society ought to go forward on an enlarged scale, to occupy these opening fields. Auxiliary societies have expressed this opinion in resolutions; pastors of churches have urged it, in conference and by letter; and multitudes of private Christians declare, that on such a vigorous enlargement depends more than can be expressed of our country's welfare.

Surely, then, the Committee have been right in increasing their work; and if in any thing they have done wrong, it has been in not increasing it more. The responsibilities of the Society have become already \$15,000 above those of the past year; and this amount, at least, is needed to sustain the operations already attempted. So that, if this be all that is done, nothing, or but little can be done to occupy the wide desolations alluded to above, but they must remain desolate, and become still more difficult as fields of missionary culture. Unless christian philanthropy speedily afford help, the day of their subjugation to the power of the Gospel, will remove farther and farther off. But this must not be. We cannot believe that the hundreds of churches and individual Christians who aid this work, will let such a calamity come upon their brethren.

We therefore call upon all friends of this cause to consider its present attitude and necessities. Shall the missionaries already appointed be sustained! If so, the receipts of the Society must be at least fifteen thousand dollars greater for the current year than they were the year before. And if the same enlargement take place during the current year, as was made in the previous year—that is, if the openings alluded to in this article, and others, shall receive

1844.

# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

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thirty or forty missionaries, the sum of thirty thousand dollars more will be required, than was received during the year ending in May last.

Every one who would do his proportion of this work, will need to enlarge his own donations, and urge others to do the same. And we would affectionately appeal to the friends of Christ not to put this duty aside upon slight grounds.

We entreat pastors to preach on the subject of our country, its dangers and its promise —to lay facts before their people, showing the history of the progress of religion in this land, and the position of our nation as the future agent in moulding the rest of the world. Let the subject be brought up in repeated discourses, and made a topic of remark and of prayer in the monthly concert. Public sentiment has been so much against agents, that the A. H. M. S. has no soliciting agents but the secretaries of the Society and its Auxiliaries; therefore let no pastor west for an agent, but set about the work himself. There are also many private members of churches who are capable of doing much in their respective spheres to interest their brethren, and make collections. We ask them to charge themselves with the responsibility of seeing something done on this subject without delay. We shall wait the issue of these efforts with deep cohestude, for on it will depend, in no small degree, the question whether the toursions to the West shall be sustained and enlarged, or restricted and broken up; whether the present call of God's providence shall be obeyed, and his blessing secured both upon the needy West and the liberal East; or his curse shall rest upon the treasures that are not consecrated to him, and the waste places be given up for an indefinite period to moral desolation.

# Correspondence.

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Wapello, Kishkekosh,	2914 Clinton, 386 Scott,		place in s	-	try may be ju	

# From a New Missionary.

This region is well wooded, watered and timbered, and has a rich soil and a healthful climate. Its population is rapidly increasing. A year ago, there were no framed houses here. Since that time, it has become the county seat; a court-house has been built, a public house and store have been opened, and several framed buildings have been erected. We have two lawyers and one physician. I preach in the court-house regularly twice on the Sabbath, and occupy it three Sabbaths out of four. The Methodists hold a meeting in it on the other Sabbath, and I preach in one of the neighboring towns. My congregation has more than doubled since the first of June. We have sustained weekly male and female prayer meetings during the summer.

We had a temperance celebration here on the fourth of July. I delivered an address and we formed a county temperance society on strict total abstinence principles, and quite a number signed the pledge. We had a fine dinner in a romantic grove. We have held monthly meetings since, and addresses have been delivered by several gentlemen. The standard of the friends of temperance generally is low, and the objections against total abstinence, which formerly prevailed in the East, have to be encountered here. There is great need of a strong effort and a fresh impulse.

Soon after I came, we organized a Sabbath school. It was a new thing here and the prospect at first appeared rather discouraging. But the school has been constantly increasing, and by the consolation, It is the Lord, both the parents and the children mani- whose counsels, though often mystefest a deep interest in it. We have rious, are always right. two adult classes, one of young gentlemen and the other of young ladies, besides small children. A widow lady in Boston presented us with a good Sabbath school library, which has been very useful.

On the first Sabbath in September, we formed a Congregational church, consisting of five males and six females.

This rate of progress, however, does not hold good in reference to the ability of the for have left us for a still more western

people to support the means of grace. The people are very poor and have not money a buy many of the necessaries of life, consquently they must be aided for some years.

# MISSOURL

From Rev. J. T. Tucker, Hannibal.

# Death of Mrs. Tucker.

It is with mingled emotions of min and pleasure that I commence this report. The two years during which our church has received aid from your Society, have been years of "goodness and severity." And recently the band of a chastening Providence has fallen with a more frequent and heavy stroke. Sickness and death have made sad havoc throughout this whole region this season. Our village and church have not escaped. Your missionary, also, has been called to feel the full force of this storm of sorrow. After a distressing illness of five weeks, sustained with sweetest patience, and cheered, even to the last moment, with the clear hope of heaven, my beloved wife has gone to the rest which remaineth for the people of God. Three weeks ago we laid her in the grave, not doubting that her resurrection will be among the just. Thus, since my labors commenced here, has God taken from me two lovely infants, and now their mother. But the anguish of these repeated bereavements has been, and is, assuaged

# Spiritual fruit.

Yet, while ties so tender have been breaking, others most endearing have been forming under the hand of God's gracious Spirit. The labors which have been expended here have not been in Many have been converted from the ways of sin: many have grown in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. While some have fallen,

And the church has their places. steadily advanced in numbers and influence. Since my connection with this Relations of Home Missions to other flock, God has refreshed us by several; delightful revivals of religion. Here, then, would we set up our banner, and say, " Hitherto hath the Lord belped us !"

## Aid acceptable and efficient.

I deem it no more than proper in this connection, to express our warmest increased than diminished. To appearthanks to your Society for the aid extended to us of late. After struggling | ed Gospel; but it has not produced that on for years, without any foreign assistance, the pressure of an unpaid debt for our house of worship, and increasing business embarrassments, compelled an achool this season than usual; I most application for help from abroad. Had! it not been extended by you, instead of now being the pastor of a flourishing church in this important place, my connection with this people must have been terminated long ago; and the sheep of Christ, here gathered, must have been scattered abroad without a shepherd. Whatever good may have resulted, or may yet result from the constant and laborious effort of this church for the two past years, to lay the foundations of the kingdom of Christ where thousands soon will congregate, will justly be attributable, under God, in no smail ness, gave us a helping hand, and a voice of sympathy.

lieved from all our pecuniary difficulties as a church, yet we feel that it is not right longer to solicit that aid which others need more imperatively. We hope that a kind Providence will now enable us to struggle on alone, and soon piace us in a condition to do something efficiently for the more destitute around We feel it to be a pleasure to assure you, that the claims of Home Missions will ever hold a paramount place in our hearts, so long as any waste places remain unsupplied within our wide borders.

home, others have come forward to take I From Rev. W. T. Dickson, West Ely,

forms of well doing.

The facts in the following report serve to illustrate the connection of musionary operations with the usefulness of other institutions. of benevolence.

Our congregation on the Sabbath continues large, I think it has rather ance, good attention is paid to a preachaffect upon the heart, which we long to

We have a more interesting Sabbath it once a month, for the purpose of ex-Through the amining the children. kindness of friends to the cause, in Dorchester, and also of the Sunday School Union, we have received about one hundred dollars worth of books, which have enabled me to extend my influence beyond what I could possibly have done without them. l have already supplied six recently organized Sabbath schools, in all of which there are about 230 scholars. One of those schools is organized in a neighborhood, six miles east of us, in which infidelity has long held the sway. Very few of who, in days of despondency and weak- out of their own and the habit of going a preached Gospel, and it has been seldom brought to them; but when it Although we are by no means re- is, nearly all attend. I have preached there fifteen times during the last year, to a congregation averaging one hundred. From the first, there has seemed to be a spirit of inquiry on the subject of religion, and one young man professes to have found peace in believing. He had been in the liabit of working on the Sabbath; had not beard a sermon for twelve months, until I preached there, and had tried to become an midel. But now he is actively engaged in the Sabbath school, teaching a class of seven large boys, who seem very much interested in his instructions. He expects soon to unite with the church. Connected with this school there are from 50 to 60 scholars.

We have also this summer formed a 1 Bible Society, for the purpose of supplying all the destitute within our bounds with the word of God. We have received for this purpose 150 Bibles, and the work of distribution has already commenced. Several of the members schools is receiving a new impetes of this church have volunteered two days each to be employed in canvassing the neighborhoods around us.

I have also sold about 60 volumes of the Am. Tr. Soc. publications, besides distributing several thousands of pages of Tracts, that were sent to me for

this purpose.

In looking back at what God has enabled us to accomplish in sowing the good seed of the Word, and in laying the stature of perfect men in Christ, we shall reap if we faint not.

# wisconsin.

From Rev. J. D. Stevens, Platteville, Grant Co.

# Fruits of a Revival.

here last winter, has not been altogether, on the 12th. These special efforts "as the morning cloud and the early were evidently attended with manidew, which soon passeth away." results and influence are still apparent. The religious interest then awakened, has been to a considerable extent abiding and salutary. Nearly all who gave ; evidence of genuine conversion at the time, have continued steadfast and active. Several of the converts have united! with the Methodist church in this place, ! and are now numbered among their church.

# General usefulness.

parent improvement in the community sixteen. There were an aged father, generally. The Sabbath is better ob- two sons, a daughter, and daughter-inserved; our congregations are large law, for the first time publicly declaand less fluctuating; and prayer meet- ring their submission to God. ings are better attended and more in- same father has two younger sons in

and the monthly distribution of tracts undertaken. A monthly meeting for prayer, and for the distributors' reports, was established, which has been attended with much interest and beneficial results. The cause of Sabbeth among us, and efforts are being made to obtain libraries, and to sustain reveral new schools in the vicinity. The general monthly concert for prayer has been sustained. Some advances have evidently been made, but "there yet remaineth much land to be possessed" greater advances still are to be made before all the members of this church, shall arrive to the fulness of foundations, we cannot but hope, that and all within the reach of our inflaence shall be soundly converted to God.

# Protracted services—Conversions

Most of the time I have had three preaching places. On the first Sabbath of June, at 5 o'clock P. M., I commenced a three days' meeting at Elk Grove; on the 6th, another at Belmont, and on the 9th at Platteville, prepara-The revival of religion commenced tory to my installation, which occurred Its fest tokens of the Divine presence and blessing, particularly our meeting at Elk Grove. This was held in a barn. We had preaching three times each day, preceded or followed with a season of special prayer. settlements are small; of course, our congregations were not large, but stillness and solemnity seemed to pervade every mind. The truth found its way most consistent and active members. to the heart, and a few, we trust, were During this quarter 24 on profession, truly led to the Lord. Wednesday P. and 4 by letter have united with this M. was a season of deep interest never to be forgotten. Sixteen separated themselves from the world, and declared themselves on the Lord's side. Among this number was the man of In many respects there is a very ap- seventy and the youth of fifteen or teresting than formerly. Early in this | another state preaching the Gospel of quarter, a Tract association was formed, Jesus Christ. This truly is the Lord's im be all the glory.

#### Who are opposers

here are some who once lived in midst of revivals of religion before y came to the "far West," and had sted the convictions of the truth and Spirit of God, until they had ome bold in their opposition. But on they emigrated to this country, are moral darkness and death reignaniversal, their open hostility subsi-, because they had nothing to oppose. : as soon as the standard of the cross s erected here, and the power of th began to exert its influence, their rts were again aroused with renewvigor to the combat! The most ided opponents of the truth among are those who have been trained up ler the clearest light of the Gospel, I in the midst of the most powerful ivals of religion, and have had the st pungent convictions, and yet have tinued in impenitence. One man, one wife was among the number of se whose hearts were opened to reve and obey the word preached, told that I had made a breach in his illy that could never be healed: that should never hear me nor brother H. ach again, and has since maintained position. May the Lord yet have rey upon him, and forgive him, for knoweth not what he does!

The meeting at Belmont, six miles n this, was also attended with some eiderable interest, although with less erent beneficial results. Our prestory meetings here were deeply presting and profitable. The truth ached did not return roid, but reachthe heart and conscience of some o had hitherto neglected God and ir souls, and led them to seek salva-One man, his wife and son, came ward simultaneously, declaring that sas their fixed purpose of heart to imence the service of God. They e since made a profession of religion.

ir. Stevens was installed paster on the of June. Speaking of the region around, the amount of labor demanded, he esys-

dy field has been continually widen-

t, and marvellous in our eyes, and ing and enlarging, and the work accumulating upon my hands. There is room and work enough for two other laborers upon the ground which I am

attempting to cultivate.

During this quarter twenty have united with this church-8 by letter and 12 by profession—most of those who have united this quarter by protession were from Elk Grove. Here I trust, is a foundation laid for a strong church at some future day. It is a permanent settlement, upon the border of a rich fertile Prairie, skirted by one of the most beautiful groves of Wisconsin, and watered by a most delightful stream which sometimes winds its way upon the border of the prairie, and then is concealed by the forest. Here may be found as beautiful cultivated fields as in New England or New York; and I trust a few as warm bearted and as intelligent Christians.

## New fleids to be occupied.

Within eix or eight miles of this place, (Platteville) there are five or aix new settlements, where the Gospel should be preached, Sabbath schools and day schools established and sustained. Besides this church, there are five others in this county—all destrute of the preached word, except one; and that has but one sermon, once in two weeks. Shall these infant churches, just struggling into life, be left to perish and die, for the want of some kind shepherd to watch over them, and feed them with the sincere milk of the word?

# From Rev. L. Bridgeman, Pewaukie, de, Wis.

These churches have not been blessed as I had reason to hope when I came here; yet there has been some accessions to the church, especially to this church. I have had too large a field. Dividing my time between three churches seems to be bad economy; and yet it was the best that could be done in the circumstances in which these churches were placed. Had we not done so, one of the churches must have done without preaching.

Thus it is, that for want of a little more. much that is done for the West fails of its best effect. It is altogether probable, that if the missionary force in this territory could be doubled immediately, the beneficial results would be increased in a much greater proportion. Instead of this, the means placed at the Society's disposal will allow it to accomplish little more than to make good the usual loss suffered by the illness and removals of ministers, without providing for the twenty or thirty thousand emigrants who will have been added to the population of the territory before another season. Christians of this land in earnest in the work of bringing it under the sway of Jesus Christ, or do they intend to do only just enough toward it to quiet their consciences?

#### ILLINOIS.

# Poverty of churches.

The little church in ——— has been very much enfeebled by deaths and removals among its members; still, the few that remain are extremely anxious to have preaching, and would do something towards its support if they could have it statedly. But if the destitute places in this region are to remain destitute till they can support the Gospel, their case is hopeless. Unexpected embarrassment has arisen to them this year from the unfavorable character of The late and extensive the season. rains have so blighted the farmers' hopes, that many are unable to pay, and afraid to promise. Some of the people who had calculated on this year's crop to relieve them from debt, being disappointed by its failure, have left their farms and gone to the lead region in hope of obtaining money for their labor. The subscription has been somewhat increased during the past quarter, but very little is yet paid. I have received only \$2 in money, and a ton of hay worth \$4, since my last report

The difficulties under which congregations labor in the new states, when overtaken by a special calamity, like the floods which have prevailed this season in the West, are greatly aggravated by the novelty of every thing a. come. Well, it needs a vast amount of

round them. There are no sources of relief to which they can resort, no accumulation of capital in trade, in stocks or in manufactures, of which they can avail themselves. The distress involves the whole settlement k is difficult for an eastern community to coaceive of the annoyance, not to say suffering which both ministers and people endure in such circumstances, especially where a great part of their support, except food, is brought from a distance, and can be had only for cash.

#### Sickmoon.

At present, sickness prevails to a considerable extent. One dear sister of our church, has died with the prevailing fever. I visited her frequently during her illness and conversed with her about death. Her faith was firm and her end peace. I have visited a great number of sick. Our meetings are greatly hindered by sickness, for there are but few families who have not some laid aside by disease.

# Destitute counties.

Here are Logan, Menard, De Witt, Pyatt, Macon, Shelby, Champaign, Iroquois and Vermillion counties, all adjacent, and I think, at the present, all except De Witt entirely destitute of such Presbyterian ministers as believe in an educated ministry. There are some Cumberland Presbyterian ministers, but they are dissimilar to the Presbyterians, and adopt iteneracy and superficial pastoral labor. Although they are good brethren, they pursue a different policy in their meetings, and do not favor our views as to permanency of religious institutions.

# Appeal for piece Laymen.

It seems sometimes as if this region was literally filling up with the refuse of all creation. Perhaps they think there is no religion here, and God cannot find them here, and therefore they

labor to mould them first into civilised | leaving some of them mangled corpses beings, and secondly into Christians. We suffer much from the want of that sterling, pious influence with which our eastern churches abound, and which in so many instances is confined within narrow limits. I know how such men and families reason. "At home we are well off-a good meeting-house, a good minister, a respectable influential society. farme, merchandise, cailed bouses, out-houses, fruit, money, all the comforts of life." Here let us "die in selves yet after all, the struggle for which lives and property were destroya while would be severe!" Now I ed and swallowed up as in a moment, in beg to know whether enjoyment should a whirlpool of ruins. And since then, be suffered to take the place of useful- two more instances of this desolating ness? That very family, whose talents | war of the elements, have visited my and influence are now amazingly circumecribed, (because of scores of others around, on the same level with themselves, or above them,) could by a change of locality exert a hundred fold to erect for our high school, and to anmore influence, and do a hundred fold more good. O, tell eastern enterprizing Christians, to wait until they get bome to heaven, ere they talk and think so much about enjoyment. Tell them, the field here is larger and uncultivated. Here they are needed; let them come then, nobly, usefully, end life's short day's-work, ere they go to give an account of their stewardship. Among the half dozen merchants here, we have as ! yet no pious establishment. Can you him, we doubt not that justice and judg-not send us one of the right kind? Our ment are the habitation of his throne. people will gather around such an one.

From Rev. J. Wilcox, Geneseo, Henry Co., III.

## Tornadous.

the place where I have labored much, upon beds of languishing and eickness. and was then supplying occasionally. Among the latter number I and my was visited with a most fearful tornado family have been numbered, to chasten that demolished and swept from their us for our sins and test our confidence foundations five dwelling houses and in God. In June my little son, about two large frame barns, and nearly destroyed eight other dwelling houses—
burying their tenants in the ruins, or away before its reso far recovered about the middle of statless power, bruised and crushed, August, as to deem it prudent to redeto

amid the scene of desolation. Truly its wake bore the most impressive marks of Omnipotence, riding forth upon the wings of the wind, making darkness his pavilion, shooting out his lightnings, (three adults were struck dead in one house,) and literally making bare the channels of waters at the blast of the breath of his nostrile. Nor was this all, for the same day, a few hours later, another entirely different tornado, far more extensive and equally terrific our nest. And now, if by going to the | and destructive, not twenty inites south, West we might in the end better our- towert over a large range of country in own parish, one of which nearly demolished the walls of our new brick edifice, a building forty by fifty, that we had been for the last two years toiling awer for the present as a house of worship, and which had been completed the very night of the fearful tempest that beat it to the earth a mingled mass of ruins, and thus all our cheering hopes were blighted in a moment, and the people's hearts are faint within them. Still, we question not the windom and goodness of our Heavenly Father in this, to us, sore chastisement. Though clouds and darkness are round about

Strange as it may seem, these scelles have not sufficed to answer the benevolent end for which they were designed; hence, the pestilence has followed on in quick succession after the desolating storms and floods, and burried many of the aurvivors of the latter away to their final account, just when they were crying prace and safety, while multitudes of others have been, and still are spend-In the early part of June, Sharon, ling wearsome days and sleepless nights

the Sabbath, which I did and preached ino more on earth, I endeavored to part of the day. I was seized anew preach Christ, as the only and all-sufthat night with the addition of the erysipelas, and confined to my bed nearly three weeks among strangers, who greatly endeared themselves to me as the Lord's people and friends in need.

My sickness has not been without its unspeakable blessings to my soul, I think, so that I have to bless and praise the holy name of my Heavenly Father for all his faithful chastenings that he one, which I trust the Society will conhas laid upon me the last year. The present distress from sickness in many parts of our state is truly affecting.

The prospects of our beloved Zion here, for peace, harmony, adherence to the faith, and co-operation in sustaining the institutions of true religion and sound learning, are far more cheering than they have been. The good old: paths are inquired after, when the candle of the Lord shone round about us, and the Lord delighted to bless us.

From Rev. C. A. Williams, late of Hudley, Ill.

# Strength prostrated.

At the commencement of August my. strength was so far prostrated, that duty demanded a suspension of my work; though the door for usefulness among my people had never seemed! more widely opened. The three churches of Hadley, Hickory Creek and Yankee Settlement, were united in desiring my labors. Divisions seemed in a course of healing, and the prospect of more union and co-operation among! the professed followers of Christ was encouraging. Three interesting young men had just been added to the church of Hadley by profession. It was therefore with much hesitation and reluctance, that I could consent to an absence from my charge. On the evening of the Sabbath, and on the eve of my departure, we had a very interesting meeting of friends and neighbors at my own house. Here we commended each other to the care of Him, whose sleepless eye watcheth over Israel, and here in view of the uncertainty of life

-, fifty miles south of this and spend | and of the possibility that we might meet ficient Savior.

> Continued debility will, as I now fear, forbid my resuming the charge of my field, though it is exceedingly trying to be incapacitated for labor when so much effort is needed. I hope God will give me grace to glorify Him, by suffering or by laboring, as shall seem good to Himself.

The region which I have occupied is tinue to supply, (so far as foreign aid is needed,) with the means of sustaining the Gospel. I cannot doubt that, by the blessing of God upon the means of grace, it will ere long be able to dispense with the aid of the Society, and become a contributor to its funds.

We tender our sympathies to our afficied brother, and to his bereaved flock. May the day soon come, when the withdrawal of a single laborer, shall not leave destitute of the stated means of grace such a wide and interesting region.

# A Light in the West.

M., the place where I labor half of my time, is situated on a beautiful prac-The inhabitants are eastern in their origin, and are mostly profession of religion, who came from New-England to this land to do good, by raising the standard of the cross, and exerting a healthful influence around them. The church is small, something over twenty, but they stand by the truth, though unpopular, in all the great moral enterprises of the day. They have right views of religion, and have laid a good foundation. They are shedding light about them.

Happy is the missionary who can give such an account of his field! If the ministry enjoyed by this people is of a corresponding character, the blessings which that christian settlement will diffuse around them must be incalculably great, and will be sung in heaven when those achievements which relate | live for Him, to prepare to die, but few only to this world's affairs will be buried in eternal oblivion.

# Many professors, but little picty.

There are very many professors of religion; yes, almost every one has "got religion." There are also many teachers, so called. Some who are crying: " This is the way to heaven; believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, and be immerced, and ye shall receive the Holy Ghuet." These have a strong hold in this town and county. Other teachers tell the people: " Come, give us your hand, join the church, get religion, and you will be happy." Multitudes do so; but O what religion! no spirituality, no benevolence, no Christ! It is all superficial; the heart is not reached, is never slain by the law of God, and remains unsubdued. How painful to witness the wide-spread delusion and fatal error—not understanding that religion is pure and undefiled. I am happy to say there are many bless- : ed exceptions to what I have stated, but yet to an alarming extent the above People will turn out to hear the truth, and if that does not come they " will hear error-coul-damning error. From Rev. J. S. Graves, Woodburn, O that my voice could reach the churches! Must so many die for the want ; of christian effort to save them! It is puinful to the missionary's heart, as be  $\S$ walks through the desolations, and can prostrating some by disease, and calling do but little, if any thing, to turn the captivity of englayed souls.

tie churches have been afflicted with must stay at home to take care of them. sickness within the last two months; God has been peculiarly kind to us as some families very severely. Last Sab-, a family. He has permitted us to enjoy bath I preached the funeral sermon of an almost uninterrupted state of health. a beloved brother from Mount flope church. He fell suddenly, but was not found of his Lord unprepared; he was a Christian. He faithfully and affectionately commended his dear wife and children to God, and besought them to

hours before his death. He was calm, peaceful, and thus he fell asleep—left a We feel widow and three children. the loss-hope the Lord will make it up by his blessing. Our Father has also been chastening my own family. I have preached but one sermon in seven weeks. Had bilious fever, followed by the ague and fever. My wife has been sick, and the Lord, after a protracted and painful stckness, has taken from us a lovely little daughter.

#### hope of the Mermons.

This whole region has been burnt over with Campbellism and Mormonism. The Mormons, however, are becoming dusatisfied with their religion, and quite recently I have been invited, and have preached among them in country places, and they express satisfaction with the truths which I preach. A little church, which has been completely surrounded, and nearly swallowed by Mormons, thinks of trying to arise again. I preach there one half the time at present.

# Macoupin Co.

During the past quarter God has sent upon us the rod of chastisement, others to their account. Some of our number now lie on the very brink of I the grave. We hope they may recover, for we don't know how we can spare a From Rev. L. Spencer, Mount Hope, III. single one from our small number. My congregation on the Sabbath has been affected by the sickness. Not only are those that are sick detained from the Most of the members of both our lit- house of Gud, but those that are well

## Death of a Nabbath scholar.

One of the scholars came to his and,

a few days since, under the following the bosom of her Savior. She gave distressing circumstances. His name evidence to her friends that she was was C-H-, a little boy about 6 prepared for death. It was a pleasing His washing, and had a large kettle out of from the "waggon," and this rude doors filled with boiling water. The dwelling, as from more favored cirlittle boy was playing near, and direct- cumstances. Her parents mourneding her attention to a flower, the seed yet not without hope. They felt that of which he himself planted. While Christ had taken her to himself. engaged in this conversation he stepped backward and sat down in the boiling water. He was taken out immediately, but all the efforts of the physician and friends could not save him; he From Rev. C. C. Cadwell, Little Fort, lingered till about 8 o'clock the same Yesterday I evening and expired. attended his funeral, and such a funeral I never attended before. His mother could not give him up. She lingered about his coffin till the very last, and when it was removed from her sight she gave up in despair—for that mother had no Savior in whom she had an interest. God grant that this affliction may be sanctified unto her.

# An affecting scene.

Two Sabbaths since I received a note requesting me to go and attend a with me the toils and hardships of a funeral about 9 miles out. I went, and missionary life. But these have not found two families that had lately moved weighed down my spirits, and apparentfrom New-Jersey. In consequence of ly those of my brethren, as much as my a scarcity of dwellings, they were compelled to live in their waggons until my field of labor-a field when I had they can build. These served as kitch- set my heart on seeing the prosperity of ens, bed-rooms, and parlors. Here in Zion in the suppression of a tide of this condition they were subject to imquity which has so long set in upon a change of climate, &c., brought on a trial to me. To be bereft of her who sickness. Their first child sickened was so well adapted to her station in and died, and these strangers in a life, and who so ardently lived and lastrange land, buried their child alone bored for the cause of God in this new upon the lonely prairie. Their second country, was truly afflictive; but to be child, a little girl about 11 years old, under the necessity of ceasing to open sickened and died also. It was her my mouth in favor of pure and undefuneral that I was called to attend. I hiled religion, was a stroke, to submit to could not help thinking, as I stood over | which, I found to be difficult. For a the lifeless body of this little girl, how | few weeks past, I have been unable to different her circumstances had she preach, but fondly anticipated that a died back in her native state. Here ! little relaxation would so restore my she was scarcely sheltered from the | health, as to enable me to continue in scorching sun, and the driving storm- | labors; but my disease, which is an afhad no physician to assist her; but lit- | fection of the throat, demands retiretle medicine to counteract a raging ment from all the excitement of public fever. She died, and went to rest in \\langle \text{life.}

grandmother was | thought to her that Heaven was as near

IIL.

# Pray for the Home Missionary.

While some things encourage m, we have been called to unexpected affiction in the death of two of the members of the church. Two others, also, have been unable to do any thing in the use of means, from whom we expected much. One of these, we have reason to apprehend, will soon be called to his All these have been afflictive dispensations to me, and especially so as one of the deceased was my beloved wife, who, for eight years past, shared being under the necessity of abandoning

£.

This cause, at the present time, is in i a truly interesting state. Some weeks aince, our prospects were any thing but About this time, a circumflattering. stance occurred, which awakened a de- ] gree of interest in the minds of many of ] our citizens. An officer of our society, a reformed person, who had shared largely in the sympathies of the people, had taken to his cups again. With others, I felt deeply affected in view of his fall, for I had taken much pains to encourage him in his good resolutions, as had many others. This made me fee) that something more efficient must be done; and therefore I resolved to locture on the subject the next Sabbath. This gave rise to a meeting of the soelety on Monday evening, at which meetmg it was resolved to have weekly meetinge as long as circumstances demanded it. These meetings have been hept up with increased interest, so that public opinion is fast changing in favor! of the cause. One of our inn keepers has promised to open a temperance house.

Amid all our trials, our Sabbath school still continues to flourish. We expect much from the Sabbath school. Catholic influence is setting in upon us. They are now taking incipient steps for building a large Catholic church.

The place is rapidly improving. The inhabitants have trebled since spring opened, and many others will come in ps tall. A man should be on the ground, faithful and true.

# Mappy departure of Mrs. Cadwell.

Mrs. Cadwell's illness was of two. years standing. She suffered much during the whole of her sickness, but more copocially the last few months of her life, ber sufferings were intense. But to the last she was buoyant with hope, apparently growing to grace and in the knowledge of God. Her great fear was, that she should not be sufficiently patient in waiting her Father's time for her release. She died peaceful and happy. She selected a passage from which mer, I found the people had been destito be wished her funeral sermon to be presched, (Psalms, 25, 4.)—the hymnel months. No Sabbath school was in to be sung, and the minister that should operation, and no prayer meetings had TOL. IVIL

preach on the occasion. the was rational to the last, and has left behind her numerous friends to mourn her loss, who say of her, that "Her work was done and well done." Few have done more in the same length of time. But she has " ceased from her labors, and her works do tollow her."

#### n missopresentations,

Sabbath breaking, profamity, intemperance, and infidelity, prevail all around me, to a degree truly painful. But the most direct opposition I meet with, is from the improprieties and prejudices of professors of religion. Some of these are very busy in stirring up the public prejudice against what they call the abominable doctrines of Presbyterians. The old story of "Intants in hell a span long"-" If I am to be saved, I shall be, let me do what I may," &c., are industriously circulated as Presbyterian doctrines. On one occasion I remarked, that God's purposes were necessarily associated with his foreknowledge. Alter service, some came to me and said, " We do not beheve in God's foreknowledge;" and as an illustration, one said, "God did not know before I came, whether I would come to meeting or not." I expressed my surprise at his remark. "Oh!" said he, "God knew that I would either come or stay at home." Yes, and I could know as much, I replied. Now this same man, is a mun of some wealth and standing, and is the son of a deacon in old Massachusetts. Was he "brought up in the way he should go?"

From Rev. D. Gore, Groveland.

## Rebuilding.

When I came here, early this sumtute of regular preaching for some

been sustained. couraged, vital picty was low, and the of its prosperity will return. condition of the church was bad. Many of the church had absented themselves from all the meetings for a year or more. Others had taken letters of dismission and were ready to go to other denominations, or to any other place that should seem desirable. Mutual confidence and brotherly love, had given place to coldness and distrust. Nearly all the members were identified with certain views on particular topics, and bence each party was regarded with jealousy by those entertaining opposite Tiews.

On coming here, I received from all a cordial welcome. All but a few families were desirous that the institutions of the Gospel should be re-established among them. Those few felt hard towards the majority of the church, and they have neither come to the meetings nor subscribed any thing towards the support of the Gospel. I have visited and called on all, or perhaps 50 families, spending more or less time in each, and endeavoring to direct their minde, by prayer and conversation, to such subjects as their wants seemed to require. We have preaching every Sabbath in the church, with a Bible class of adults, generally well attended. A Sabbath school for children is now flourisbing, containing about 50 pupils. The congregation is very good considering the circumstances. However, the number is increasing, and the audience is evidently from Sabbath to Sabbath becoming more attentive. At two school bouses, 3 or 4 miles distant, on alternate Sabbaths, I preach to pleasant congregations an evening lecture. Be. sides the regular preaching in the meeting-house and in the school-houses, J am present at two weekly prayer meetings and the monthly concert. balf of the amount raised at the concert, " is to be appropriated by vote of the church to the cause of Home Musious.

This church was once a strong church, and several years since erected a good meetinghouse. But the fluctuations which attend the early days of western settlements, and especially the formation of other churches on its

The people were dis- of a judicious, permanent ministry, the days

#### 75 N N 286 E 2.

# Longing for light.

My Bible class, to which I attend every Sabbath evening, manifests coneiderable improvement, both in reeding and in understanding the Noriptores. It is emphatically a Bible class. We have no book but the Bible. I have mywif very few books but the Bible. I reel, in the Philadelphia and New-York pspers, of many new and valuable warks. but this is the beginning and end of it, for one of them I never see. So that at least one fifth of the subscription price of my paper is paid for a species of information, which only serves to make my own condition the more metrable. Like Tantalus of old, perishing with eternal thirst, waist deep in the purest hubbling stream, I cannot get one sip. Could not our eastern friends make larger contributions in the way of books ! Is not a most important part of preaching that of teaching, and how can your missionaries teach without the means ! Our ministry in general mast able to purchase books at any price-This is the case with myself, and I believe the same to be true of many others.

There is evidently, at the present time, a reaching forth of a great word of mind after light. The knowledge of the facts of religion, simply, as becoming unsatusfactory. Men are becoming more desirous of looking into their own depravity—its beighth and depth, its leigh and breadth. Its exposure from the sacred desk is becoming more easy for the man of God, and more painful to the sinner. All classes and conditions give breathless attention to these thora-The work of preparation for punlying the church is silently advancing. No excited feeling is apparent, but the conmunity seems to be returning from mere excitement to solid reflection. The ministry, then, need the materials for intellectual workmanahip, and without books a great deal of vague and unpropendence. We trust that with the accombin truth withheld from the people.

В.

# INDIANA.

# Bolish for the Word-Efforts to at-

We know not when we have met with an instance of attachment to the house of God, vouched by more unequivocal proofs than the following.

About a week ago, on a week day, I preached at the house of an aged member of our church, six miles distant, to about twenty persons. Some of these came three and four miles, as the country is but thinly settled there. One man present said it was six years since he heard a Presbyterian preacher; others never heard one before. A little more than a year ago I preached there once to about seven persons. At that time, this old gentleman and his family were not much in the habit of going to church, but were induced, I trust, to attend, and also to pray, through the instrumentality of my visit. He and his wife united with the church last May, and have been regular at church ever since, notwithstanding the difficulties in their way. They have a thick forest of six miles to come through, and a small river to cross, which, during the summer, has often been too deep to be forded; they then crossed in a cance and swam their borses by the side of it. Some would suppose this too dangerous a business to undertake, merely to attend church. The old gentleman and his son have just finished cutting a road through the thick woods for four miles, the cole object of which is to travel on to the house of God. For some time they devoted one half day each week to work on this road. O that many more such families, in like manner, may be influenced to serve God, and make efforts to attend the means of grace !

# The Waberh Valley.

Although it is a time of spiritual declension, and errors are creeping in amongst us, yet we have much encouragement to labor, and indeed are at this time needing more laborers in our own vicinity. We greatly need a mission-

ary at P——, to labor there, and in the towns along the canal, and we are now making efforts to procure one. The whole valley, in the midst of which I am located, is indeed an extensive field, white to the harvest, and suffering for the want of laborers. When shall these extensive destrutions be supplied, and this wilderness become vocal with hosannas, and bud and blossom as the rose!

## The day of darkness and trial.

The church of ---- seems to be morally dead. Its members, with few exceptions, give but little evidence of vital piety. Difficulties have existed among the members, one with another, almost from the commencement of this church. During my residence among them, I have succeeded, in a good degree, in suppressing these difficulties, but like living embers buried in the ashes, with the least breath they burst into a blaze. It has been my painful task to announce of late the excommunication of three members. Two others, who recently left this immediate neighborhood, have also returned to their cups and are open drupkards. Several others have been offended and have withdrawn from our connexion. Five of our more substantial members have moved away. Thus, by the removal of some, by the excommunication of some, and by the withdrawal of others, our numbers have been reduced. The process of purification has commenced; where it will end I do not know, but I do hope that the dross of this church may be all taken away. Members without piety, are like an ice palace unable to withstand the day of trial.

We see depicted here, the evils of a seglected education in early life, of a want of moral training by a settled ministry and the appointed means of grace, and of spurious conversions, during the intense glow of religious excitement, such as has been produced by camp meetings. Our missionary states that in that region, not more than one in five brought in by these means, give evidence of a change of heart.

All the labor that has been expended; here, however, is not lost, some are saved by reclaiming grace. The instructions of the Sabbath school and of the sanctuary, may yet be productive of a rich reward. At our last communion, one young man upon examination, was added to the church. The cause of temperance, almost forgotten in the county, has here some warm advecates and creates quite an interest.

### A brighter pleture,

The condition of —— church is quite encouraging; a growing interest is manifest among its members. Our congregations continue to increase, and some who have grown gray in neglecting religion, are now attentive hearers in the house of God. One young man was added to the church upon examination at our last communion. A very neat and suitable church edifice is now in progress.

# Low ideas of religion.

There is a professedly orthofox church in this neighborhood, but their ideas of picty are exceedingly lax. Religion is reduced, almost entirely, to a matter of feelings merely. Very little account is made of the Savior as the author of salvation. An adult on being immersed, was full of extacy, and shouted " Now I am cleansed from sin and made pure by the water !" without having her impressions at all corrected by the officiating minister.

A woman was apparently dying; 1 went to see her, when the lady of the house remarked, "Sir, she has never been very bad, she has given way some- ... what to levity, but for that she is sorry." their bread stuff the coming year As And in this way she was consoling the | a consequence, the members of our little poor woman in view of eternity. Camp. | churches fee! almost discouraged. The bellism abounds here. stance of the instruction they give the the renewal of my last commission, people, take the following from an influ- planted ten acres of corn in the spring, ential preacher: "Men may have been in hopes of being able to increase bit saved before the death of Christ, with- subscription for the support of your misout immersion, but since his death, they { signary, so as not to draw too beavily at cannot be, for so is his last will and your Society. He now of testament.11

From Rev. G. S. Johnson, Swanton, Lucas Co., O.

The apparent success of my labors the past year, has not been so great as during the two previous years. At the con mencement of the year, prospects for an extensive revival were flattering, but the cloud of mercy that seemed to promise a spiritual shower passed away, and we received only a few drops. The meetings in most places where I preach, have been well attended, and there has seemingly been a listening ear: but we have had to weep on account of the absence of the life giving energies of the Holy Spirit. Our church members in some instances have had to meet much opposition from the enemies of truth as well as much pecuniary embarrassuent. The Universalists have made greaterertions to spread their views and increase their number.

l am now sensible that it is true of this, as of other sections of the West, that it is comparatively "easy to put things right, but hard to make them say right." God sees that we need to feel more and more deeply our dependance on his arm.

### The rainy season.

I have often been reminded during the present scason of the promise, when thou passest through the waters I will be with you, &c. It has been literally passing through water. This part of the country has been flooded. I think it may be said in truth, that it raised half of the time, from the beginning of April to the first of August. mer crops have been almost entirely destroyed. Some of our best farmers will be obliged to purchase more than half of As an in- man appointed to make application for

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bushels. Others made similar calcula- [ lations with similar results.

As was anticipated in consequence of so much water remaining on the ground, we are having a very sickly season. Some whole families are sick, and scarcely a family to be found in which there are not several of the membern sick. As yet there have been very few deaths.

### Subbath Schools supplied with libraries.

The greatest apparent success of my labors the last quarter, has been in the Sabrath school cause. I have been enabled to furnish ten Sabbath schools with books. Some of those schools have received all their books through my means: most of them have been organized the present season—all have been in a highly prosperous condition. Three preachers of the United Brethree came to me in the spring for organizing assistance in Sabbath schools. I willingly complied. We cannot be sufficiently grateful to the Lord for inclining his people at the secenes that I have mentioned were the East, to furnish books for the children of this destitute field of labor. Could they be present at some of our schools, they would feel that they had been amply rewarded for their donations. There has also been a great improvement in regard to convenient houses, in which to meet for religious services and Sabbath schools. In the town in which we reside, there are now three good frasne school-houses.

in behalf of the churches committed to my care as an under-shepherd, I return their unforgued thanks for the aid so our meetings are well attended; there kindly furnished them by the A. H. seems to be a great struggle between M. Society. It has given them the truth and falsehood. I cannot report preached word, that they could not the conversion of one soul since my last. **have** otherwise enjoyed.

tions of the truth, but has met with all What am I doing? Sometimes I think

They have held meetings in several districts around. They succeeded in deluding and drawing away three or four of the children of the members of this church. They effect this by preaching up insubordination to parents. This sort of folks exhibited much zeal and animation, but no truth, or next to none, and much error of the must hurtful character. They drew after them great congregations, not however so much from an approbation of their proceedinge, as from a desire to gratify curiosily. The great effort of the preachers was to excite what they called the "power." Individuals would lose their strength, or profess to do so, and fall down-some would "tear round," throw over the benches, &c. It was positively affirmed, that one individual became so bewildered with this "power," that he actually attempted to climb the stove pipe! Such exhibitions will of course draw out multitudes; and many are rimple enough to entertain the question, whether all this is not the real working of the Holy Ghost, and some believe it But we should rejoice, if the worst feature of these meetings. They were productive of licentiquaness as was alterwards shown. After all, this deluded sect have gained no permanent footing in our town, but have lost the confidence of those who before were at least favorably disposed towards them.

### Darksoos and dawn.

Although political excitement is great. Sinners have been very careless and rebellious; their words have been stout against God. The church have been much engaged in prayer, and meetings for that purpose are well attended, and we have a revival at least among our The great adversary has made a vigo- i members. O, what a poor servant of rous attempt to break up the founda- God am I; I look around me and ask, latinge. Last spring, the --- | that the Missionary Society and the and meeting in a neigh- church would do better without me. skirts of the town. "To me belongeth confusion of face."

But when I look back one year, I conclude that something has been done. Many are brought under the influence of the Guepel who were heretofore careless. Our Sabbath school is very encouraging; it averages nearly or quite 75 scholars, and the Bible class is interesting, and many are willing to hear, but they do not obey.

#### "Before they call, I will answer."

This morning, before the break of day, the thought came into my mind that I must go and visit a young lady who has been much interested in the Sabbath school and Bible class. I did so-stated to her that I wished to converse with her in relation to the salvation of her soul. To which she replied, "I have found Him whom my soul loveth." O what a pleasant visit! She was dead, but is alive again.

### From Rev. E. A. Beach, Homer, O.

Politics seem to be the all-absorbing topic. The custom of this country is for candidates, and others of the different parties, to go about haranguing the people. Their appointments are made without reference to any appointments for religious meetings which may have been made at the same time, and of course often interfere, and sometimes entirely supersede them. Our meetings for the Sabbath, however, are generally well attended. Our Sabbath school is quite There is also a Bible class interesting. composed of adults. Our congregations are more regular in their attendance, more uniform as to numbers than last rear, and less inclined to run after those who are crying, lo! here, or lo! there. I think we have evidence that candid people are becoming convinced that the labors of the settled pastor are to be preferred to those of the itinerant. They see that the effect of the one is comparatively permanent, while that of the other is generally evanescent. The errorists in our vicinity are generally of [ the subtle character, rather than open increase of evangelical ministers.

infidels. So far, I have not come in contact with their preachers. Individuals of these sects occasionally attend our meetings, and the younger members of their families sometimes attend and look in upon our Sabbath school. We hope, by presenting the real attractions of the evangelical system, to enclose them in the gospel net. Our prayermeetings in neighborhoods out of the village are better attended than formerly. We are hoping, that when the excitement on the autiject of the pending election shall have passed by, we may be favored with a more desirable state of things.

#### EICHIGAN.

# From Rev. S. Cary, Kensington.

A good degree of attention has been manifested by the people this summer in their attendance on the ministry of the word. We have an interesting Sabbath school. We have just been supplied with about twenty dollars worth of books from Boston, for which we are very thankful to the dopora-Our meeting house is slowly advancing. Although we have not been favored with any special revival this summer, yet things are becoming more settled and permanent. I have been aupplying two destitute churches occasionally in Livingston county, some twenty miles from There is no lack of work this place. in this country. Our prayer is, that we may have a heart and strength to perform it.

The impression seems to be made on many minds, that because Michigan has been for several years under missionary cultivation, it is comparatively well supplied with the insttutions of religion. This is true of the southern portion of the state; but further north, in the range of Shiawassee, Saginaw, and the valley of Grand River, the scuttements are new, and the population, though becoming very numerous, is in need of a large

# Miscellaneous.

# RAISING PURDS

FOR BENEVOLENT PURPOSES.

[The public attention having been recently rawn to this most interesting and difficult shipet, we think it expedient to republish the Mowing hints, which were drawn up with are and published by us some years ago. The positions taken in these remarks have een abundantly confirmed by all our subsenent experience and observation.]

It may be asserted without the fear of conrediction, that there is property enough at he command of Christians, to carry on all reeded operations for the moral illumination I the world. Nor will it be doubted, that he furnishing of these necessary funds to meh institutions as have been approved, by he blessing of God and the ordest of expeiones, is a solemn duty. The church has the usens, and she ought to furnish them, and that, an, without delay.

The great reason why this is not done, is p be found in the went of intelligent, consisant, symmetrical piety. In some cases, there a seel and liberality without intelligence and zinciple. In others, there is intelligence, but s want of proper feeling. When our religiou shall have more completeness, and shall perrade all our arrangements, and " Holiness to the Lord" be written not only upon our hearts, but also upon our warehouses, our farms, our moital and our profits, then will there be no deficiency of fands in the treasury of the Lord. The guelding atream of christian benevolence will overflow its banks. Like those of old who built the taberpacle, our inetitutions of charity will say, " The people bring much more than enough for the service of the work which the Lord commanded to

But we live, at present, in a different state of things. The lack of means for carrying forward the work of evangelizing the earth, is alarming to all thoughtful men. To those who are accustomed to associate effects with their appropriate cames, it is a serious question, how the funds are to be raised, which are mecessary to sustain and extend the benevolent operations of the church.

on this subject to make a few suggestions. which, if they contain nothing new, may show the views which are entertained by the conductors of the American Home Misstonery Society, concerning the way of replenishing the treasury of benevolence.

1. It is not practicable to dispense sololly with the service of AGENTS.—There are some departments of every benevolent enterprise which will never be understood, or properly attended to, unless there are men whose best energies are devoted to them. Those facts which give to any cause its peculiar claims upon the public attention, cannot be so well collected and exhibited by any others, as by those whose express business it is to do this, They should indeed be as few as may be possible without sacrificing the object. To multiply agents unnecessarily, is a waste of the money which their support costs, and burdens the patience of the churches with too frequent appeals. But there must be agents enough to exercise a general superintendence of the work of collection in specified districts; to prepare and furnish the information, in view of which the public is expected to give its aid; as well as to menage the wise application of that aid. Pastors can perform most of the work of agency in their respective congregations; but experience shows, that amid the pressure of other duties upon a pastor's heart, this is liable to be delayed or omitted; and that clergymen need to have their attention called to it, at the proper time, by some one whose business it is to attend to this particular interest—they must have the requisite information furnished them, and sometimes be personally swisted by living agents, who have the preparation and the responsibility of the work, continually on their minds.

2. But while some agents are necessary to carry on benevolent operations, no church should word for the visit of an agent. Churches should regard this work as their own—a work which they are to do, whether they are asked to perform it or not. They should see to it, that each approved religious institution has its proper share of sid, and at the proper season. In order to this, every congregation should We take occesion from the general interest have a system of benevolence-a plan for calling out the pecuniary contributions of all who recognize the claims of the Redeemer upon their worldly goods. And not only should the congregation have a system for collecting the charities of its members, but each member should also be systematic in providing the means for his charities. "Upon the first day of the week, let every one of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered him, that there be no gatherings when I come." "By this," says Paley, "I understand St. Paul to recommend what is the very thing wanting with most men, the being charitable upon a plan." This single direction of the apostle sets forth these important principles. (1.) " Every! man" is to give. (2.) The amount designated is to be "laid by in store"—i. e., it is a sacred offering, separated from the calls and contingencies to which other possessions are liable. And, (3.) this consecration is to be made at fixed and frequent intervals, and not left to the wayward impulses of an unsteady heart, or deferred to await the uncertain appeals of public agents.

3. Whatever plan is pursued in a given congregation, for aiding the cause of benevolence, it ought to be alike available to all the objects which are patronized by that congregation. To each cause should be designated a season of the year, when it may have free access to the charities of the people, and receive all that they propose to give to it during the year; and then it should stand aside, and give place to other objects. If, on the contrary, some favorite department of benevolence is allowed to come before the people out of its turn, under other forms, such as "extra efforts," at times designated for other objects, there may be an advancement of that cause, but it is by robbing some sister institution; and, what is worse, the work of giving becomes a matter of favoritism and impulse, and not of principle;—that department will receive most, not which needs most, but whose agents have the most address in getting before the people. There will thus be occasions of rivalry and interference between different objects. Hence, the arrangements should be made with perfect fairness towards the claims of the various societies; recognizing those institutions of public chanty which have been adopted by the Spirit of God, and by the common sense and piety of | nated for each object the churches; and giving to each its appropriste place in the attentions of the people.

- 4. The system adopted by a congruction for the collection of charitable contributions should be as simple as possible, consistently with the attainment of the end. If it be not simple, it will often be difficult to set it in operation, in the first instance, and still more difficult to keep it in operation. Every plan that can be devised, will necessarily require watching. The pastor must have an eye to the working of the machinery, or it will seen get out of repair. This being the fact, it is important to have such a system as shall be most easily managed, and require but little tending.
- 5. Another end which should be simed at in fixing on a plan of congregational charky, is the bringing of the claims of benevelance before every individual. The cause of Christ has, in our country, depended too much on the generous donations of the few, and too little on the steady flow of moderate sums from the multitude of his people. For this reason, when worldly speculation has absorbed, or adversity destroyed, the resources of the more wealthy, the enterprises of benevolence have been greatly retarded. We must guard against similar disasters in future, by expecting more from the common people, and leaning less upon the rich. But to this end, our appeals must be carried home to the consciences of the mass of church members. There should be a public presentation from the pulpit, of each cause, when its claims should be made to stand out in their proper magnitude. Immediately after this presentation, collectors, male and female—appointed by the church, or by a committee of the church—should call upon individuals who are expected to contribute. Every one accustomed to respect the claims of God's cause upon his property, must have his mind and heart exercised on the question, " How much ought I to give to this particular branch of benevolence, the present year?" When this is done, a very small amount from each individual will swell the aggregate of contributions to the treasury of the Lord, far beyond what it now receives.

A mode of raising funds which shall embody the foregoing characteristics, will have, then, the following as its main features:

First—A particular time of the year, designated for each object.

Second—Committees, make and female, ap-

IR.

make a personal presentation of its claims (cintion system, viz., the presentation of each within the time allotted to it.

These committees, or collectors, may be appointed in any way most agreeable to the people themselves. In some cases, the pastor and other church officers designate the collectors, and see that their duties are performed at the proper time. In others, the church meets, and resolves itself into a general soelety for the promotion of the cause of charity. assigns to particular persons the care of the respective branches of benevolence, making It their duty to attend to the collections, pay over the proceeds, and at the end of the year to report the result.

This made of charitable collections is perhape the simplest and most efficient, and much to be preferred to the plan of forming associations, which was formerly pursued. plan was efficient in those cases where only one or two such associations existed in the same congregation. But then, other objects not embraced in those associations were comparatively neglected. If, to avoid this, there was a society formed for each cause, the number was so great, the machinery so complex, so many officers were required, and the anniwarmines and reports were subjects of so much core, that they added a serious burden to a pastor's responsibilities; or, if attempted without his festering care, the system tended rapidly to dissolution. On the plan shove recommended, this complication is evoided, while yet the most valuable part of the asso-)

ceute to individuals, is secured; and also prevision is made to give each object the PROPER TIME, AND ITS PAIR PROPORTION, in the charities of the church.

Churchee which have adopted, under different forms, some system for giving to each object a particular period of the year, and for entrying it personally to every member, have not only exceeded other churches in the amount contributed, and kept up their contributions during the season of general embarrassment; but they make their offerings with a cheerfulness which evinces, that when properly applied to, christians Love to give, and to give OFTEN to the cause of milvation.

#### HOME MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN CONNECTICUT.

The mutual arrangements of the American Home Missionary Society, and of the Missionary Society of Connecticut auxiliary to it, are such, that the convenience of both will be promoted, if contributors to either, within the bounds of the Connecticut Mociety, will pay their donations into the treasury of the auxiliary at Hartford.

The Treasurer of the Connecticut Society, Francis Parsons, Eeq., will furnish a list of contributions monthly for acknowledgment in the Home Missionary, and remittances of such sums as are designated for the A. H. M. S., and of such surplus as is not needed for the use of the State Seriety, will be regularly made, et stated periods, to the parent institution.

MILTOR BADGER, Sec. A. H. M. S.

CHARLES HALL,

HORACE HOOMER, Sec. C. M. S.

Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S., from Sept. Let to Oct 1st, 1844.

# Not in commission last gour.

A. VILLEG HO res, to ge to India:

Rev. Roswell R. Snow, to go to Wisconsin.

Bar. Z. Eddy,

Rev. H. Eddy, to go to Indiana. Rev. S. H. Thompson, Waterloo, Wiscombo.

Rev. J. H. Thompson, we ateriou, we are not to Rev. Helzer Montague, to go to do.

Rev. Robert Carver, to go to the West.

Rev. J. R. Duon, Marine, ill.

Rev. J. McCutchin, W. Millyrove, O.

Rev. Jeakin Jephins, Weich Coug. Cha., Newark and Granville, O.

Rev. Thos. A. Gale, Perrysburg, N. Y.

Re-appointed, Ber. N. B. Dodge, Bates Co., Mo.

Rov. C. Washburn, Osage Ch , Ark,

Rev. N. Goold, Indian Cr., and Pawpew Grove, BL. Rev. A. S. Kedgie, Elkhert, Ind.

Rev. H. Knot, Dover, Mirk. Rev. P. Bates, Lapaer, Mick.

Rev. S. G. Lowry, Rockville, Ind.

Rev. W. Andrews, Tremont, Ill.

Rov. Romulus Barues, Downer's Grave, Ill.

Rev. D. Johnson, Parma Center, N. Y. Rev. O. Cutlin, Colline, N. Y.

Rev. G. Spaulding, Varna, N. Y. Rev. A. S. Allan, Cuba, N. Y. Rev. B. F. Prutt, Painted Post, N. Y.

Ruv. L. Hamilton, Hunt's Hotlow, N. Y. Rev. Edward they notide, Philipsburg, N. Y. Rev. Lovi Ross, Castle Creek, N. Y. Rev. N. Pinne, Union Centre, N. Y.

The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from September 1st to October 1st, 1944.

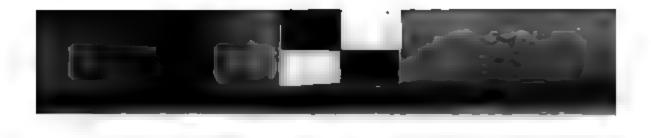
NEW-HAMPSHIRE		New-Haven, Church St. Ch., by E. Ben-	
Missionary Society, per Rev. B. P. Stone, Ackworth, Mrs. Mary Grout, L. M by do.,	500 00 30 00	11	166 04
Antrim, Ladies' Assoc., \$3; R. Duncan,		freight, by Mrs. E. H. Havens.	5 00
\$3; S. Steel. \$5 do., Boscawan, East, Sab. Sch., in part to	11 00	New Preston, Young Ladies' Sew. Soc., for freight, by Naucy S. Tomlinson,	6 00
const. Rev. Caleb B. Tracy a L. M., \$10;		Northfield, Ladies' Benev. Soc., by Mrs.	
Abiel Gerrish, to coust. Miss Jane P. Gerrish a L. M., \$30, do.,	40 00	E. F. Tuttle, North Woodbury Ladies, for freight,	3 09 5 11
Concord, N. H., Calvin Thorne, do.,	1 00	Plainfield, 1st Conz. Soc., by H. Sabin,	46 00
Derry, Presb. Soc., do., Dunbarton, legacy of the late Mrs. Abi-	100 00	Roxbury, Ladies, for freight, Scotland, Cong. Soc., to const. Rev.	1 00
gail R. Twiss, to coust. Mrs. Mary T.		Thomas Taliman a L. M.,	50 00
Jameson and Miss Mury A. Rider, Life		Sharon, by D. Gould, viz: D. Gould, \$20;	•
Members, by do., Hampton, Cong. Soc., by do.,	100 00 22 15		
Hancock, James Davis, by do.,	3 00	A. C. Beecher, 25 cts.; S. Tellowdy,	
Hurri-ville. Cong. Soc., by do., Jaffrey. Mrs. Edith Parker, by do.,	11 11 5 00	50 cts.; E. Hamlin, \$2; Rev. Mr. Brownell, \$3; Col. King, \$3; R. Boland,	
Keene, Ladies' Heshbou Soc., \$66; Gent.		\$2; R. Smith, \$2; John Cotton Smith &	
Assoc., to const. E. Briggs a L. M., \$40; Juvenile Sec., by do., \$3,	114 00	Ron, \$50; C. Smith, \$1; R. Sears, \$3; C. L. Seurs, \$2; S. Chapman, \$1; A. Bo-	
Mariborough, individuals, by do.,	3 00	land, \$3; A. Reed, \$3; A. Wheeler,	
Orford, West Cong. Bible Soc., for freight, by Mrs. Lucy Campbell,	5 00	\$2; B. Roed, \$1; S. Benedict, \$1; P. Goodwin, \$1; H. Goodwin, 50 cts.;	
Pitt-field, individuals, by Rev. B. P.	3 00	Mrs. Cowles, 25 cts.; I. Lyman, \$1;	
Stone, Portsmouth, Cong. Soc., by D. Knight,	1 00 90 00	F. Parsons, 25 cts.; C. Sears, \$5; C. F. Sodgwick, 50 cts.; R. Swan, \$1; L	
Rindge, Ladies' Sew. Circle, freight by	<i>50 00</i>	A. Elliott, \$3,	129 00
Caroline G Cutler, Treas., Swanzy, Mra. E. W. Rockwood a L. M.,	4 00	Stonington, Fem. Miss. Soc., to const. Joseph N. Chester a L. M., per Miss	
in part by Rev. B. P. Stone.	10 <b>0</b> 0	L. A. Sheffiold,	30 00
Westmoreland, Cong. Soc., by do., VER MONT—	20 00	Upper Middletown, Ladies' Benev. Soc., Lucy Sage. Treas.,	13 46
East Bennington, 2d Cong. Ch., by A.		West Hartford, Ladies' Benev. Soc., for	13 40
Loomia,	26 00	freight, by Hannah W. Coue,	5 00
Woodstock, Ladies, for freight, MASSACHUSETTS-	8 00	Winchester Centre, Fem. Benev. Soc., freight,	5 60
Home Missionary Society,	1000 00	RHODE ISLAND—	10.00
Amherst, part Parish Ladies' Circle of Industry, of which, \$30 is to coust.		Kingston, a friend, per P. Helme, Providence, E. W. Fletcher,	10 00 10 00
" Rev. A. M. Colton a L. M.	<b>36</b> 00	NEW-YORK—	
Chickopee, Ladies for freight, per Rev. E. B. Clark,	4 00	Athens, Mrs. Deborah King, by Rev. Dr. Porter,	3 90
Feeding Hills, Ladien' Benev. Soc., for		Brooklyn, 1st Presb. Ch., S. B. Hunt,	
freight, by H. Smith, Hampshire, Miss. Soc., of which \$54.60	3 00	\$25; S. B. Chittenden, \$25; A. Fisher, \$5,	55 99
is from Amherst College, by E. Wil-		Jasper Corning, to const. Abraham	~ ~
liams, Leverett, Ladies' Benev. Soc. for freight,	<b>350</b> 00	Ayres, Jamaica, L. I., a L. M., Buffalo, 1st Pre-b. Ch., of which \$30 is	30 00
Dy F. Trucy,	1 00	from G. B. Rich, to const. Mrs. Aphia	~~ ~
North Brookfield, Ladies' Sew. Soc., for freight, by A. T. Snell,	5 00	Rich a L. M., by Rev. A. T. Hopkius, Crown Point, 1st Cong. Ch., by Rev. S.	279 68
Williamstown, Fem. Benev. Soc., by	3 00	Wood,	4 13
Mrs. M. Smedley, "N. of W.," to const. Hon. Charles A.	11 50	Galway, Rev. A. L. Chapin, in part to coust. Miss Harriet L. Chapin a L. M.,	10 00
Dewny a L. M.,	30 00	Harlem, Presb. Ch. Sab Sch.,	4 25
CONNECTICUT—  Bethel Cong See by F Seeling	<b>0</b> 5 00	Head of Delaware, Presb. Ch., by Rev. I. D. Cornwell,	4 00
Bethel, Cong. Soc., by F. Seelye, Bethlein, Ladies' Benev. Soc., for freight,	25 00	Jefferson, Presb. Ch., by Rev. Dr. Porter,	11 00
by Harriet C. Harrison,	3 00	Keeseville, Ladies' Sew. Circle, for freight, by B. W. Smith.	5 00
Brookfield, Cong. Ch. Coil., by Rev D. C. Curtiss,	27 20	Mooers, Cong. Ch., by Rev. C. M. Seaton,	7 50
Chaplin, Ladies' Sew. Soc., for freight.		New-York City :-	0.00
by W. Goodell, Chester, Gent., by Rev. A. S. Cheesebo-	1 00	Bleecker St. Ch., S. B. Clurk, Central Ch., C. Williams,	2 00 5 00
rough,	11 00	Mercer St. Ch., Mon. Con. Coll., by J.	•
Greenwich, 2d Cong. Ch., by J. Brush, Harwinton, Ludies, for freight,	109 00 62	B Sheffield, \$11 53; George D. Phelps, to const. George D. Phelps	
Hebron, Ladies, for freight,	3 00	Jr., and Mary Ayres Phelps, L. M.,	
Ledvard, Mrs. Mary Avery, L. M., by Rev. J. R. Avery,		\$60,	71 53
	30 00		• •
Mystic Bridge, Ludies' H.M. Soc., freight,	30 00 2 00	John McComb, to coust. John McComb	40 00



THE HOL	ME M	ISSIONARY.	167			
o const. W. H. New-		Ellington, Ct., Fem Penev. Soc., a barrel,	30 00			
·6 Cinck,	30 NO		28 00			
, by Rev. S.G. Spees,	10 62	' Monton, Mass., 3 barrels.   Amherat, Mass., Ladies 'Carole of Industry,				
part to coast Rev. T.		Mvo S. K. P. avignon Treas, a box. North Brookheld Mass., Ladiga' Sew. Cir-				
A. Loring,	2 00	cle, by A. F. Snel, a box,	27 00			
ong Ch. Mon. Con.		Rochester, Vt., Ludies' Bener. Soc., Mir.	48 94			
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ov. A. McRaynalds.	13 00	Sec., Miss Eliza Whitman, 200, 300 books.				
m. la fast lo comb.		New-York, Brainerd Ch., Ladica, a harrel.				
the late Mes. En-	90 00	Chaptin, Ct., Ladies' Sew. Sec., by W. Goodell, a box.				
, by S. Sturges, Ex't.,	1000 00	Durham, N. Y., Ladies, a box.	20 00			
I. F. Brooks, \$100, Rev. A. Kent,	6 00	Chickopee, Mass., Ladies, a box, Newark, N. J., 1st. Ch., Ladies, Miss Cor-	08-06			
dwin, T. Cola,	16 00	polia Baldwip, Sec., a box, Cincinnatus, N. Y., a box,	130 80 37 00			
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Solid de ani mate at	7 40	Rev. A. Hale, Springfield, Ill., echnolosist receipt of the following.	ges the			
W. W. Woods, Read, \$5; Friend,	5 00	Springfield, 2d Pract. Ch., Mos. Con. Coll., Jecksonville, Freel. Ch., per D. D. Ayres,	7 80 35 80			
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-		Receipts of the New Hampshire Missions cisty, for the quarter ending Oct. 1, 186	ry 30-			
J. CORNING, Trees	3915 99 W 47.	R. P. Stone, Secretary.				
W. 4c., with the value	tion of	East Boscawen, Abiel Gerrish, Barton, V.L., Rev. Om Paureon,	39 W			
t denors. barrel, by Mrs. E. T.		Bennington, legacy of Mise Sylvia Witti-	60 00			
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		Epons, Cong. Ch.,	19 60 39 45			
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b. Ladica' Sew. Soc. Rev. Dr. Hewitt's alerman.	68 30	Epons, Cong. Ch., Mariden, Cong. Ch., Nashua, Rev. Mr. Richmond's Son, "Rev. Mr. Gillat' Soc., Newport, Cong. Ch., New Alatend, Cong. Ch., Paper Mrt Village, (Aletend.) Cong. Ch.,	19 90 39 45 33 93 30 09 36 99 19 00 \$0 00			
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b. Ladica' Sew. Soc.  Rev. Or. Hawitt's alerman.  , a box. i' H. M. S., by Reveal,		Epous, Cong. Ch., Mariden, Cong. Ch., Nashua, Rev. Mr. Richmond's Son, "Rev. Mr. Gillia' Soc., Newport, Cong. Ch., New Antend, Cong Ch., Paper Mrt. Village, (Aleread.) Cong. Ch., Fitz Willings, Cut.g. Ch., Keene, Mon. Con., Coll., \$34.94; Gent. Assoc., \$42.75, Mariborough, Mrs. G. Lyman, \$15; Young	19 90 39 45 33 93 30 09 36 99 19 00 \$0 00			
b. Ladica' Sew. Soc.  Rev. Or. Hewitt's alerman.  , a box. , H. M. S., by Re-	105 E5	Epons, Cong. Ch., Mariden, Cong. Ch., Nashua, Rev. Mr. Richmond's Son, "Rev. Mr. Gillat' Soc., Newport, Cong. Ch., New Alatend, Cong. Ch., Paper Mrt Village, (Aletend.) Cong. Ch., Fitz William, Cong. Ch., Kenne, Mon. Con., Coll., \$34.94; Gent. Assoc., \$42.75.	19 80 38 45 33 93 30 09 36 09 18 00 20 00 21 50 77 60			
b. Ladica' Sew. Soc.  Rev. Or. Hawitt's alerman.  , a box. i' H. M. S., by Reveal,	6 75 41 79	Epous, Cong. Ch., Mariden, Cong. Ch., Nashua, Rev. Mr. Richmond's Son, "Rev. Mr. Gillat' Soc., Newport, Cong. Ch., New Astand, Cong. Ch., Paper Mrt Village, (Alsead.) Cong. Ch., Fitz William, Cong. Ch., Kenne, Alon. Conl. Coll., \$34.94; Gent. Assoc., \$42.75, Maribotough, Mrs. G. Lyman, \$15; Young Ladien' Beasy. Boc., \$3.6d; Cong. Ch., 88.38, Nelson, Cong. Ch., Harrisytta, Long. Ch.,	19 60 39 45 33 93 30 09 26 09 19 00 90 00 81 50 77 00			
b. Ladica' Sow. Soc.  Rev. Or. Howitt's alerman.  , a box.  , H. M. S., by Reveal,  ag Poople's Sensy,  by Miss A. M. Whit- lensy. Soc., a barrel.	6 75 41 79 45 67	Epous, Cong. Ch., Mariden, Cong. Ch., Mashua, Rev. Mr. Richmond's Son, Meyort, Cong. Ch., Newport, Cong. Ch., New Astand, Cong. Ch., Paper Mrt Village, (Alsead.) Cong. Ch., Fitz William, Cong. Ch., Kenne, Alon. Conl. Coll., \$34.94; Gent. Assoc., \$42.75, Maribotough, Mrs. G. Lyman, \$15; Young Ladien' Beasy. Boc., \$2 6d; Cong. Ch., \$8.38, Nelson, Cong. Ch., Harrisyttu, Long. Ch., Rundge, Cong. Ch., Rundge, Cong. Ch., \$31.47; avails of gold	19 80 38 45 33 93 30 09 18 00 20 00 21 50 77 60 98 06 15 77			
b. Ladica' Sow. Soc.  Rev. Or. Howitt's alerman.  , a box.  , 'H. M. S., by Reveal, ag People's Sensy, by Miss A. M. Whit-	6 75 41 79 45 67 30 80 40 00	Epous, Cong. Ch., Mariden, Cone. Ch., Mashua, Rev. Mr. Richmond's Soc., Newport, Cong. Ch., New Astand, Cong. Ch., Paper Mrt Village, (Alexand.) Cong. Ch., Fitz William, Cong. Ch., Kenne, Alon. Cont. Coll., \$34.94; Gent. Assoc., \$42.75, Maribotough, Mrs. G. Lyman, \$15; Young Ladies' Soney. Boc., \$2 6d; Cong. Ch., 88.38, Nelson, Cong. Ch., Harrisvilla, Long. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., \$21.47; avails of gold ring, 75 cts., Fem. H. M. S., \$24.61; Young Men's Bouev. Soc., \$26; J. B.	19 80 30 45 33 93 30 00 36 99 19 00 91 00 91 50 77 60 95 06 15 77 90 75			
b. Ladica' Sow. Soc.  Rev. Or. Hewitt's alermas.  , e box. ,' H. M. S., by Reveal, ng People's Benev, by Miss A. M. Whit- lengy. Soc., a barrel. ison,	105 85 6 75 41 79 45 67 36 80 60 09 36 16	Epous, Cong. Ch., Mariden, Cone. Ch., Mashua, Rev. Mr. Richmond's Soc., Newport, Cong. Ch., New Astand, Cong. Ch., Paper Mr. Village, (Alsead.) Cong. Ch., Fitz William, Cut. g. Ch., Kenne. Alon. Conl. Coll., \$34.94; Gent. Assoc., \$42.75, Maribotough, Mrs. G. Lyman, \$15; Young Ladien' Beasy. Boc., \$2 6d; Cong. Ch., \$8.38, Nelson, Cong. Ch., Harrisytte, Long. Ch., Risidge, Cong. Ch., \$21.47; avails of gold ring, 75 cts., Fem. H. M. S., \$24.61; Young Men's Benev. Soc., \$26; J. B. Breed, Esq., \$10. Roxbury, Cherity box,	19 80 30 45 30 93 30 00 36 99 19 00 91 00 91 59 77 60 95 06 15 77 90 75			
b. Ladica' Sow. Soc. Rev. Or. Hawitt's alerman.  , e box. i' H. M. S., by Reveal, ag Poople's Benev, by Miss A. M. Whit- benev. Soc., a barrel, ison, i., Ludier, by Rev. E.  'resb. Ch., Garment t., Fem. Benev. Soc.,	105 65 6 75 41 79 45 67 36 80 40 09 36 16 211 14	Epous, Cong. Ch., Mariden, Cone. Ch., Nashua, Rev. Mr. Richmond's Son., Newport, Cong. Ch., New Antend, Cong. Ch., Paper Mit Village, (Aleead.) Cong. Ch., Fitz William, Cut.g. Ch., Keene, Mon. Con., Coll., \$34.94; Gent. Assoc., \$42.75, Mariborough, Mrs. G. Lyman, \$15; Young Ladies' Bearr. Boc., \$2.66; Cong. Ch., \$8.38, Nelson, Cong. Ch., Harrisville, Long. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Rindge, Ch., Rindge, Ch., Rindge,	19 90 39 45 30 93 30 00 36 99 19 00 91 59 77 69 95 06 15 77 90 75 80 68 3 88 14 00			
b. Ladica' Sow. Soc. Rev. Or. Hawitt's alerman.  , e box. i' H. M. S., by Reveal, ag Poople's Benev, by Miss A. M. Whit- benev. Soc., a barrel, ison, is, Ludier, by Rev. E.  'resb. Ch., Garment	6 75 41 79 45 67 36 80 40 00 36 16 111 14 55 59	Epous, Cong. Ch., Mariden, Cone. Ch., Nashua, Rev. Mr. Richmond's Soc., Newport, Cong. Ch., New Antend, Cong. Ch., Paper Mrt. Village, (Alcend.) Cong. Ch., Fitz William, Cong. Ch., Kenne, Mon. Com. Coll., \$34.94; Gent. Assoc., \$42.75, Maribotough, Mrs. G. Lyman, \$15; Young Ladies' Beaev. Soc., \$4 6d; Cong. Ch., \$8.38, Nelson, Cong. Ch., Harrisville, Long. Ch., Rundge, Cong. Ch., Rundge, Cong. Ch., Rundge, Cong. Ch., Breed, Eaq., \$10, Ronbury, Charity box, Surry, an individual, Sull van, Cong. Ch., Swangey, Cong. Ch., Teoy, Man. Cong. Ch., Teoy, Man. Cong. Ch., Teoy, Man. Cong. Ch., Teoy, Man. Cong. Ch.,	19 90 39 45 30 93 30 00 36 99 19 00 91 90 91 59 77 60 95 06 15 77 90 75			
b. Ladies' Sew. Soc. Rev. Or. Hewitt's atermas.  , a box.  , 'H. M. S., by Re-  rel, ag People's Benev.  by Miss A. M. Whit- lenev. Soc., a barrel. ison, i., Ludies, by Rev. E.  'resb. Ch., Garment  t., Fem. Benev. Soc., Ladies' Benev. Soc., a, a box.	6 75 41 79 45 67 38 80 40 08 36 16 111 14 55 59	Epous, Cong. Ch., Mariden, Cone. Ch., Nashua, Rev. Mr. Richmond's Soc., Newport, Cong. Ch., New Antend, Cong. Ch., Paper Mrt. Village, (Aleend.) Cong. Ch., Fitz William, Cong. Ch., Kenne, Mon. Com. Coll., \$34.94; Gent. Assoc., \$42.75, Maribotough, Mrs. G. Lyman, \$15; Young Ladies' Beaev. Soc., \$4 6d; Cong. Ch., \$8.38, Nelson, Cong. Ch., Harrisville, Long. Ch., Rundge, Cong. Ch., Fitz Mr. H. M. S., \$24.61; Young Men's Benev. Soc., \$36; J. B. Breed, Esq., \$10, Rontoury, Charity box, Surry, an individual, Sull van, Cong. Ch., Swangey, Cong. Ch., Teoy, Man. Cong. Ch., Teoy, Man. Cong. Ch., Waipule, Cong. Ch., Teoy, Man. Cong. Ch., Waipule, Cong. Ch., Waipule, Cong. Ch., Waipule, Cong. Ch., Waipule, Cong. Ch., Waipule, Cong. Ch., Waipule, Cong. Ch.,	19 80 30 45 30 93 30 99 18 00 26 99 18 00 21 59 77 60 94 05 15 77 20 75 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08 80 08			
b. Ladies' Sew. Soc. Rev. Or. Hewitt's alerman.  , a box.  , H. M. S., by Revell, ag People's Benev. by Miss A. M. Whit- lenav. Soc., a barrel. ison, in Ludies, by Rev. E.  resb. Ch., Garment t., Fem. Benev. Soc., Bec., Ladies' Benev. Soc., a, a box. Jong. Bible Soc., per it. a box.	6 75 41 79 45 67 38 80 40 08 36 16 111 14 55 59	Epous, Cong. Ch., Mariden, Cone. Ch., Mashua, Rev. Mr. Richmond's Soc., Newport, Cong. Ch., New Antend, Cong. Ch., Paper Mit Village, (Alexad.) Cong. Ch., Fitz William, Cong. Ch., Kenne, Mon. Cong. Ch., Kenne, Mon. Cong. Ch., Mulbotough, Mrs. G. Lyman, \$15; Young Ladies' Beast. Soc., \$2 6d; Cong. Ch., \$8 38, Nelson, Cong. Ch., Harrisville, Long. Ch., Riedge, Cong. Ch., Ri	19 80 38 45 33 93 30 09 18 00 26 09 18 00 21 50 77 60 15 77 20 75 40 08 16 07 30 08 16 07 30 08 16 07 30 08 16 08 16 08 17 08			
b. Ladies' Sew. Soc. Rev. Or. Hewitt's alerman.  , a box.  , H. M. S., by Reveal, ag People's Benev. by Miss A. M. Whit- lenev. Soc., a barrel. ison, in Ludies, by Rev. E.  resb. Ch., Garment t., Fem. Benev. Soc., Sec., Ladies' Benev. Soc., a, a box. Jong. Bible Soc., per il. a box. Igaa, Lud. Sew. Soc., ipson, a box.	105 65 6 75 41 79 45 67 38 80 40 08 36 16 111 14 55 59 98 00	Epous, Cong. Ch., Mariden, Cone. Ch., Mashua, Rev. Mr. Richmond's Soc., Newport, Cong. Ch., New Antend, Cong. Ch., Paper Mit Village, (Alexad.) Cong. Ch., Fitz William, Cot., Coll., 34 94; Gent. Assoc., 542 75, Maribotough, Mrs. G. Lyman, \$15; Young Ladien' Beast. Soc., 53 6d; Cong. Ch., \$8 38, Nelson, Cong. Ch., Harrisville, Long. Ch., Riedge, Cong. Ch., Riedge, Cong. Ch., Riedge, Cong. Ch., Riedge, Cong. Ch., Riedge, Cong. Ch., Riedge, Cong. Ch., Riedge, Cong. Ch., Riedge, Cong. Ch., Riedge, Cong. Ch., Riedge, Cong. Ch., Riedge, Cong. Ch., Riedge, Cong. Ch., Riedge, Cong. Ch., Riedge, Cong. Ch., Riedge, Cong. Ch., Riedge, Cong. Ch., Riedge, Cong. Ch., Riedge, Cong. Ch., Riedge, Cong. Ch., Riedge, Cong. Ch., Swangey, Cong. Ch., Riedge, Cong. C	19 80 30 45 30 93 30 90 30 90 31 90 31 90 31 50 77 60 95 75 80 08 3 80 14 90 7 65 5 76 5 76 5 76 5 76 5 76 5 76 5 76			
b. Ladies' Sew. Soc. Rev. Or. Hewitt's alerman.  , e box.  ,' H. M. S., by Reveal,  ng People's Benev,  by Miss A. M. Whit- lenev. Soc., a barrel.  ison,  th. Ladies, by Rev. E.  'resb. Ch., Garment  th. Fem. Benev. Soc.,  Sec.,  Ladies' Benev. Soc.,  a, a box.  lass., Lad. Sew. Soc.,  apson, a box.  a Julia thould, a box.  Cong. Ladies, a box.	105 65 6 75 41 79 45 67 38 80 40 08 36 16 111 14 55 59 98 00	Epous, Cong. Ch., Mariden, Cong. Ch., Nashua, Rev. Mr. Richmond's Son.,  "Rev. Mr. Gillin' Soc., Newport, Cong. Ch., New Antend, Cong. Ch., Paper Mrt. Village, (Alexand.) Cong. Ch., Pitz Willings, Cut., Coll., 134 94; Gent. Assoc., 542 75, Maribotough, Mrs. G. Lyman, \$15; Young Ladies' Bears. Boc., 53 6d; Cong. Ch., 88 38, Nelson, Cong. Ch., Harrisville, Long. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Toung Men's Benev. Soc., \$26; L. B., Toung Men's Benev. Soc., \$26; L. B., Breed, Eq., \$10, Rogbury, Charity box, Survy, an individual, Sull van, Cong. Ch., Swangey, Cong. Ch., Weipule, Cong. Ch., Teoy, Man. Con., Coll., Weipule, Cong. Ch., Teoy, Man. Con., Coll., Weipule, Cong. Ch., Synthesis Sew. Soc., \$37 30; Young Ladies' Sew. Soc., \$6, Westworth, Cong. Ch., Groton, Daniel Cummings,	19 80 30 45 30 93 30 99 19 00 30 00 31 50 77 60 95 06 15 77 80 75 80 08 3 80 14 00 7 63 5 36 8 5 7 65 8 5 7 65 8 5 8 5 8 7 50			
b. Ladies' Sew. Soc. Rev. Or. Hewitt's atermas.  , e box. I' H. M. S., by Rev. Tel., ag People's Benev. by Miss A. M. Whit- lenev. Soc., a barrel. ison, i., Ladies, by Rev. E.  'resb. Ch., Garment t., Fem. Benev. Soc., Sec., Ladies' Benev. Soc., a, a box. lass., Lad. Sew. Soc., ipsoz., a box. a Julia Gould, a box. Cong. Ladies, by avens, a hox. 'cong. Cl., Ladies, by avens, a hox.	105 25 6 75 41 79 45 67 36 80 60 09 36 16 111 14 55 52 26 00 35 00	Epous, Cong. Ch., Mariden, Cong. Ch., Nashua, Rev. Mr. Richmond's Son., "Rev. Mr. Gillia" Soc., Newport, Cong. Ch., New Antend, Cong. Ch., Paper Mrt. Vilings, (Alexand.) Cong. Ch., Fitz Willings, Cut.g. Ch., Kenne, Mon. Cong. Ch., Kenne, Mon. Cong. Ch., Ladies' Beast. Hoc., \$34.94; Gent. Asaoc., \$42.75, Mariborough, Mrs. G. Lyman, \$15; Young Ladies' Beast. Hoc., \$3 6d; Cong. Ch., \$8.38, Nelson, Cong. Ch., Harrisvilla, Long. Ch., Rindge, Cong. Ch., Toung Men's Beuet. Soc., \$26; L. B., Freed, Esq., \$10, Rostory, Charity box, Surey, an individual, Sull van, Cong. Ch., Surey, an individual, Sull van, Cong. Ch., Teoy, Man. Cong. Ch., Weipule, Cong. Ch., Teoy, Man. Cong. Ch., Ladies' Sew Soc., \$19.50; Mrs. Susan Robinson, \$10, avails of gold nockings, by Mrs. O. Sparkswk, doc., 5, Westporeland, Cong. Ch., Ladies' Sew Soc., \$5, Veentworth, Cong. Ch., Gruton, Daniel Cummitten, Gilmanten Iron Works, Miss Barah Chamberlain,	19 80 30 45 30 93 30 99 19 00 21 50 77 60 15 77 50 15 77 50 15 77 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50			
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Ch., Fill. M. S., \$24.61; Young Men's Benev. Soc., \$36; J. B., Breed, Enq. \$10, Ronbury, Charity box, Surry, an individual, Sull van, Cong. Ch., Troy, Mon. Cong. Ch., Troy, Mon. Cong. Ch., Troy, Mon. Cong. Ch., Weipule, Cong. Ch., Troy, Mon. Cong. Ch., Weipule, Cong. Ch., Troy, Mon. Cong. Ch., Westmoreland, Cong. Ch., Westmoreland, Cong. Ch., Mrs. O. Sparbawk, dec., 5, Westmorth, Cong. Ch., Groton, Daniel Cummings, Gilmanten Iron Works, Miss Sarah Chamberlain, Conter Flarbor, Ladies' Sew. Circle, Chester Cong. Ch., \$25, J. W. Novas, \$5; Mrs. C. D. Noyes, \$5; Mrs. Mary Arken, \$5, Pambroke, Cong. Ch.,	19 80 30 45 30 93 30 99 18 00 26 99 18 00 21 59 77 60 94 05 15 77 50 16 00 18 50 16 00 17 66 5 36 16 00 18 50 18 Ladies' Sew. Soc. Rev. Or. Hewitt's atermas.  , a box.  , H. M. S., by Reveal, ag Poople's Benev. by Miss A. M. Whit- benev. Soc., a barrel. ison, i., Ladies, by Rev. E.  'resb. Ch., Garment t., Fem. Benev. Soc., Bec., Ladies' Benev. Soc., a, a box. lass., Lad. Sew. 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Received from the following Cont Social	ties.	David Whittlesey a L. M.,	30 ti
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# HE HOME MISSIONARY.

Go, . . . . . . . . PREACH the GOSPEL . . . . . . . Mark zvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be SENT ? . . . . . . Rom.z. 15.

RVII.

TVII.

DECEMBER, 1844.

No. S

# "Is any thing too hard for the Lord?"

mtry's salvation! Whoever casts a ont political contest, and remembers cilar occasions for excitement occur our years—and that the intervals are with influences growing out of, and sting, the popular agitation—will persw the simple question of Who shall ulers? is alone a great obstacle to the noe of the Gospel. Add to these **he thousand ordinary forms in which** ravity of men expresses itself, in toileting, and contending, in defrauding He and oppressing the poor; and also s in which worldly enterprise absorbs **b** of men, by driving its projects over betacle, digging through mountains, ding cities on the land and fleets on . These unquiet elements are at t should be remembered, simultaover a vast extent of territory. The iana, from Cape Hatteras to Council One language, one government conso vehement arder of its youth, and

wast and how difficult is the work of with the truths and principles of evangelical entry's salvation! Whoever casts a religion, and to do it in season, is a work of wound him, and sees the tremendous such amazing magnitude and difficulty, that if the social elements, waked up by at the contemplation of it, even faith itself is out political contest, and remembers staggered.

But, "is any thing too hard for the Lord?" Although all human agencies should prove inadequate to give the Gospel such diffusion and influence as is desirable, there is still no ground for discouragement. Our trust is not in men. They must work; but it is in valu, unless God shall bless. They must speak; but at the best, it is only to the outward ear; while it is the voice of God sione, that can penetrate the soul. In him, therefore, is our confidence.

is of men, by driving its projects over betacle, digging through mountains, ding cities on the land and fleets on the should be remembered, simultated the national pulse is felt from Maine iana, from Cape Hatteras to Council One lenguage, one government constitute the twenty millions of a people to wehement arder of its youth, and at its impulses, almost without respect to the size of the people, what opposer can stand the impulses, almost without respect to the size of his pevilion. If he set his heart on seving any people, what opposer can stand before him? What could Pharach do, when God's time had come to deliver issue? What was the see, or the terrib is wilderness.

1

in the way of the church, when led by Jeho-i, prey. Nay more, the Spirit of God can convah? And God can control all the influences vert those foes into friends. He so excluse that hinder the salvation of this land. He the sinner on every side, dwells in such who, "by his strength setteth fast the moun- nearness to all hearts, has such access to tains, being girded with power," "which stil- every spring of action, and can so occupy all leth the seas, and the noise of their waves," can also hush the "tumult of the people;" their heart is in his hand, and as the rivers of. water, he can turn it whithersoever he will.

These great truths are the support and encouragement of all God's people; but they are specially precious to the missionary. In most cases, the laborers in our new settlements have little sympathy and help from ... men. They are far removed from each other, worn down by poverty and toil, and surrounded by obstacles that tend to discourage their hearts. The enemy saith, "they shall be desolate, they are given me to consume." But let the servant of Christ not forget, that; his foes are subject to divine restraint—that a part of his inheritance, and it must it will their chain is held by an Almighty hand, which || be, subdued to his sway. will drag them back from off their expected

the approaches of the soul with his terror, that the stoutest rebels cannot stand an instat against him. If he breathe upon the valley of dry bones, they live, and stand up, an esceeding great army.

Here, then, is our encouragement to blor and pray for the sanctification of this nation. Great as are the obstacles, God's power and grace are greater still. That he is disposed to exercise his power for the conquest of human hearts, we are abundantly informed in his holy word. He who sent us to preach the Gespel, assures us that he is with us, and that every knee shall bow, and every tongue shall confess the supremacy of Christ. This nation is

# Reports of Auxiliaries, action of Synods, &c.

# PHILADELPHIA HOME MIS-SIONARY SOCIETY.

Fourth Report.

During the first three quarters of the year, such were the receipts of the Treasury as greatly to embarrass the councils and action of the Executive The amount Committee. received was considerably less than during the corresponding period of the year preceding. The Committee were, therefore, constrained to make appropriations to applicant churches, on a reduced scale; and to forbear to enter some new fields of labor, which had long suffered for want of cultivation. But the receipts of the last quarter were unusually large, making the amount, to be reported for the year, larger than that of any previous year.

The resources at the disposal of the during the year, were Committee **\$9,138 51.** The disbursements, in Ilio the Parent Society.

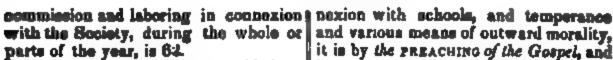
payment of various claims on the Society, amounted to \$6,290 61; leaving a balance in the Treasury, April I, 1844, of \$4,847 90.

From the field of the Philadelphia Home Missionary Society, there have been received at the office of the Parent Institution, in New-York, during the year, exclusive of boxes of books and articles of clothing designed for the use of missionaries, \$2,40201, which, added to the sum of \$8,170.00 received here, makes \$10,57201,—the largest amount, by more than a thousand dollars, ever collected in a single year from this field, for home missionary purposes.\*

# General summary.

The number of missionaries under

<sup>.</sup> Since this roport was rendered, the Philadelphia Home Missionery Society has paid over \$500



The number reported as added to the churches during the year, is 563.

Two churches have been organized?

within the year.

Fourteen have attained to ability to maintain their respective ministers, and **bave assumed the responsibility of their** entire support. Without the aid of the worth are beyond human estimation. **Society, all these** churches must have i languished, and perhaps before this day? they would have become extinct, and their places been overrun with errors, **vices, and crimes,** which lead such as live in them to the "chambers of death :" but by the aid that has been rendered **to them,** they have enjoyed the presence and influence of an evangelical ministry, been saved from extinction, and raised to their present condition.

Within the year, two next, conwenient, and substantial houses of worship have been finished; and score

others have been commenced.

#### Presshing, the great aim of the Bociety.

In the instruction which the Society has imparted to the ignorant, the checks Which it has imposed upon the vicious, the impulses which it has given to the causes of temperance and education, and in the defences which it has thrown around the morality of places where it **has operated, it has effected what, in its** worth to the world, cannot be computed ; a but its appropriate aim is to resach the : pospel, and thus seek to bring sinners to repentance, and to fit them, by the race of God, to aid the interests of his kingdom, and also to enjoy the blessedmess of an "endless life:"-To this work the missionaries have steadily **leveted themselves without reserve.** This is the great ordinance appointed! by " THE SON OF MAN" for the recovery of our race, and no doubt can rest upon : the question of its employment. It is presented by Rev E. R. Paracurum, at thesethe agency that this institution makes nual meeting of the P. H. M. S., held in Philaprominent in all its operations, to which delphia, April 23d, 1844. Instead, however, all others which it employs are subser- of having it publicly read on that occasion, vient, or are subordinately attached: it was circulated in a printed form, and the and though immense good has follow-| audience were addressed by Rev. W. R.

and various means of outward morality, it is by the PREACHING of the Gospel, and labors for the sanctification and salvation of souls, that the higher and nobler deeds of the Society are wrought. This is THE WORK to which the institution has eminently devoted steelf, and for which it exists, and in this, its achievements in their influence and

#### Dottitution.

Within the territory covered by the Society, there are in connexion with three evangeheal denominations, (Lutheren, German Reformed, and Presbyterian,) whose ecclesiastical polity contemplates a *settled* ministry, upwards of 630 organized churches more than all the licensed and ordained ministers belonging to them. And more than 700 churches, which enjoy the services of a minister but a part of the time only. In other denominations there are also unsupplied churches. And there are large districts, where the interests of morality and religion urgently call for additional church organizations—and thousands of people around us are hastening to their tombs and the retributions of eternity, without God and without hope in the world," and for whose instruction and salvation, no adequate or well adepted measures are employed.—Our population also is constantly changing, and new fields are continually opening before us, even in districts where once the wants of the needy had been supplied. These destitutions we must seek And till this is accom-TO SUPPLY. plished, the entire energy of the christian church, and the ample resources within our bounds, cannot be brought (unrestrained and in their plenitude) to bear upon the work of supplying the wants of those that lie beyond them, in this or in other lands.

The foregoing extracts are from the report ed from the labors bestowed in con- De Wist, D. D., of Harrisburgh, in a discourse from Neh. ii. 3.—"Why should not my countenance be sad, when the city, the place of my fathers' sepulchres, lieth waste, and the gates thereof are consumed with fire."

# Synod of Penusylvania.

At the meeting of the Synod of Pennsylvania in October, a member who had been previously appointed reported—

"That in compliance with the order of Synod, he brought the subject of the destitutions within the bounds of this Synod, before the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Home Missionary Society, and that the wishes of the Synod were readily responded to on the part of the Executive Committee, and steps forthwith taken to provide Missionaries for said destitutions."

At a later stage of the proceedings, the following preamble and resolutions in reference to the Philadelphia Home Missionary Society, were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas those destitute of the ordinances of the Gospel in our immediate vicinity, have special claims upon our sympathics and efforts for their relief;—and whereas, many of the churches under the care of the Synodi of Pennsylvania, require assistance to support their respective ministers; and also in many places within its limits, where now there are none, church organizations ought without delay to be formed;—and whereas the formation and requisite assistance of them until they shall have attained to self-sustaining power, is not only to enlarge this Synod numerically, but to increase its ability to do more than now it can do for the good of our country and the salvation of the heathen world and the divine glory—therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That this Synod recognises, and with great pleasure acknowledges its obligation to promote

the Home Missionary work.

2d. That in the judgment of this Synod, the wants of its territory, and the relative importance of its evangelization, have in times past been much overlooked, and inadequately appreciated; and that the Providence of God is

now calling upon the friends of religion and of our country, to make increased efforts for correcting these evils.

3d. That in the judgment of the Synod, the most direct, as well as most consistent method for rendering effectual and PERMANENT assistance to remote sections of our beloved country, is to give primary importance to the waste places within our own limits: this done, the principal part of our resources can be brought to bear upon the interests of the destitute beyond, with steadiness and uniformity.

4th. That this Synod highly approve of the design, and operations of the Philadelphia Home Missionary Society. and rejoice in the great amount of good which it has accomplished. it to be happily adapted to meet the wants of the feeble churches and destitute portions of the field of its operations, and having unabated confidence in those entrusted with the management of its affairs, the Synod hereby commend it to the confidence and patronage of the christian community, and respectfully recommend that all the churches within its bounds, make contributions in its behalf at least once a year."

# WESTERN RESERVE DOMESTIC M.S.

For the first time in many years, it is our privilege to acknowledge a remittance from this Auxiliary, in aid of the general objects of the Parent Society. This is as it should be; for according to the testimony of the Settetary, (Rev. M. Tracy, in his recent Report,) no portion of the West is so much indebted to the cause of Home Missions for its religious prosperity. "For nearly 40 years, the Connecticut Missionary Society has made that a prominent field of its operations, and a very large proportion of the older and abler churches, and many of recent organization, have been planted and nurtured by its care. And the whole community are now reaping rich advantages which its missionaries secured to them." More than 120 of the churches have shared in this species of aid. " For this,"

says the Report, "we owe a debt which we | The Ohnreh met aware of her postcan never fully repay."

The love Annual Report was presented at a meeting of the Society at Palnesville, O., [ Bept. 21, 1844. The Anoual Receipts were stated to have been \$2300, besides notes and sther property of the value of \$200 more, and house of clothing and other articles estimated et \$300.

#### Riflect of Agreety.

In some of our churches much prejudice has, for a considerable time past, existed against the employment of agents by our Benevolent Societies. The experiones of this Society for the last two years, goes strongly to show that they cannot, at present, be advantageously

dispensed with.

During the first half year of this pegiod, the Bociety employed but threefourthe of a month's agency, which was principally occupied in conducting its correspondence, and in other duties besides the collection of funds. The income of the Society during this half year was less than \$100. During the corresponding half of the year which now closes, we have employed six months' agency, and received an income of \$950. During the second half of the last year, the society employed three and three quarters month's agency, and received \$850. During the corresponding months of this year, eix months' agency have been employed and an income received of more tan \$1,250; making the total income for the year ending Sept. 10, 1843, in which four and a half months' agency was employed, \$944, and of the year! ending Sept. 20, 1844, in which 13; months' agency was employed, \$2200.

Encouraged by these tokens of Divine favor, in the increase of our funds, we' have recently appointed a larger numher of missionaries than usual.

Twenty-seven missionaries have, during the past year, held communications from us, to labor in 32 different congregations and missionary districts; 23 of; whom still hold their appointments, and are engaged in preaching the Gospel in [ the several fields that have been given them in charge. Four of this number have, during the last year, been installed as pastore over the several churches where they labor. •15

We are not yet, as a people, sensible of the dangers that threaten us; and of the importance to ourselves and to the world, of greater efforts to sustain and extend, especially through this Great Valley of the West, the influence and institutions of the Gospel. The fact, that hitherto the population of this valley has doubled every ten years, and now amounts to near eight millions, is familiar to very many; and it is equally easy to understand, that continuing to increase in the same ratio, we shall, in ten years more, have here a population of fifteen millions, and in twenty years, of thirty nsillions, and that still it will go on, rapidly increasing until it shall have doubled again and again. But do we equally feel the important influence which the vigorous prosecution of the Home Musicoary work, at the present time, even during this now present year, will have upon the moral character and destiny of these millions, and through them, upon the destiny of our land and the interests of the world? Time will not wait the tardy movements of the church. These gathering millions will not wait. They will soon be here. And if they are to be enlightened and pious citizens, whose influence shall be safe to our country and a blessing to the world, the parents who are to train them must now be brought under gospel influence, and enjoy with their lamines gospel institutions. But thes cannot be done without a very great increase of missionary effort.

Of the Ros. N. B. PURINTON, in support of the following Resolution.

Resolved-That the importance of the work to be performed by the Home Missionary Rociety demands that the sphere of its operations be IMMEDIATELY enlarged.

Mr. Moderator.—In advocating this Resolution, I do not stand before you to urge the measure which it contemplates, with the blind fanaticism of a Peter the Hermit. Nor will I favor that senseless seal that would tear the churches from their foundations, and precipitate them,

upon the destitute portions of our coun- i truth bursts upon me at once, that there try. In carrying forward Home operations to an immediate enlargement, I would only have the missionary rill to become a river—and this river to be, in beauty, harmony and strength, like that in nature, which the poet would love to behold:

"Tho' deep, yet clear; tho' gentle, yet not dull, Strong without rage, without overflowing, full."

I am told that the great object of this Institution is, "To assist congregations that are unable to support the Gospel ministry, and to send the Gospel to the destitute,—scattered over an area of 2,000,000 square miles." When I survey the Western States and Territories of this Union, I find them spread out over a surface of 450,000 square miles, and already containing a population of 4,000,000 of human beings; whilst the unexampled rapidity of their increase by birth and immigration, doubles the number of their inhabitants every 10, 12 or 15 years.

Over this whole field, except here and there a bright spot which tends to make the darkness visible and more appalling, a night of error reigns, unbroken by a returning moral day. From every part of the great Western Valley, appeals for help follow upon appeals, borne upon the wings of each Western They grow louder breeze, to our ears. and louder, and if we are not men of marble, they must melt our hearts. They tell us of their destitutions. They tell us the young Giant the West is rising: he is now shaking his locks: he is now preparing, as a strong man, to run his race. And the important question now is, shall his soul be nerved to fulfil his destiny by the dark spirit of Popery, Infidelity, and kindred errors; or the mild spirit of the Gospel? In his onward course to power, and note shall he hew his way with the weapons of superstition and religious intolerance, or carry in his hand the olive branch of peace and love? To meet the present exigency I turn to the Home Missionary Society: and I see it has only 365 men in the western field; or one minister to 6000 souls, allowing one half of the population to be already well supplied with evangelical ministers from other sources.

is a most alarming disproportion between the supply of ministers for the West, and the present demand for their labors.

In this crisis of our affairs, to go forward at the present slow rate, insures defeat, equally with a retracing of our steps. What then remains but that the sphere of the Society's operations be immediately enlarged? God, to make good men and good causes more efficient, often brings them into the most critical emergencies that their utmost resources may be brought into action.

In the present emergency missionary operations should be immediately enlarged, because—

1. The continued prosperity of the

church demands it.

In his discussion of this topic, Mr. P. remarked that "Connected with the Synod of the Western Reserve are one hundred and thirty-five churches, with a population of 10,000 members. amount contributed to the funds of the Home Missionary Society the last year by these churches, was 900 dollars. The average sum would be the mere pittance of 10 cents, to each member.

I will not," added Mr. P., "discuss the self evident, and oft repeated proposition, that the West will not be converted at this rate of giving. Nor that other truism, that the piety of the church is measured by her beneficence. But I will say we cannot afford to give so little, because we cannot afford to have spiritual blessings measured to us again, according to the present scanty measure that we ourselves mete out to the destitute and the perishing. Like the king of Israe!, who, when he was commanded to smite upon the ground, smote but thrice, and stayed his hand, and so lost the full blessing of complete deliverance, in the utter destruction of his enemies, so we have stopped short, when we should have kept on giving, and have thus failed of the blessing attached to the promise that "they who sow bountifully shall reap also bountifully."

(2.) But another reason for the immediate enlargement of our home operations is, that the salety both of our civil and religious institutions, most impera-

The sad | tively demands it.

### 1844.

# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

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ing more evident, that the centre of our i country's population will seen be in the heart of this great Western Valley. Accompanying this fact is another, that the West, will give to our institutions their parmanent character, whether for good or for evil, and to our country her des-

tiny.

What the character of the West shall **be, depends solely** upon the character of the influences that are employed to mould it. It is more than seen, it is miready deeply felt, that we cannot dewood on our existing constitutions, and laws, bowever excellent they may be, to do the vast work of moulding the national character. For the corruptions of a people, as the history of Republics has most painfully shown, soon overleap! the bounds of their original compact The great experiment, and laws. whether we are capable of self-government or not; is now making bere. The elective franchise makes every man a sovereign, and the doctrine that, the " Vox Popult" is the " Vox Dei" meets with general favor. In the mean time? the vast deep of mind is moved by fierce political contests, and its forming surges rise up with impetuous fury. against the constitutional barriers, and threaten their destruction.

Added to this are the aggressive? movements of a power from without; **that alike despises, and seeks to subvert, !** 

**both our civil and religious institutions.** [ The Apocalyptic Beast is watching with intense anxiety, and straining his **eya-balls,for a favorable moment to spring** [ in when us, with one immense bound, and make us his prey. Rome has more, men-more money-more cuaningand more perseverance, than We have. Have we 300 missionaries in the West ! of the capital, the men and the money, Rome has double that number! Do well by which the world in to be converted, expand 50,000 dollars for missionary is not as yet available to the church. operations yearly, in the West? Rome And now God has raised up this Home expends more than six times that sum. Do we persevere in our work for a time? Rome nover stups whort of universal victory, or universal deleat.

If the members of our eastern churches emigrate to the West by hundreds-Rome pours here in by

horden, and by thousands. . .

ericle ? We have—and we seem nut! their rescue from cternal death?

It is a fact that is every day becom- I to know it. It is like one of those fearful crises in nature which take place when men are locked in the arms of eleep. It is midnight, and naught disturbs the listening darkness of the world without. The elements combine, is secret the crisis is formed, and the first intimation that the eleepers have of their danger, is the coming down of the whirlwind in its wrath. Must we not awake, and do what is to be done quickly? We must. And the only rational ground of hope, is in an immediate enlargement of our operations, for the salvation of our country. We must not only preserve but perpetuate our institutions. How shall we do it? Only by casting the leaven of Protestant Christianity, into the great mass of Western mind; for Christianity changes every thing into the likeness of itself, and now is the time to do it; for error rides post through the land, and soon will the destiny of the West be irreversibly fixed. O. will it not be a burning shame, in christianraing other lands, to leave our own to Intidelity and Roman beathenism ? What will the islands of the South Sea. say ! Let it never be told on the plains of India, and above all, let not the emissames of the Papal Beast, triumph in our folly. But again-

> (3.) The necessities of the beather. world, call upon us to enlarge the sphere of our Home operations, at once.

> Now Home and Foreign Missions are not different causes; for the lest, is only the first extended: consequently he that loveth the one, must love the other 8.80%

> But the proposition is in more than one sense, true, that the heathen world cannot be evangelized until the Home Missionary cause is triumphant. Much Society for the purpose of creating capital for foreign use.

> Shall we not then follow where the providence of God points out the way, and at once enlarge our Home operations? Shall we not now arise and work

while we may !

Do you love the souls of the heathen. Have we not then reached a fearful and would you multiply the means for

While you give with one hand to the fo-1 to occupy a very high rank among our bestreign cause, withhold not the other from the cause at home, for, what machinery; is to labor, that the home cause is to the work to be done abroad. It not only enables you to preach the Gospel by proxy at home; but to create new supplies of men and money for the conversion of the heathen world.

# MIDDLESEX (SOUTH) ASSOCIA-TION.

At its meeting in October, this Association held its anniversary, as an auxiliary of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society Addresses were made by Messrs. Webster, Bullard, Hunt, Allen, and Newcomb, pastors, land, calls loudly upon every Christian and Messrs. Shepard and Morse, delegates. The general feeling of the meeting appeared! vering efforts to secure greatly enlarged to be, that the cause of Home Missions ought contributions from our churches.

volent objects. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, the church of Rome is making vigorous efforts to obtain a permanent footing in the fairest portions of our new settlements; and whereas, the advocates of pernicious error and infidelity are on the ground at work; and whereas, the safety of our institutions depends on the evangelization of the Great West; and whereas, the evangelization of the world is chiefly to depend upon the evangelical churches of God in this land; Therefore,

Resolved, That the cause of Home Missions, for the establishment of the christian ministry and Gospel institutions in every destitute portion of our to make the most vigorous and perse-

# Correspondence of the A. H. M. S.

# MISSOURI.

ministerial zeal and fidelity is among the impenitent. The laborer amid frontier scenes, often finds professors of religion, though reared under the choicest privileges of the Gospel, at the East, in such a state of wandering from Christ, that they are alike unfit for a useful life or a happy death. Indeed, we fear there are thousands scattered through the new States, whose religion is sustained from no internal source of holy principle, "springing up unto everlasting life." How much they need a faithful man of God to seek them out, and deal kindly and truly with them, may be inferred from the following account of a

# Professor's death-bed.

Mrs. B., when told she had but a few! hours to live, exclaimed, "O my sins! | lady, and was called to meet death, how can I be pardoned? Must I die with but six hours' notice. Being inwith this load of sin on my soul?" terrogated respecting her preparation,

merciful to me a sinner." 'almost gone, and no pardon yet! Must It is not always that the greatest need of I be banished from God forever!" All in the room were bathed in tears, as she besought them to pray for her salvation. I could only point her to that Savior, whom she had once professed to love, assuring her that He never refused to receive a penitent and confiding soul, on account of the multitude or enormity of its transgressions. was soon too weak to pray, and as the day dawned, her soul left the body.

# Destroyed for lack of knowledge.

Another, and in many respects a different case demanded the missionary's sympathy and attention. He was sent for in the still how of night to visit Mrs. S.

She had been a gay, pleasure-seeking Thus she continued, crying, "God be she expressed no fears about dying, pro-

vided she could be haptized and obtain a courage the hearts of his people. Five pardon for a few sins of omission—" she had not injured her fellow-men, and only regretted that her name had not been enrolled on the record of a given church!" My own health would not allow me to stand at her dying pillow, and as no clergyman was at hand, a layman was called in, whom she besought to baptize her! He did so! which she seemed to be calm, and was! ready and desirous to die ! Her friends | teresting state of things in that little believe it was gain for her to die.

similar death scenes. I have often had like bread cast upon the waters. occasion to deplore the deep ignorance,

bave never been trained in the wellconducted Sabbath school, nor sat under disheartened. the regular ministrations of divine effort to sustain your missionary. In truth, presented in a clear and con- meekness they bowed together in the nected system.

From Rev. E. P. Noel, Ray co.

# Prevailing Sickness.

My labors during the last quarter have been interrupted by sickness; our congregations have been smaller than | **usual, and the** Sabbath school and Bible ! glass suspended. At one time every **seacher** in the Sabbath school was sick; our nown family has shared largely in . affliction. Our little daughter was brought near to the grave, but by the mercy of a kind Providence we hope **she** will recover, and the ranks of our, little family remain unbroken by the hand of death. No family has escaped if **in** our vicinity.

It is with heartfelt gratitude to God, that, under such circumstances, we are permitted large, owing to eickness and other to schowledge his spiritual blessings as decauses, as was expected. But the tailed in the following

# Beview of Mercies.

On the fourth Sabbath in August we rejoice while we sat in a grove, around had a communion season, and though the table of our Lord and Master, thinkon account of many being sick our con- ing of his love and death. Three per-

were added to the church by letter, making twenty-seven that have been added to the church during the year that closes with this report, five by letter as stated above, and twenty-two upon profession of faith in Christ, of whom sixteen have been baptized. Three members have also been added After to the German church to which I preach once a month. There is an inlieve it was gain for her to die. church, and there is reason to hope But in the contemplation of this, and that the word preached there will be

In reviewing the past year we can respecting Bible doctrines, manifested with the prophet say, "Hitherto has by multitudes in this western region. "the Lord helped us." At the com-How sadly perceptible is it, that they mencement of the year the church consisted of ten members, scattered and They made an extra prayer meeting, and while they were yet asking, the blessing came, and the old, and the young, and the middle aged bowed at a mercy seat, and together they asked " Men and brethren. what shall we do to be saved?" Now they rejoice together in hope of "eter-

nal life."

I have collected but little for the cause of benevolence. Owing to the wet season, many of our people will not make provision enough to support their families.

From Rev. B. Ryland, Bolivar, Polk co.

# Meetings in the Far West.

Since my last report, we have had two communion seasons; one at N. Prairie, and one in Hermon church. The congregation at N. P. was not as meeting was one of interest. Good attention was given to the word spoken. Brothers Reushaw and Ricketts aided me. Our hearts were made to burn and gregation was smaller than usual, yet sons were added to the church by

# An installation.

Our Presbytery met at Salem church, in Henry co., on the Wednesday before the 1st Saturday of September. All the brethren were present; we had a precious meeting. It was the communion of saints—such as David speaks of when he says, "Behold, how good and how pleasant is it for brethren to dwell together in unity." Father Bradshaw, recently from N. C., was installed pastor over that church. The installation services were interesting and impressive. The congregation was camped on the ground. It was large, solemn, attentive, prayerful. God was present by his Spirit. Many during the occasion, were influenced to forsake their sins and embrace Jesus Christ as their Savior. The congregation was very large. Our meeting-house could not hold on the Sabbath half the people. Christians were quickened, edified, and built up in the faith of the Gospel, and solemn and deep impressions were made, as I hope, on the hearts of sinners. One person was added to the church by letter.

# Send Laborers!

It was stated in the Home Missionary for September, (p. 109,) that Bolivar was among the destitute county seats in Missouri, which should be occupied by missionaries. In that enumeration, it was probably forgotten by our correspondent that Mr. Ryland is stationed in the immediate vicinity of Bolivar. Mr. R. alludes to this, and adds—

I should be very glad to have a good brother at Bolivar; but it would not appear to be the best economy for two missionaries in this land of destitution to be located within three miles of each other, while west, south and south-east of me, are 8 or 9 counties, in which there is not one minister of our denomination. Warsaw is a very important point, and should be occupied immediately. And the very first brother who may come into the bounds of our Presbytery, ought to be located there.

O, how it would gladden my heart and strengthen my hands to have a brother at Warsaw, 53 miles north of quarter out of my own immediate field, me, and the nearest one in that direc- | One in the assistance of Brother Town-

tion; and one, even one, south-west of me! May the Lord of the harvest send speedily more faithful laborers into this field, already white.

From Rev. D. Weir, Arator, Murgen co., Mo.

The three months past has been, with me, a time of struggle, anxiety, and trial, from sickness intermingled with ministerial labors. From early in July I have had repeated attacks of chill and fever; my companion lingering under a complaint, which has, since the first of July, assumed a threatening aspect; while four of our children have suffered severely with the congestive fever; two of them again restored to health, the other two yet confined to the bed. But, notwithstanding these trying circumstances, I have attended my regular appointments, with but three exceptions; several times riding to and from my appointments with the chill and fever on me.

Speaking of the meeting of Presbytery mentioned in the foregoing letter, Mr. Weir writes-

Our Presbytery met on Wednesday the 28th of August, in the church of Rev. Christopher Bradshaw, in Henry county; accompanied with a camp meeting, which closed on the Tuesday following. The brethren truly same together with one accord. It was a time of deep interest and awful solem-The meeting was highly encouraging to the people of God; we had nineteen cases which we are encouraged to account as cases of hopeful conversion. A general anxiety pervaded the whole assembly. It was truly a refreshing and glorious time.

From Rev. F. R. Gray, Houston, Marion Co., Missouri.

# The sheep without a shepherd.

I have spent two Sabbaths during the

send, in Monroe county, and one at La-Grange, Lewis county, on the Missis-sippi River. At this last place there be spent for the Lord. are now some eight or nine Presbyterians, and they are anxious to have gratitude to your Society for what it preaching regularly, but we have has so kindly done for us in the far off no minister at present to supply them ; the place is near twenty incles from [ me, and I can spare no time to the showers of his grace upon us, and them without injustice to the people of my charge. I did promise them, when there, that we would organize a church there if we had any hope they could be supplied with a minister ; but it seems almost Decless ; to organize them, and then leave them to starve. We could also commence a church at Monticello, the county scat | There are four of of Lewis county. the members of one of my churches there, and there are four or five others there ready to unite with them, should we deem it advisable to organize them. into a church. The Macedonian cry : often comes to me in the most heartrending tones, and it is but little indeed I can do in answer to these calls. Will any come to feed these scattered and famishing sheep in the wilderness ?

Since my last report, I have been laid up at home three weeks with a bilious attack, accompanied by deep | over fatigue, hard riding, and exposure during the hot weather in July. But I have been able to labor actively again [ for six weeks past. There has also **been a considerable amount of sickness** in the bounds of my charge, more parthin in consequence of it; we have also those places.

# Andrew Co.

siderable extent, retarded our operations. Six have been added to one of my churches. Two more were hopefully grace for the time to come.

I trust, in the faith of the Gospel; the other has not yet recovered so far as to be able to attend church. I have to answer from any source. My spirits

My beloved people express their West.

Pray for us, that the Lord may send upon all this population, who must starve unless the bread of life is given to them.

We had a most solemn communion in one of our churches during the quarter. It was a precious time, and though I was much exhausted in physical strength, yet in heart, I trust, I was made strong. Several seemed to be deeply awakened.

#### A Micelonary's Jamessi.

I sometimes feel distressed when I reflect how rapidly time flies, and how little has been accomplished. I am not, however, conscious of being a loiterer in the vineyard of my God. But there is so much to be done, and so few to do it—so many souls yet out of Christ, and so few to bear to them, the glad tidings of calvation t Could I perform the abscess in the right hip, the result of work of a hundred, it would still seem small and altogether inadequate to the great and pressing necessity! It does seem so overwhelming to know that souls are going down to hell within my sight, and under the sound of my voice, in the bounds of my charge, more partithat I am often led to cry out in agony ticularly in the Mount Pleasant and "Lay not this sin to my charge." The Newark congregations. Our assem- | longer I live and the more I preach, the blice for the last six weeks have been more sensibly I am impressed with the deeply interesting truth that the power had to delay our communion seasons at and excellency of the Gospel is of God, and not of us. How can the members of Christ's church slunt prover a ruined world? This is one of the mysterics of From Rev. E. A. Carson, Savannah, i my own experience. It is true I have been trying to preach and to set forth the revelation of the Gospel-but alas! The prevalent sickness has, to a con- how far short have I come of doing all

sink within me when I reflect upon the I his feelings on the subject. A papel greatness of the harvest, and the small number of the laborers. How can we hope that our beloved Zion will arise under such embarrassed circumstances?

# Signs of better things.

To one observant of the signs of the times there are some things to be discovered which are indications for good, and others which often constrain us to cry out, Lord, help! Lord, help! In the immediate vicinity where I have been i devoting my time the past year, there has evidently a change taken place in the feelings of Christians of different communions. To me there appears to be much less of party feeling and much. more of a true christian spirit manifest-This may in some measure have been promoted by the uncommon exertions of errorists to sow tares among the wheat. If the wiles of the enemy have the effect to stir up the people of God to a more united and vigorous effort in the cause of truth, it may be well that he has been permitted to assault them. I am persuaded this has been the result to some degree in this vicinity.

A considerable portion of my time has been devoted to places where there are no Presbyterian churches formed, and never may be. Nevertheless there, is a loud call for preaching in them.

I have recently learned that there are a goodly number of members of the Presbyterian church in the county of Van Buren. That county has hitherto! been wholly passed by in our efforts to build up churches.

I sent word to the scattered Presbyterians there, that if the Lord will, I will visit them in the course of the au-A missionary is much needed for that county.

# WISCONSIN.

## Papacy and the Scriptures.

The principles of the late bull of Gregory XVI., concerning the reading of the Scriptures, are carried out by the officiating papal priest here. Though he does not, to our knowledge, actually burn Bibles that he finds among his deluded hearers, the following will show sion of faith. As the aged man with

girl said recently to a Protestant lady by whom she is employed: "I wooder why our priest does not allow us to read the Bible; he told my father the other day, he had better sell his Bible, as it was not a good book and would injure him!" The lady replied: "Because it is probable if you read the Bible you cannot remain Papists." The girl then asked with surprise: "Is that the reason?"

I rejoice that there is some here that will read and hear the word of God, although so opposed, and are feeling after the truth. One of the most sensible men of that communion, has been a regular attendant of my meetings in a neighboring settlement for years. Occasionally he has expressed his views in meeting, and recently led in prayer. He seems like the noble Cornelius, ready to hear what God the Lord shall speak. He has not entirely left the church, but I hope he has been renewed in the spirit and temper of his mind.

# Aged disciples,

Though not often, yet sometimes, the fromtier missionary is called upon to comfort the aged. Is it not a good cause that furnishes the means of spiritual consolation to such friends of Christ, in the evening twilight of their day?

In this church are three aged couples, of seventy years and upwards, whose history and condition are full of interest.

The first couple have long been professors of the religion of Christ. Nearly fifty years ago, both of them on the same day, on profession of faith, united with the church in K \_\_\_\_\_, N. Y. They were among the original members that organized this church, and have adorned their profession by a godly walk. Both are now confined to beds of sickness, from which, probably, they will not arise, until their bodies are taken to the grave, and their souls to heaven.

The second couple were subjects of renewing grace during the first year of my labors here, and cheerfully consecrated themselves to Christ on profes-



### THE HOME MISSIONARY. •

forward and knelt to receive the of baptism, a flood of emotions id over me. The long-suffering of and his great mercy to that aged r, were manifest and I felt that had been conferred on your unny masionary in introducing into hurch of God those aged and cond souls.

e third couple of about the same were received from a sister church East. It is a pleasure and a pro-Their minds dwell on visit them. and on his truth. Christ and hus are the theme of their converse-

ave presented the cause of Home ions to this church. It met their y response. Their gift, though , was all I could expect in present matances.

#### Boviow of labor.

review of the past three years that I labored in Wisconsin, I find some cions of encouragement. I have avored to preach the Gospel; some, been offended, and some made Two churches have been orgain the field of my labors; Sabacbools and the cause of tempshave been sustained; the Bible! een distributed, and general morals oted. Thave travelled considerable, save distributed more than twenty mnd pages of tracts, besides some d volumes furnished me by the Tract Society.

tree years ago this church containat members it now has fifty, Our weets are more encouraging than at former period in our history. I the time will come, and believe it a a few years, that this church will de to sustain the preaching of the ol without missionary aid.

# ILLINOIS.

### The greatest obstacle.

se greatest obstacle that we are: L. IVIL

his tottering steps and silver locks, I the house of his friends ! O may the Lord open the eyes of hose who profees to be his, and lead them to take out of the way every stumbling-block, that the chariot wheels of salvation may no longer be retarded!

> And is it indeed so? It seems incredible; and yet from every part of the West we have proofs of the melancholy fact, that the greatout hindrance to the prosperity of religion, is the ungodly living of men who have named the zame of Christ.

> This furnishes matter for deep reflection. It ought to alarm the churches, to know that so many who once appeared fair and promising, fall away when they move beyond the reach of a strong christian influence. It should alarm the pastors, and lead them to sak themselves whether they do their duty in searching and sifting the precious from the vile; whether their preaching is discriminating, and full of truth; whether there is enough of personal application in their handling of the word of God.

### The overflowing scourge.

You have doubtless heard much of the flood which has swept over the valley during the last aummer. There remains no record of such a deluge in the West since the universa catastrophe of waters. Multitudes have been made destitute of home and habitation. The rain descended in torrents. The whole country for a time seemed to be flooried. Every rill became a river. Every river by its overflowing tide, became an ocean of rushing waters. Many thriving farmers who had come from the sterile East to the fertile West, to make their fortunes, have stood on some eminence they had gamed, or, perhaps, on the roofs of their dwellings. not yet razed from off their foundations by the rising elemen and behold their fences swept off their promising crops laid low beneath the wasting waters, and their fruitful fields turned back in a day to a state of nature. They watched the movements of the resistless ind to encounter here in efforts to vader, as, like some fabled monster of up the pure kingdom of Christ, is olden time, be stalked over the plain, to nholy walk of the professed friends waste and devour. His morning, noon, trist. How is Christ wounded in and evening meals required hundreds

of horses and cattle, and sheep and down to the gulf of deepest perdition. swine innumerable. And still his maw was craving and insatiate. None could ! hear." withstand his might, or rescue out of Ah! he was the dread meshis hand. senger of wrath, exhibiting in wonderful majesty the might of Omnipotence.

How striking an emblem this of that; flood which God has declared will ere long overtake the wicked! "The hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hidingplace. And your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand; when the overflowing scourge shall pass, through, then shall ye be trodden down by it. For morning by morning shall it pass over, by day and by night—when the Mighty One shall rise up to execute his work, his strange work, and to bring to pass his act, his strange act."

"That awful day will surely come."

"Oh! on that day—that wrathful day, What power shall be the sinner's stay?"

Should that storm now break upon this great valley, what multitudes of sinners of every grade would it sweep down to remediless ruin! O how should every minister and every Christian in this land, hear the voice of God as the voice of many waters—"Do with thy might; what thy hand findeth to do." O! the tide of infidelity and every species of error which is now rising up, and rolling its dark waves over these fair Thanks be to Him who stillplains! eth the tumult of mighty waters, these waves may now be stayed, by the power of truth and the energy of the Spirit. God stands pointing his American church by the significant finger of his providence to this great valley, in which are being centered the hopes of this nation, and in great measure the hope of the world. And he is saying to her, "According to thy faith be it? unto thee." By a living faith, shown by works-"go up and possess the land." But if thy heart shall become be to change them when once formed. faint and thy hands weary, then shall your eyes ere long behold with weeping hashioned. Let it congeal, and it will the swelling tide of sin, with resistless require much labor to reduce it to the current, sweeping millions, and tens of millions, and hundreds of millions of lustrates the present and prospective dwellers in this vale, on its broad bosom condition of the West.

"He that hath ears to hear, let him

### The West as it was

I recently met an aged disciple, who well recollects the time when there were but three Presbyterian and not one Congregational minister west of the Allegany Mountains. The great West was then the habitation of will heasts, and "men more fierce and will than they." In imagination I behelf the large and populous states—the growing towns—the teeming cities, and the ceaseless tide of immigration rushing on to the western ocean; and I could but exclaim—" What hath God wrought?" in the age of one man! Did the eye of man ever behold the like before! Hath the ear ever heard it! Can the annals of history show its parallel? Is not the past, the precursor of a coming population, that for multitude shall astonish the eyes of every beholder; and of events of such thrilling interest-" At which the ears of every one that hears them shall tingle."

l often think, dear brethren, that you and your associates have taken upon yourselves a work, from which for its magnitude and responsibility, angels might well shrink. But "Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." Not only angels, but the God of angels is with you. The cause can

never, never fail.

# New is the time!

In looking over this field of labor, and seeing the importance of now bringing the public mind under the control of religious truth, I often feel as though I wanted the strength to do the labor of ten ministers. I am sure I should not want for work. How much easier is it now, when society is in a forming state, to mould its features, than it will The metal in a state of fusion is easily same state of fusion again. This il-





# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Franklin Co.

# l makeowirdgesent of esolat

ce and feel grateful to God, churches had put it in the your Society to aid this little f which I am pastor. We as your help for ourselves, and the region around us. We s, and would that the churches ow the loneliness of our condielp, celf-denying help is what here. There is hard work to and the promise of an immedi-at is small. The institutions spel are to be planted, and ignod prejudice overcome by evanruth and obristian patience. et exult in any special maniat some manifestations of his additiona to our church, nine [ added to the Eight-mile e so much so that when one children. ıldren, a girl of about twelve, 🏾 y were able to attend her! un the house.

### Instruction.

tes. J. Wood, Little Muddy, the children frequently, both in the schools and at the regular hour for preaching, adapting a sermon to their capacities. Our hope is in the rising generation, and truly we have here something to hope for from them.

I have also given more than nepal prominence to doctrinal preachingdeeming it necessary in order to give stability, especially to our younger brethren, who are exposed to "every wind of doctrine," and to " the eleight of men and cunning craftiness, wherewith they lie in wait to deceive."

# From Rev. S. G. Wright, Stock Co. Trinusph of faith.

One sister, in the Lafayette church, has recently closed her pilgrimage. Her disease was cancer, and for a year be has not forgotten us or left or more, "Not a week passed," said her physician, "that she did not suffer During this quarter, we have more than a martyr at the stake." Yet not a marmur escaped her lipe. She were added by letter. Two often said, "I fear lest I shall become impatient." She awaited with compo-They were the heads of sure her dissolution, and in her dying family. The Lord led them moments, twice opened her eyes upon they knew not. The news! [her attendants, with a full smile upon of grace they did not en. her countenance--eeeming to die is Jod could reach them, and we raptures. She was a bright illustration cloudly accepted them into his of the power of religion to support, un-Since then God has laid his der protracted acuts pain, and in the wily upon that little church, pange of dissolving nature. Though smoved by death the most effi. she suffered, as it were, a thousand member. What is our loss deaths, yet she had more real enjoyment
 is his infinite gain. But the than many who feel no pain of body, and vill have upon the church, to whose temporal prospects are without a tunknown. God can, and if cloud. In the former part of her sickd a minister there to encou-her children, several of whom were r hearts. Nearly all in that could have been sick. One lore her death, she said her anxiety was mily were all sick at once, fall gone, God would provide for her dear

Her love towards Christians was arone of the remaining eight in dent, and my occasional visits to her seemed to be the richest luxgry-a feast to her soul. She often remarked, that it seemed to her, Christians had too little love for one another,

She is the fifth member of my little flock that have done with my counsels b-schools have received consi- and prayers, and gone to be with their ttention from me, during the Lord. I trust that they have found a e months. I have addressed peaceful home—a safe retrest.

I feel constrained to repeat what I have so often before written, viz., that my labor is almost lost by expending it | on so wide a field. I am sometimes almost discouraged, but I cannot make up my mind to relinquish any part of the field. May God, of his infinite mercy, so guide his missionaries here, that they may accomplish the utmost in their power to promote the glory of God in ' the salvation of souls.

# From G. C. Wood, Manchester. Severe affiction.

In my last report I stated that our fears about a sickly season were begin- much for the spread of the Redeemer's ning to be realized; and the last three' months have been the most distressing ever witnessed in this section of Illinois. Our oldest settlers say that they never knew such a season before. In this place and vicinity, not a family have escaped who have not had more or less; sickness; and at Whitehall it has been equally distressing. Sometimes it was very difficult to find well persons enough from the manuscript, and is as follows: to administer to the wants of the sick.

I know not, however, that these severe chastisements have been the means! of quickening God's people to more dili- Tract and Temperance Societies, togence, except in a very few cases, and only one case where they have been instrumental in bringing the sinner to corrupt, unscriptural, without foundsbeen much smaller than usual, and the improper." Their practice is in perfect prospect of accomplishing much is very accordance with their creed. discouraging. Yet we hope for better | manifest deadly opposition to the cause days, and if but a few come out of the of temperance—though many of the furnace purified and refined, the stan- missionary party concur with them in dard of piety will be elevated, and the their views on this subject. Some incause of the blessed Savior advanced. stances have occurred of the excommu-Another thing which has for some time nication of members from the church operated very much against the interests i for having joined a temperance society. of religion, is the great political excite- | As I was travelling in C. county, \$ ment of the day. Many even of the few days ago, I fell in company with a friends of Christ seem to be carried tall athletic man. He was remarkably away with it.

rance suffers much during political cam- | church that was lately established in paigns. And this has been the case in M., whereon, a dialogue took place, of one of the places where I preach. I which the following is the substance. hope, however, that the hydra is slain there, a majority of the citizens hav- church that makes you dislike it? ing lately voted to have no grog-shops in the village.

# georgia.

Our readers are probably aware that then is, in some sections of the South and West, a subdivision of the Baptist denomination & tinguished for its opposition to all organiztions for doing good. A missionary of the Society whose labors bring him in coosed with these people, gives us the following statements.

The Baptists here are divided into two parties, called Anti-missionary and Missionary, or "Hard shell" and "Son shell" Baptists. The missionary party, as their name indicates, have very much of a missionary spirit, and do kingdom and the promotion of the benevolent institutions generally; while the anti-missionary party are violestly opposed to all the benevolent and missionary enterprizes of the country. They have collected their sentiments to be printed in a volume. Their views on this subject are embodied in the 13th article of their creed, which I copied "We believe that Theological Seminaries, Sunday School Unions, Baptist State Conventions, Missionary, Bible, gether with their whole train of connexions and kindred institutions, are Our congregations have often tion in the word of God, and therefore

talkative, and he threw out among other In most places the cause of tempe- things, some severe reflections on a

Question. What is there about that

Answer. Its government is unscriptural and arbitrary, its ceremonies are

maless, and the whole form consists of 3 stitward parade.

Q. What church do you like?

A. The Baptist church. I am a nomber of it.

Q. To which of the Baptist churches lo you belong! For I understand they re divided into two parties.

 $m{A}_{-}$  I belong to the primitive Baptista. am an ordained deacon in the church.

 Are they the party called hard; helf and anti-missionary Baptists?

They are called by these names.

Q. What is the difference between he missionary and the anti-missionary **Jap**tists ?

A. I am no scholar. I never read a word in a book in all my life; so I cansot tell you all the differences between hem. But the church that I belong to s opposed to all Missionary, Tract, Sunday school and Temperance Socieden; and I am opposed to them.

Q. Ought you not to be very cautious in opposing things, least you oppose some things that are good? You say. Fon cannot read ; consequently you are ( **leficient** in one great source of informetion; so you should study well the **nature, design and tendency of every** thing, before you manifest opposition; to it. By opposing missionary operations you oppose the whole system of Christianity. Our blessed Saviour! same from beaven to the earth on a mission to redeem the world, and in! that respect he acted as a missionary. When he was on the earth he promised that if he should go away he would send the Holy Spirit to reprove the world of sip, of righteousness, and of judgment. The Spirit came according to his promise, and is to be viewed in the light of a missionary fulfilling his divine mission. Our blessed Redeemer known. This meeting resulted in sevcommanded his twelve apostles to got eral hopeful conversions, and arrangeinto all the world and preach the gospel | ments for permanent preaching, and we sionaries to all intents and purposes. tant day. Several prominent and influ-We are required to pray to the Lord of the harvest that he may send more la- requested it. borers into his vineyard, and these laborers are no other than messionaries, rishing sinners. The preaching of the Gospel is the grand means that God is ' pleased to use in the conversion of members, with the prospect of a number einners.

A. I am not so much opposed to missions; but, what is the ery to it for? I am opposed to the missionery.

I explained the force of this termina-

tion, and asked—

Q. Did you ever know of a sinner being converted that never heard the Gospel preached !

A. I do not know of any man that was converted who never beard the

Gospel preached.

Q. Do you excommunicate members of your church for joining the temper-

ance society?

A. We have had no case of the kind up before the church that I belong to. But there was a case in a neighboring church of a woman being excommunicated for joining a temperance society. She and her husband were Baptists. He became a drunkard, and his drunken frolice were so base and so frequent, that the church at last expelled him. Sometime afterward he agreed to join the temperance society if his wife would put her name down. They both did so. The church brought her up, and excommunicated her for signing the temperance pledge!

### emnyuosy,

From Rev. J. Black, Missionary in destitute places in the Synod of Kentucky.

After reporting several meetings, more or lers protracted, and the favorable results attending them, Mr. B. continues-

In August, besides several two or three days meetings held at different points, we held one in a region where Presbyterianism was before almost unevery creature. So they were mis- hope a church organization at no disential persons in the neighborhood have

At the close of September I commenced a meeting at Tompkinsville, in who are to proclaim the gospel to pe- i Monroe county, which soon became greatly interesting. At the close of this meeting we organized a church of eight

more at the next meeting.

This whole region has hitherto been overrun with Campbellism. Some fifteen months ago, they immersed about one hundred and fifteen or one hundred and twenty in this place, and as a fair specimen of the work, take the following fact: "One being at work, threw down his tools and his apron, and said, Well, they're all joining the church,' and swore that he would 'go and be baptized too,' and accordingly he did so, and in less than half an hour afterwards was 'buried in the liquid wave.'"

The only questions asked candidates

for immersion are:

1st. Do you believe Jesus Christ was the Son of God? 2d. Are you willing to be immersed for the remission of ging ?

As a fearful consequence of all this, vital religion received a mortal stab. Sabbaths became awfully desecrated no prayer-meetings, no Sabbath schools, none of those delightful and healthful institutions, which are so necessary to

a growth of grace and piety.

At the meeting of the Synod, a recommendation was passed "that all the ministers and church sessions, immediately form in their respective congregations, auxiliary societies, on the monthly contribution plan, and that they bold a monthly prayer-meeting, for the blessing of the Great Head of the Church, upon this noble effort. Several of these societies I organized some ! time ago, and they are doing nobly. May the Lord smile upon them.

## INDIANA

From Rev. H. Wasson, Vevay, Switzerland Co.

Vevay is the place where, in 1804, a colony of Swiss emigrants established themselves, with the intention of cultivating the vine. The experiment for a time appeared to be successful, but it has gradually given place to the common husbandry, so that the settlement is scarcely distinguished from others around it, except in the larger admixture of people of foreign origin.

1843. For the winter, my labors on the Sabbath were confined to the church, but since April they bave been divided between Vevay and the vicinity. For the last six months, I have preached regularly at five other places, and us soon as practicable, I intend to occupy two or three more, and then my field will indeed be large.

When I first came here I commenced a Bible-class of young ladies and gentlemen, which was attended with much interest during the winter, seldom having less than twenty present. It is now attended by old and young, and on some mornings is very interesting. My hbors on the Sabbath have been to attend a Bible class in the morning, and presch in the church, and then ride from one to five miles, and preach at different places in the afternoon—generally having a larger audience than I have in the church.

Besides the Sabbath school in the church, we have held a Sabbath school in a very destitute neighborhood, with much encouragement—a neighborhood that I visited from house to house, and found nearly half the families without a Bible. I have been much encouraged to preach in that neighborhood from the good attendance and attention.

Since I came here, ten have united with the church, nine of them on examination. The church now numbers

nineteen members.

I have been more encouraged for the last two months than at any previous My congregations have been larger, and the current of feeling seems to be turning towards our church Yesterday was our communion season, when four worthy members united.

The Campbellites are making vigorous efforts in this vicinity, and if we give up they will occupy the ground. The field is a hard one, yet the Lord can make it easy. I can see tokens or good and evidences of a change.

# A token for good.

The recent meeting of the Synod of Indiana was characterized by a remarkable revival of pious feeling in the hearts of minis-I came here the first of November, I ters. Much time was spent in prayer, confession and mutual admonition and encou- | regions had merged from a state of enragement. One of the number writes as follows :-

The subject of declension in our churches is taking a very deep hold of the hearts of the brethren. We had a most melting season during our prayer meeting, which was held every day during the sessions of the Synod. seemed that we must go home with more of Christ in our hearts than when we came. Formerly, God blessed my labors to a considerable extent; but lately, he seems to withhold the blessing, and I fear I have very little unction in my preaching. I say this to you with tears. I feel almost if not quite ashamed to receive the funds of the church, so little can I see accomplished—so much does the word seem to fall like water on the ground. But I must preach, and I will try to preach Christ, and try to know him, and him crucified, more and more. O, do pray for me! Although I feel unworthy of! your help, yet I know not how I can devote myself to the work without it.

# A Word to the Patrons of the A. H. M. S.

What should we do in this region of desolation without the help of your Society? What untold blessings are bestowed through its medium on poor sinners here! What consolation for you to read Christ's words, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least minds easily, have contributed their of these my brethren, ye have done it,

## South Western Indiana.

The question has often been asked by eastern people, (who are very apt to find fault with what they find in this country, the state of society, education, &c.,) and the question has arisen in my own mind, Why is it that southern and south-western Indiana is so far behind northern Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, when many parts of this country were settled years before those region of similar belief or feelings.

tire barbarism. When I first came to this country, all beyond Crawfordsville, northward, was entirely a savage coun-Now, and for several years past, it has been the most flourishing part of Indiana. The same is true of the other states mentioned. Why is it so? Why is it that after seventeen years, I can look north and east of me over a country larger in extent than the state of Connecticut and not find a single Presbyterian or Congregational minister, Old or New School; while at the same time, those northern counties are comparatively well supplied with an enlightened ministry. One answers—and I have heard it a hundred times repeated—It is because the inhabitants of southern Indiana have no enterprise, no good society, no intelligence. Be it so; is that a reason why christian people, and christian ministers, should, to a great degree, neglect this yet interesting field? But why is there a want of enterprise and intelligence? cause is to be found in the facts that attended its settlement. As slavery on the other side of the river became refined and wealthy, the poorer class were forced to cross the Ohio and settle on Congress land, and after struggling through many difficulties, heightened by a want of piety and knowledge, some, perhaps, have paid for their lands, and others migrated farther west or A poor class of eastern people, south. 20 or 25 years ago, came in and struggling through untold difficulties, and not being able to mould western share likewise to hinder the growth of this country. I can see, however, a great advance in all this region, since I first came here; while one merely passing through, or only making a short stay, as is very common, sees nothing of it. The time will come, however, I have little doubt, though in all probability it will be after my poor tenement shall have been worn out and laid aside, that this country shall receive a greater share of ministerial labor; when it shall not be said by one after seventeen years labor, that he stands as on the corner of Connecticut, or of a larger field, with not a single one in all the

# Miscellaneous.

Ministers for the West.

[From Report of the Ed. Soc. of Essex North, (Mass.)]

Some think it requires little talent, or learning, or religion, to qualify one for a western missionary. But the reverse of this is true. There are a plenty of ministers, such as they are, in some parts of the western country. In the words of a learned professor in a Westorn Seminary, "Uneducated ministers are to numerous as musquitoes, and about as useful. We knew a place at the West," he adds, " where there were seven ministers in an audience, to hear an educated man preach : only two of the seven could read a chapter in the Bible." Are these the men to pour through the valley of the Musicappi the light of Divine truth! How can they teach the Christian religion there, who are unable to read a chapter m the New Testament ! If any portion of our country needs able munsters, men of education, deeply imbued with faith and holiness to lay broad foundations of piety, to mould the character of that mingled population which is to form the character of the nation, and through it that of the world, it is the great valley of the West. What but such a ministry is to make solid and consistent Christians of men of all nations, rushing together with minds chiefly intent on worldly gain! What but such a ministry is to counteract the wiles of the Jesuits, and contend successfully with the man of sin who has chosen that part of our country as the theatre on which to perform his last drama? Thomsands, yes, millions of our countrymen at the West are living entirely without the stated means of grace. They have no opportunity to hear any minister of Christ, who is capable of teaching them the way of salvation. We want hundreds of men of the ability, plety, and energy of Beccler, going out in their youth from our Eastern Seminuries, or finishing their theological education at the Seminaries of the West, to form that population which rolls its waters with the power of the Ohio, Miseissippi, and Missour, over the countries washed by those noble rivers and their tributaries. The following facts speak much as to the want of miniaters in Northern Indiana : " There are four-

large as the whole of Massachusetts, in which there is not a single Presbyterian or Congregational minister. We rejoice that young men of our theological Semmanes are turning their faces towards the setting sun, and directing their course toward that wide county, which, though extensively like the valley of the shadow of death, will soon appear as the garden of the Lord. Under their bengs influence may the desert rejoice and blosson as a rose.

#### Ministers at the West.

A Baptist missionary writes as follows.

"I have heard much of the destrution of ministers in this country and presume it is really so, but if the remark applies to the samber of men known as such, it is not tree. In this sense there are plenty of them, more than is needed and some of them could be spored for New York, for they are of no manner of use here as ministers. I have more or less of them in my congregation every time I preach. The first Sunday I preached, there were four of them present. Men who are willing to neglect their minusterial duties, or can be tempted to engage in worldly business, would do better to stay in the old States. But if the remark is used concerning self-denying, inthful ministers, of such we are greatly in need.

The state of society here I find very good. I have witnessed here but little intemperates or profanity, the people generally attend worship on the Lord's day. We have Sunday schools and Bible classes, and religious feeling is more apparent than for several months. In these respects I am agreeably disappointed. But there is much to be dose, and it ought to be done immediately. Growing villages exist all around us, many of which have no regular preaching. I must repeat what has been said again and again by others, we want good ministers, men who love God and are willing to labor had in the Master's vineyard.

An uged minister's opinion.

The following is from a venerable suiter

of Christ, who has seen long and hard service "Missions! They would be necessary if our in the West:

"I have long believed in what Dr. Hawes remarks, that the "salvation of America is the hope of the world." I have for many years often said to friends who were trembling for our republic during our political ferments, that I hope for the continuance of our government, because I think the Scripture and the signs of the times indicate that the time is drawing near, when the Gospel shall bless the whole earth. But such a season cannot take place while the reason and conscience of the world are chained by the laws and regulations of tyrannical governments. Now if our republic should fall, civil and religious liberty would be bound with redoubled chains over the whole earth, and perhaps for centuries to come. But though I hope for the permanence of our republic, I rest assured that nothing but the prevalence of the Gospel of Christ can preserve it. And if so, how important, how absolutely necessary are Home

government were confined to the old thirteen States. What multitudes, thousands and tens of thousands in every portion of the old domain are living without God! But when we look at the new States and Territories, settled by multitudes of unconverted sinners from the old States and foreign lands, and their number rapidly on the increase—while infidelity and every kind of deadly error, and the aubtle agents of the Man of Sin are all zealously at work. What can save these millions, but the pure Gospel? Instead of too much attention, prayer, time, money, and sacrifice of ease and life being devoted to this cause, the work must increase ten-fold in order that America may be saved, and become the hope of the world. I believe those who feel the most on this subject do not feel enough. I hope the Home Missionary Society will live and increase until our wilderness shall all blossom as the rose."

### THE TREASURY.

#### Great need of immediate relief.

The friends of Home Missions, we fear, are trusting too much to the general popularity of the cause, forgetting that kind feelings and fair words cannot supply the place of personal sacrifice and liberality. It therefore becomes necessary to stir up the pure minds of our patrons, by informing them, that the Society is in circumstances requiring immediate relief. The treasury is exhausted, and the arrearages due to missionaries are rapidly accumulating. After a sickly season, in which our brethren and their families have suffered in common with others, and which has prevented their people from fulfilling their pledges of support, they are now, on the verge of winter, compelled to await the ability of the Society to remit to them their much needed instalments. How long they must wait, is for the churches to say. There is no other source of relief but the donations to the treasury, since the policy of making loans has long since been condemned by the public, and laid aside by the Committee.

As the season of the year has now arrived, when a large portion of the churches are accustomed to take up collections for Home Missions, we hope they will not wait for the solicitation of an agent, but proceed to give every individual the opportunity of casting his offering into the Treasury of the Lord; and to remit the proceeds to the Society without needless delay.

\*\* Missionaries who are expecting remittances from the Society, will understand from the above the reasons of delay. Painful as it is to the Committee, it is, on their part, unavoidable.

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#### Not in commission last year.

Rev. W. C. Boyce, Unadilla, N. Y. Rev. O. P. Co. kim, Dexter, N. Y.

Rev. Sept Robinson, Williamstown, N. Y.

Rev. Luther Coukins Loverpool, N. Y.
Rev. S. H. Williams, Lisbon, N. Y.
Rev. H. O. Schermschorn, Ticonderage, N. Y.
Rev. Phiness Rubinson, Washington ills, N. Y.

Rev. S. C. Bickok, Coldwater, Much. Hov. C. Bradshaw, Salem Ch., Henry Co., Mo.

#### Re-sppointed,

Rev. J. N. Lowis, Liste, N. Y. Rav. E. S. Fennher, McGrawellie, N. Y. Rev. N. Burd, Turis, N. Y. Rev. C. W. Treadwell, Morsan, N. Y. Rev. E. Coleman, Wayne, Courard and Coleman, Pa. Rev. A. McReynolds, Canal Pover, O. Rev. James Harrison, Dreeden, O. Rev. J. A. Davion, Oak Holl, O. Rev. O. C. Thompson, St. Clere, Mich. Roy J. G. Kanouse, Salina, Mich. Rev. J. W. Smith, Senton, Mich. Rev. Seth Herdy, Owasso Mich. Rev. E. O. Howe Hartland, El.

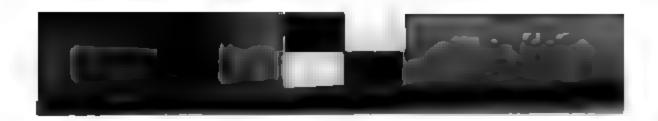
Rev. J. H. Prentme, Payson, Iti.

Rev. Thos. Cole, Kooxville, Ill. Ruy, L. B. Rickette, Occeols and Warhless, No.

# The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the reprint of the following sums, from October 1st to November 1st, 1844.

following sums, from	<b>B</b> clober	lat to November 1
NEW-HAMPSHIRE-		West Haven, L
Cornich, Ludene' Corban Soc., by A. P.		Wolcott,
Wallace, freight,	3 00 E	Woodbridge,
Dorry, Ladien' Boney, Soc., by A. C.		New-Haven, No
McGregor, freight,	4 00	which \$30 is f
East Boscawon, Fam. Benev. Soc., by E.		L. M., and \$30
Grenningh, freight,	3 00	Esq., to court,
Jeffrey, Fem. Beesev. Soc., by Rev. J. D.		son a L. M., by
Crosby, freight,	2 60	Mrs. Maria F
VERMONT—		Charles S. W
Domestic Miss. Soc., viz: Burlington,		New Milford, Con
Mrs. Eliza W. Buel, to court berself, Rev. Juhn K. Couverse, and Mrs. Sarah		New Lundon, Ro
Career-e, Life Members,	90 00	Northfield, Cong
MASSACHUSETTS-	00 00	Joer L. Dickipi
Bome Mins. Soc., per B. Perkins, Aust.		Norwack, First C
Treas	1600 00	
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M. Webama, freight,	5 00	Comstock,
Lowell, Ap-leton at. Ch., Ludlen' Boc.,		Rockrille, Fema
by Mrs. D. fe Burnap, freight,	3 00	by Scoun B Ta
Palmer, Fem. Benev. Soc.,	10 00	
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Joseph Chickering by H. Chickering, Boringfield, I adies H. M. S., by Mrs. M.	100 00	Nouth Presb. C
L. His in freight,	2 00	J A Daveno
West Springfield, in part of legacy of		Busti, Cong. Ch.
the late Rev. J. L. Pomeroy, by Lowis		Cunteraury, a frie
Strong, Ex'r,	150 00	Cattukall, a ferend
West Stockhridge, First Cong. Soc., of		Crown Point, Al
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S. Brynnt,	10 00	Ducham, Ladiea
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Brook 50, Cong Sac., by E Nowhury,	115 00	Evans, 24 Cong.
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Deep River, Ludies' Sew Soc., by Rev.	4.00	Jamestown, Rev
F. W. Chapman freight,	4 00	Maye to, by Rev
Eastbury, Ladice, by A. Snow, freight,	5 00	Miller's Place, L. New York City,
Fair Haven, Coog. Ch., by Rev. B. L. Swan,	15 00	Central Ch., A
Greenwich West, Roy. Mark Mond,	5 00	
First Cong. Ch., by Rev. S B. S. Bus-	D 00	Lockwood (
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M 430, Rev. S. R S. Rissell, \$5,	35 00	
Stilson Brown Soc. by Miss S. Lewis,	330 00	2 4
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court. Rev Andrew Stone a L. M., by		Tabernacie C
M sa E. Cotton,	23 00	Rev. J. C Ho
Now Havon, West Cons., by A. Town-		Bubbath Sch. N
erbd, Jr.,	AF :-	Friend, \$10, a
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Milford, 2d Ch.,	25 00	Panama, by Rur.
Onford,	25 00	17

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, of Alton, III.,	Life Members,	40 00	C. L. Semson, Wading River, L. J., Ladles' Saw. Soc., a	26 60
ut Plains, Rev.	Sherman Hoyt, Coa. Coll., by Rev.	3 00	box, by Rev. A. B. Burke.	
. Wile,		8 87	Leverett, Mess., Ladres' Busty. Soc., a barrel, by Francia Frany,	55 63
	h., by Rev. W. Y.	01.00	Moravia, N. Y., A. Cady, 175 yards cotton	
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Otto, by Rev. B		10 16 19 50	Calais, Me., Cong. Ch. and Soc., a barrel, by Roy S. H. Keeler,	78 35
E#8EY—			South Andover, Mass. a box,	90 00
stewn Point, M	hunddithou to <b>650,</b> lm. Parke.	53 19 4 84	East Boscawes, N. H., a bog, by Enoch Gerrish.	44.82
igo, Firet Prest	b. Ch., by Dr. Tite-		Cornish, W. H., a boz, by A. P. Wellman,	26 64
iĥ. ľĽVANIA—		42 00	Dudley, Mass., h box, by Muss Jane Bates, Palmer, Mass., Fam. Sensy. Soc., a barrel,	71 34 45 60
rd, Jose Tyler,	to court himself,		A box, for Rev. Nahum Gould, source	
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	76., by Rev. J. B.		Smith,	96 66
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	r. Chia, by Rav. J.		John Tompkisk,	39 50
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	L Coll, by Rev. B.	10 00	Springfield, Mass., Ladies' Home Miss.	88 48
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lefield,		5 50	Rockport, Mass., Ladies' Sew. Boc., a bar- rel, by Nancy E. Brooks,	79 60
	oy Rev. J. H. Pren- on. Coll, <b>83</b> 16.	7 85	Danp River, Ct., Sew. Soc., a box, by Rev. F. W. Chapman,	40 90
ille, Rov. H. Be		4 00	Vernon, Ct., Fem Char. Boc, a barrel, by	
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dy,	by Rev. Seth	3 53	Marideo, N. H., Ladler Bezev, Soc., a box, Tribes Hill, N. Y., Ladies, a barret, by Rev.	21 <b>(P)</b>
m, Ch , \$5 : Ret	v. G. Enstanz, \$5,	10 00	Asa F Clark,	35 37
o. Procb. Cli., b	y Rov. Seth Hardy,	1 34 1 67	Claremost, N. H., Laden' Benev. Soc., a. box. by Mrs. Mary F. Lawrence,	5 <del>0</del> 10
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ghton, a Prairie, by R.	ev. A. W. Bushnelf,	4 50 5 00	box, by M. Jerome,	70 00
	nt, by Rev. S. Par-		Receipts of the Westers Agency, at Geneva,	N. F.,
		57 5 <b>40</b>	from Aug. 5 to Oct. 22, 1844. Rev. J. A. rey, Secretary.	-
PAL—	mio, \$2 95; L. T.		Albion, of which \$50 is a relic of a deceased	
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ikia, pe 50; K	ov. L. Bridgemen,	4 (10	_ son, Rev. George Huse wek, a L. M.,	30 00
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tile, by Rev 6. Engined, a frice		5 60 50 00	ney, \$7; Joel Whitney, \$5; Mrs. C.	
	-	1105 39	Whitney, \$5; Mrs. H. Taliman, \$5; Cash, \$18-45,	36 45
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ion,	_	\$8 00	Geneva, G. C. Soelye,	25 09
ion Scott	iew. Soc., a berzei,	6T 46	Genos, 1st Procb. Cb.; Fem. Sew. Soc., \$5 ; Coll., \$45 SJ,	50 61
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THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Hant's Hollow, Ray. L. Hamilton, \$6 95; 12 50 others, \$6 25, Ithecz, T. S. Williams, 2 quarterly pay-menu, \$50, J. S. Williams, quarterly pnyment, \$25, Lakeville, Le Roy, Miss Ingham, \$11; others, \$4 07, Lima, Ker John Barnard, \$5. Abby Barnard, \$5. Coll., \$14 85. Ladies' Bible Class, \$10; Mos. Con Coll., \$13 98. Lyons, (box, \$12t, by Mrs. Sponcer, seet to lows.) Jesse Smith, to court Mrs. Emily Smith L. M., \$30; Charles W. Smith, avails of a little boy's core plot, 50 cts., 30 50 Ludlowville, Nunda Valley, by Rev. E. Marsh, to make Mrs. Harrist Welchman a L. M., Ogden, Goll., \$10 7s; Ladius' Miss. Soc., \$25, Ontario, Paintail Post, Parma Ceater, Rochester, Brick Church, a young man, in part to eastein a Musicuary, by J. W. Hatch, Pratisburgh, by Rav. J. H. Dowas,

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Receipts of the Control Agency, Ution, N. Y., from Aug. 5 to Oct. 20, 1844. Rev. A. Grane, Secre-

Skeneateles, (box, \$96 14;) Carb,

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Bouth Wales.

Victory.

Carthage, by Rev. N. Dutton,	2	0.0
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Cynthin G. Armen L. M.,	55	71
Hamilton by J Foote,	14	00
Kreacythe by J. Mattocks,	13	00
Linbray, by Rev. W. L. B.,		50
Liste, by Rev. J. N. Lewis,	12	541
Liverpuo , by Rev. A. C. Tattie,	9	50
Middlefield Center, by Miss Ingalls,	31	00
Middle Gennville,	20	50
Oneonta, by Rev. F. Harrington,	19	25
Rooman, by Denc. Lyon,	16	44
Bt Lawrence Co. H. M S.,	18	21
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South Granville,	4	**
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Charles G. Lee a L. M.,	30	440
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Kirkland, \$10,	- 11	50
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Second Ch.,	17	30 ,
Whitehall, of which \$100 is to const. Den-		
Des Jones & L. D.,	150	DÖ
Winfield, Mrs. P. Stops,		50

he Treasurer of the Massachusetts Home Missachusetts Home Missachusetts See See Char See, \$35, generally Section See See Sugar Putnam, The Treasurer of the Massachusetts Home Mus-

Boston, Mes. Inruel Thorndiko, \$30; Mrs.		
Wadsworth \$1,	31	00
Ipswich, Miss Ann Dane,	30	DU
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Tream,	274	00
Boston, a lady, \$1, Rev. N. Houghton,		
\$50; Rev. Aga Bullard, \$20; Louis Tir-		

Essex North, Aux. Soc.,

rail. \$3; Saismet. Ch., hal. of Coll., 82 31, Billevien, Evan. Cong. Soc.,

December, 1844.

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Woburn Meeting of General Association, levingaville. Ladies' and Gent. Assoc., 48 83 Erving, Ladies' and Gent. Annoc. Fitchburg, Miss Locy Davie, New-Orleans, L. G. Hyde. Lincoln, Rev. Mr. New hall's Boc.,

Milbury, 21 Cong. Boc., 43 00 Newton, East Parish, Mon. Con. Coll., 46 00 Weburn, Mea. Con. Cult., in Rev. Mr.

Smith's Soc., Westmit ster, Rev. Mr. Smith's Soc., 35 72 17 00 Brighton, Ray Mr Adams' Soc., Franktin, legacy of Mrs. Irone Pinher, 9 Od Hopkinion, Ludies' Mies Suc., 5 00 Walthom, Trustaries Coog. Sec., 11 00 North Falm outh, Cong Soc.

Hadley, teachers in Mount Holyoke Pam. Som . \$164; pupils in do., \$300 25. Portamouth, N. H., David Hate,

Ersex, North, Aug. Soc. R. Badey, Tre Medford, Kev. Mr Baker's Sec. Newton, East Parish, Ladies' Mins. Soc. 6772 34 Curner, Moic Con Coll.

Medford, John Clough, Truco, Cong. Soc., Quincy, Ludies' More, Anspo., Bradford, Rev. Mr. Munroe's Soc. Hardwick, Cong. Soc., Oxford, lat Cla and Sec., \$67 90; Ladies Sew. Soc., \$15-10,

North bowing Circle, Whitiwille Village, Cong Soc., Wrentham, Mrs edizabeth Fish, \$2; Dom. Miss Soc., \$10, Exeter, N. H., Edward Crane, Essex North, Aug. roc., R. Hailey, Treas.,

South Reading, Joseph Hopkins, North Hochester, Ludten' Sum, Circle, tion of a James to Ch. and Socia Tonury, West Cong Boc., Hampelon Co., H. M. S., H. Brewer, Jr., Treat.,

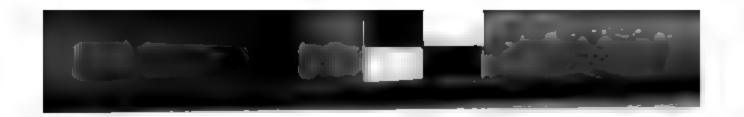
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n L. M., " Ipswich Rev. Mr. Pita's Soci. \$519 89 It out ester, West Parish. Anniequem, Mon Con. Coll. W sukana Rev Mr Manifold's Soc., \$39 74.

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"," In the last acknowledgment of receipts from New Hampshire, the usmos of Mrs. A. C Roston and Miss June P Gerrich, should have been und ted, and that of Danc Samuel Morrett togered at L. M., by the First Ch., Concord, N. H.



# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Go, . . . . . . . . PREASE the Gospel . . . . . . . Mork zvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be sent 1 . . . . . . . Rom.z. 15.

Vol. XYII.

JANUARY, 1846.

No. 0

# Re-building the Old Wastes.

### PENNSYLVANIA:

Sermon of Hev. W. H. De Witt, D. D.,

Before the Philadelphia Home Missionary Socuty, May 22, 1844.

In is said, with great justice, in the discourse from which the following extracts are taken, that "the West must necessarily be, in some important respects, tributary to the East. The natural and artificial channels of communication must beer the products of the West to the Eastern cities, and bear back in return those articles of our commerce and our manufactures, that shall minister to the comfort, the refinement and the luxury of the **feet.** Long after the numerical force of the West shall far exceed that of the East, will the East continue to impress its character on the West. Here all those arbitrary fashions, which have such a controlling influence over the intercourse of social life, will originate, and from this they will spread over the enthre lend. Whetever type of character preveils here, its impress will be seen, and will gradually despon on the inhabitants of the Great Valley. Commerce will secure to the

East a higher intelligence, civilisation and refinement; and if these can be sanctified by the spirit of Christianity, they will bear their benignant influences with them beyond the Alieghanies, and over the immense masses of mind that will people the tributaries of the great Mississippi."

The PHILADELPHIA HOME MISSIONARY Society is awake to the duty involved in these suggestions, and is laboring with seal and efficiency in its own domestic field, planting churches, and settling pastors, as the most effectual means of bringing it into the best moral condition. This is noble. We rejoice to see the same spirit kindling up answ in other sections of our eastern States, and trust it will pervade and bless them all. Our true Home Missionary policy is, to bring every portion of our " homestend "-our older settlements into the highest state of cultivations while, at the same time, we do all that in us lies to make the most distant spot in the wilderness to bloom with the rose of Sharon.

## Impertance and resources.

The attention of our churches has been, for a long time, so exclusively directed to the wants of the great West.

AOF YAIF

and the heathen world, that they have ! overlooked the field immediately around them, and are mournfully ignorant of the! moral wastes that lie neglected almost beneath their eyes. The truth is, my brethren, that no part of this Commonwealth is adequately supplied with an I enlightened, pious, stated ministry; and that large portions of it are, at this districts immediately adjoining, they moment, as destitute of the means of grace as Iowa or Wisconsin.

nearly forty-seven thousand square neither read nor write, are concentrated miles, and contains a population of in the city and the districts around itabout one million eight hundred thou- principally in the latter. They are of them the most beautiful and fertile, acquainted, in a great measure, with in the world, and all susceptible of a; the nature and the genius of our social **vastly** higher cultivation, can sustain a and political institutions. population much greater than that majority of this population are entirely which now covers them. Our mineral subjected to an influence which is, and resources are literally inexhaustible, and ever has been, the most determined for no calculations can now be made of to civil and religious freedom. the future extent and importance of our. Recent occurrences have shown mining operations. Our coal will be- how easily this portion of that unedscome the food, and our iron the muscle | cated population may be organized and of an inmense manufacturing interest, employed for the accomplishment of that will eventually spread over our purposes most disastrous and fatal to mountains and along our streams all our liberties. In the city and county dense and an industrious population; i of Philadelphia there is a large proteswhile our mining, manufactured, and tant population unsupplied with pious agricultural products will constantly religious teachers, who, while they feed a commerce whose canvass will preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and whiten every ocean.

During the last ten years, though an i immense tide of emigration has flowed, through all its grades. It is only the from our agricultural districts to the vast West—though our pecuniary embarrassments have been unprecedented in our hietory—and though a large public debt has rested upon us, like an incubus, paralyzing, to a great extent, our ing power into permanent organized enterprise and industry, yet the increase churches of our Lord Jesus Christ, of our population has been in a ratio | that can withstand the encroachments equal to that of any period of the same number of years since the settlement! of the Commonwealth; and there are ! fluence. causes now in operation, which, in all human probability, will increase this ratio progressively for years to come. With this large population, with the certainty of its rapid increase, and with these sources of national wealth and **power,** in progress of development, let us look for a moment at our religious condition.

# Eastern part of the state.

The city and county of Philadelphia contains a population of upwards of two hundred and sixty thousand rapidly increasing by the constant influx of foreigners. The last census shows that within that city and the have a very large uneducated population. About one-tenth of the entire number in the whole State, of those Our state embraces a territory of above the age of twenty, who can Our agricultural districts, many mostly foreigners—and of course un-

seek directly the salvation of men, are constantly laboring to promote the intelligence and good order of society silent and constant influence of such teachers, carrying the light of truth, accompanied with the power of love, into every dark habitation, and gathering all that come under its sanctifyof Romanism, and bring that population under an enlightened religious in-

Some of the counties immediately contiguous to that of Philadelphia, are inhabited, for the most part, by the descendants of the English followers of Penn. It is an interesting fact, that

The Kensington riots occurred on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of May, in which many citizens were killed and wounded.

mination, and entering into comunion with evangelical churches. mr own has had its share of increase ] om this source. And proper and disious efforts made at this time, not | ith a view of procelyting, but advanng the cause of spiritual religion, mild not be without its fruits.

#### unano la Pounsytrania.

The descendants of the Germans he came to this country before, and smediately after the Revolution, are: and scattered, indeed, over the State, & more densely settled in some of s castern, the couthern and middle waties. More industrous and provint than their Irish neighbors, they we purchased the improved farms of a letter, whom they have sent over the: suntains to seek locations in the wilrness, and among the prairies of the 'est; while they remain the occunto of the most beautiful and fertile our agricultural districts, as the reand of their patient industry.

The great majority of these Germs originally belonged to the Luwas and Reformed churches of Germy: and most of their descendants, pecially those who retain their hold! the soil, continue nominally maked to one or other of these dominations. They have, within the its of Pennsylvania, eight hundred panised congregations, and a large plus population, not gathered into r congregation, and they have scarce. two hundred settled pastors. The jurity of these pastors are excellent | men brought up and educated ong us-mon who understand as 11, and are as intelligently attached the institutions of our country, and devoted to the spiritual welfare of ir churches as any pastors in our with all. The labore of what is garded the evangelical ministry of portion of our population, are apread

any of these descendants of the juee, especially in securing those results riends, who originally settled in that on society which flow from a permaart of the Commonwealth, are for nently settled ministry. For example, tking the peculiarities of that de- the Eastern Pennsylvania Lutheran Synod, which occupies the very garden of Pennsylvania, contains two hundred and iwenty churches and fifty-one settled pastors; nine of these pastors have one charge each; four have two; six have three; eight have four; ten have fire; seven have six; two have seven; and five have eight charges each. In the same proportion are the congregations of the other synods divided among the ministers. In their laudible offorts to reach all their churches, but few of them are well supplied. Their best men deeply regret this state of things, and are doing all in their power to multiply pious and intelligent ministers. But their congregations, in other states of the Union, are not so well supplied as in this; while the natural increase of their own population, and the tide of emigration which is flowing from Germany into the western states, render it impossible that they should supply the demand. for a pious and well-educated ministry.

This portion of our population has been regarded as inaccessible, in consequence of the hold they retain on the German language, and the prejudices which are supposed to exist against any but their own ministry. But their hold on their language is fast giving way under the influence of popular education, and, with it, these prejudices, wherever they existed, are fast diseppearing. It is true, good people among them love the ministry and churches of their fathers, and decidedly prefer them, when they can be enjoyed, to any other. But when they cannot be enjoyed, their prejudices aginst an evangelical ministry of other denominations are not such as to prevent them from coming under its influence, and reaping its benefits. In all our churches, is the interior of the state, we have members from this class of our population, and they are among our best and most devoted Christians. And so, also, where our German churches enjoy a pious, devoted ministry, you will find many English names on the roll of their memis such an extent of country, as, in bership. The truth is, we are fast my instances, to render them of little | becoming one people, by the ten of the

language, by intermarriage, and by wherever this is the case, you will fail connections in all the social relations of large flourishing Preabyterian churchs life; and nothing can or ought to pre- belonging to some one of the division went it. The sooner they lose their national character, as Germans, and become identified with us as Americane, the better will it he for themselves, for the country, and for the church. With our German brethren we are closely related, as it regards our ecclesiastical parentage. With a large portion of them, we perfectly agree in our views of Christian doctrine and church government; and, with others, the difference, in the estimation of the best informed among themselves, is not essential. Instead of interfering in the least with the labors of their own evangelical ministry, it is our duty to aid, by every means in our power, their own organizations, and when any of our -ministers can be useful in their churches, and they desire to have them, we abould encourage their settlement among them. We must habituate ourselves to look upon this portion of our population as one with ourselves, bound to us by the strongest social and politioal ties, and whose spiritual wants we with late when and ninvide for, so

name with the r much as any portion of our citizens. As they now exist, throughout our state and country, they present a most interesting field for our efforts.

# Augle-American population.

With regard to the English, as they are usually called in distinction from the German population, they are principally descendants of the protestant Irish, who early emigrated to this country; or, the descendants of the Puritans The latter are from New-England. found principally in the northern counties, distinguished for the shrewdness, the intelligence, and the enterprize which every where characterize them; and the former in the middle and western, and particularly the south-western counties of the State. They are an intelligent, industrious, patriotic people, the devoted friends of civil and religious liberty, and, for the most part, strongly attached to the doctrines and government of the Presbyterian church. In condition of this part of our Comments of the Presbyterian church. In condition of this part of our Comments wealth, let us take Creamers counts. They retain their hold on the soil, and, it contains a population of

of the Presbyterian family. But, gen rally, the churches, in this part of the State, have been enfeebled by emigntions to the West.

### S, Western Pennsylvania.

The first of these emigrations was to south-western Pennsylvania, when the Presbyterian church is stronger than in any part of the state. It is been called the garden of Presbyterisiism. And I would here remark, that we may, perhaps, correctly judge of the relative proportion of the Presbytenes population throughout the Common wealth, from the fact that the Prestyterian ministers, of all classes of Press. terians, are at least three times greater than that of any other denominates. And, if Presbyterians had done the duty-if they had taken care of their own people—and furnished them with an enlightened, pious, and zealou ministry, they would have had nonthan double the number of pastors and

churches they now have.

In the very garden of Presbyterasism, (as it has been called) there are many waste spots to be found, that could be well occupied by Home Missionaries. It is, however, in the more northern counties of the State, that we find the greatest destitution. greater part of the country is, indeed, comparatively new. The population are more scattered than in the older settlements, and great difficulties are to be encountered in furnishing them with the means of grace. But these on difficulties incident to all new settlements; not as great as those to he encountered in Illinois, in Iowa @ Wisconsin; while the promise of ismediate good to well directed judicions effort is as great as in any part of the country.

Destitations in Northern Pennsylvi-

To give you some idea of the religious



#### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

and, mostly descendants of Presian families. In that county there ve organized Presbyterian congrens, and one settled paster, who is prevented from laboring in conseto of ill health. JEFFERSON counrith nearly the same population, of the same character, has but one It CAMBRIA syterian pastor. ty, in which, however, there is a Roman Catholic settlement, there aly one Presbyterian pastor. \_ In county, recently formed, there is The counties of Clarion, Venanineces, CRAWFORD and Entz, are what better supplied with a Presian ministry, but in all these counhere is more waste than occupied Then all the counties that he

here is more waste than occupied

id. Then all the counties that he

the northern and north-eastern

tery, containing a population of

forty-five to fifty thousand, (for

nost part the descendants of the

ans,) is a wide field for home mis
ry effort—a field as destitute as any

sen be found in almost any part of

ridely extended Union.

#### Other denominations.

a abould, bowever, give a wrong maion of the religious condition of Commonwealth, should we omit to the labors of other denominations. ng our German population there itimerous sects, among whom are found many kind, simple-bearted who love our Lord Jesus Christ in gity and truth. Their peculiars. for the most part, are of such a to as would pass away on the revi**d** spiritual religion in the larger minations, and the increase of ified intelligence; and they would we efficient laborers in the king**of our Sav**ior.

song the English population, our ist, and especially our Methodist ren are active and successful late, in the vineyard of our Lord, itinerancy of the latter gives them liar advantages, especially in reachthe scattered sottlements in our and retired valleys: but it entirely we think, in the advantages resulters a permanent and settled minus-

try, where the paster identifies himself for life, with all the interests, individual and social, of his parishioners, and whose silent yet constant influence is exerted in elevating and purifying their individual and social characters. In the interior of Pennsylvania there are several churches found in connection with the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic dioceses, but in the rural districts, especially, their number, as yet, is small, and their influence circumscribed.

During the last ten years our population has increased nearly four hundred thousand; and there are causes now in operation, especially the revival of our mining and manufacturing interests, which will, during the next ten years, increase our population more than half a million—nearly equal to the present entire population embraced in the state of Massachusetts. Brethren, we desire

entire population embraced in the state of Massachusetts. Brethren, we desire you to pender over the present and prospective wants of this great Commonwealth, that you may be prepared to estimate the duty and importance of immediate and efficient effort to supply

these wants.

From this discourse we learn, further, that "the census of 1840 reports \$4,000 in Penasylvania, above the age of twenty, sche can notther read nor weits; and this, it is feared, is the from being the number that actually exists. More than one-tenth of this number is reported as found in the city and county of Philadelphia. Much of this ignorance is spread over the rural districts. But one well acquainted with the religious condition of the various portions of the Commonwealth, will readily perceive, that this cloud is most dense in those districts where there have been the least evangelical ministrations, and that those are the brightest and aunniest portions of the state, which have been longest and best supplied with a settled evangelical ministry. This, itself, speaks volumes in behalf of the Home Missionary enterprise."

Such is the testimony of one of the ment intelligent ministers in the state, long resident there, and familier with the things of which he speaks. And now the question arises.—

17

# What shall be done to repair these desciations?

Evidently, no approved method of doing good, however humble, can be dispensed with. There is work for all; every private christian may find an ample field for his efforts. As a S. School teacher, he may be a missionary to a dozen children, and through them to the families with which they are connected. As a member of the church, he may, by a godly life, shut the mouth of infidelity; and, by kind and judicious address to the consciences of his neighbors, may win many a soul to righteousness. As a colporteur, he may carry the Scriptures, and other printed messages of mercy, to the secluded cabin of the mountaineer, and into the pit of the miner. These and kindred forms of christian exertion, may aid the work of evangelization.

But something more is needful. To render the results of all these efforts permanent, there must be a living ministry. must be settled pastors, men of intelligence, and picty, and devoted zeal; who, while they shall labor directly for the conversion of souls, will identify themselves with the religious and social interests of our country; and be able to gather up and garner the results of every benevolent enterprise, and employ them in giving an impress to our social character, and a direction to our national destiny." Every thing else is ephemeral; but this species of sgency is permanent in its effects, since it was originated by the special command, and is sustained by the promise of Christ himself.

### VERMONT.

Every consideration that should move the heart of christian philanthropy to abound in alms and efforts for the heathen world, and for the destitute West, equally teaches the duty of sustaining a high degree of evangelical influence in the older portions of the land. We confess, we are pained to see so little interest felt in the eastern states for their own desolations. Much has indeed been done, but will there are many feeble churches, and dis-

! Where there are no churches, that de-

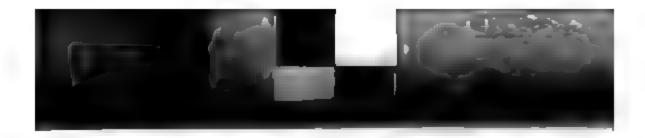
munities. These waste places must be attacked to. They contain many precious scale; they may be made the nurseries of pious men and women, the agents of immeasurable god; or they may be the refuge of false teachen, the hot-beds of heresy and vice, engandering spreading and perpetuating the poises of sin.

We have no hope, that the new states can be furnished with a sufficient supply of gody ministers, well sustained by an adequate support and all the necessary facilities for their work, unless the eastern churches shall spriy themselves in earnest to the care of their own neglected vicinage.

The amount of work of this kind that is you undone, may be judged of from the following brief notices, taken from authentic sources.

In Vermont, nearly one half of the Congregational churches and societies are said to be so feeble, as to be unable to support a paster without assistance from abroad. Some of these churches, it might not be advisable to remin existence, if it must be done at the expense of christian charity; but the majority are such, that judicious persons would not besitate to pronounce, that they are required by the cause of Christ's kingdom, and ought to be upheld. Some of these are in places of considerable population, of urgent religious want, and of encouraging prospects of future efficiency, if they can only receive a needful portion of temporary support. But this cannot be givenat least to the requisite extent—for there are so many others whose very existence depends on the Missionary Society, that but little can be done for any one. As the result of the restricted sympathy and aid which they receive, they sink into discouragement and inaction, and do not half develope their own resources. The stimulating effect of edequate assistance they never know.

Again: the last Report of the Vermont D. M. S. states, that there are communities in which, if possible, something should be done, where there is not even a church. One town in the state, of near 1,400 inhabitants, has no church and no minister of any evangelical denomination. About 65 towns, with an aggregate population of about 40,000, have no Congregational church, and in many cases, no church of much efficiency and strength. In some towns thus almost without religious influences—morel wester in Vermont—the population



#### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

To places of this kind the attention of retary is often called, and he is asked ring cannot be done for them. The m sometimes severely consured for uch communities without a minister; stimes the censure comes from passo churches are doing very little for 'There is no straw e Missions. your servants, and ye say, Make and behold your servents are besten. helt is with your own people.' To sionaries to such places, where nearly de support must be furnished by the would very soon exhaust the Treahurches already aided, are aided quite ently. Missionaries now employed insufficiently sustained; and what de more, without more means?

ere, in the wants of ministers, we find ground of earnest appeal to the a for increased contributions to this obwe would have a studious, able and ofninistry, that ministry must receive a at support—must be exemberrassed in ry circumstances. But many in Verve not a competent support. Says one ary, writing for money, 'I will not you with a detail of my circumstances. it to say, I am miserably poor." "It is a uniform thing even now, labbath morning, for my children to hem they have not clothes fit to wear lumph and blumheme."

sall; in one such case it is more than []out from home," Another remarks—"I hope other missionaries in the State have more liberal support than I do; if not, it appears plain to me that the Board of Directors should at once dismiss one-half (and I would cheerfully be one), that the others might be supported, and give themselves to the work of the ministry. The trials of the missionaries are known only to themselves and to their God. Pastors of the independent churches cannot have a proper view of their enflerings.' Such pecuniary difficulties interfere, in many ways which we need not mention, with the usefulness of ministers. One very serious difficulty is, that they cannot supply themselves with books, or even with needful good periodicals. Said. one to your Secretary: 'For sixteen years I have spent but \$90 for books, and this I took when it seemed absolutely necessary to spend it for other things in the family, because I felt that I must have those books. I have always felt it to be the greatest trial connected with my small support, that I cannot own a library.' This is the case with many. They have not and they cannot get the books they need. Others if they had books, are obliged to perform so much manual labor, as greatly to interfere with study; and many find their minds often perplexed, and their spirits egpressed, by their pecuniary dreumstaneou-They find it very difficult even to be just ;very difficult to avoid, in their pecuniary trans to meeting, because we are obliged [sections, giving occasion to the enemy to tak-

# Correspondence of the A. H. M. S.

# IOWA.

Rev. W. A. Thompson, Davis Co.

port, the little church near Bloomfield, the county seat of Davis County, } Dave held a communion season, when there were 6 additions by letter. Our two apon my field of labor in this Far Temperance meetings are now bald and it is with heart felt grati- every two weeks, and the cause is grato God, that I now undertake dually advancing, though at the county by fourth report. I express the seat (recently established) intemperance re of not a few in this community, has, for a few weeks, prevailed to a great I assure you that we regard our- extent. A grocery had been just set as under great obligations to up, and as it was a new thing in these society for their aid in sustaining parts, it attracted the whiskey drinkers tens of grace. Since my last re- from all the region around. But we hope for better things ere long. There are as yet in that place but three dwelling-houses. We hope soon to establish a Sabbath school. I have just received a box of S. S. books from Boston, containing new books to the amount of **831**, from three Sabbath schools in Massachusetts and Connecticut, besides a goodly number of second hand books. including question books, which are much needed. I feel truly grateful and greatly encouraged, that our friends at the East are so ready to aid us in our endeavors.

We are greatly in want of good Sabbath school teachers. Had we teachers of a suitable character, a number of schools might be established, in addition to those we already have. At present there are only about 150 connected with our schools, while there are in Davis county at least 1000 of a suitable age to be instructed in Sabbath schools.

Another great deficiency among us is in respect to common schools. There has, as yet, been only one school in the county. If one or two good teachers from the East would come out, and h cast in their lot among us, engaging in teaching a common school through the week, and on the Sabbath lend a help- ; ing hand in the Sabbath school, they might be very useful. Could I have the co-operation of such helpers, I should feel that my own usefulness would be "minister that has occupied this portion thereby greatly increased.

One great discouragement here is that love of excitement—that disposition to seek for something new, which leads the people to rely too much upon what they call "big meetings," and to expect too little from the ordinary means of grace.

During the last quarter, I have spent one Sabbath in Clarke county, Mo., which lies in the north-east corner of church of about 60 members. I have great number to attend meeting except also spent one Sabbath 10 miles east of it be on the Sabbath. I have recently the Des Moins, with a little church of introduced an additional exercise on about 10 members, where they had had Sabbath morning, at the close of the no preaching for the last five months. Sabbath school, which I hope may be They were as sheep without a shep-profitable. Each of the older scholars herd, cold and worldly, having neglected is required to note down any thing to sustain among them religious meet- that appears difficult in his reading duings even on the Sabbath.

# From Rev. D. Jones, Keckuk.

In rendering my quarterly report, I would not forget to give thanks to the Father of mercies, who has graciously enabled me to perform without interruption the regular duties of my calling, during a time of unusual sickness and mortality. With the exception of a few days' sickness, from a slight attack of fever, my health has been excellent, so that all my appointments have been met, while others have been laid prostrate on beds of sickness in great numbers, and many bave been carried to their long home. Since my last report there have been 11 deaths in this village, among a population of some two or three hundred, and several have been very suddenly cut down in the prime of life; yet the living do not appear to lay it to heart. On account of the sickness, my congregations have of late been small, but before it commenced they were quite encouraging, and our Sabbath school appeared unusually prosperous. A large portion of my time has been spent in visiting the sick, and in attending funerals—duties which there would have been no one to perform had it not been for the aid granted by the A. H. M. S. in supporting the only of the Lord's vineyard. Still it is a painful truth, that it is rarely the case, that the minister is requested to visit the sick, so that it often happens that persons are sinking in death before I learn that they are sick.

# ifit of inquiry excited.

Those who take a deep interest in the state, and is, as you are aware, a religious matters, and attend on public part of the vast region in northern Mis- worship from principle, are but few in souri destitute of any minister of the number, and weak in faith; and for this Gospel of our order. I found there a reason it is almost impossible to get any ring the week, to be submitted to his

presence of the whole school. all places at the West, and for this and I trust we shall now succeed. reason I have wished that any objection to the inspiration of the Bible that great things, and is still disposed to do the people may have heard, he made the subject of inquiry. It is true that the cavile of infidele are usually of the most flimey character, yet they often perplex the minds of good people.

From Rev. C. Burnham, Washington

# d a now conficultation.

I have presented the interests of Home Missions to the congregations to which I minister, and have taken up collections in the churches, one \$3 65, the other \$1 40. Total \$5 05. I feel almost ashamed to say that so little has been collected, and yet I would not despice the day of small things. Many of our people can almost literally adopt the language of Peter, "Silver and gold have I none." They find it difficult to procure the necessaries of life. Our churches are subject to great fluctuations, sometimes the prospects look peculiarly cheering, and in a few months many of the members remove to newer places, and these changes are frequent. Some five or six have removed from this church the present season, and another is about to go. Notwithstanding these things. I trust, that in some respects we are gaining ground. There seems to be more spirituality, and an increasing purpose to live for God.

The church feel that a permanent This makes it impossible to sustain ministry is best adapted to promote the church prayer meetings, and generally

teacher on the Sabbath; and each of interests of religion, and in agreement the teachers is desired to do the same, with the design of the Gospel; accordthat any difficulty which they may meet, ingly they gave me a call to settle with together with all difficult questions that them, and I was installed the first Sabare proposed by the scholars, may be bath in October. It was a most solemn submitted to me, and answered in the and interesting time. I think the im-I pression made upon the minds of the wish to excite the people to habits people was good. We have long felt of reflection, being assured that an in- | the need of a larger and more convetimate acquaintance with the Scriptures | nient house of worship, and efforts have is the best antidote against the pre- been made to erect one, but hitherto vailing errors of the times. The amount have failed; but we now have a subof open infidelity is great here, as in scription out, and \$200 or more on it;

> I know that your Society has done far more if the means can be secured. Without your aid, the churches in the West-or most of them-would wither and die ; and many at least of the members of the churches feel this, and yet they can do but little to help you. They have fertile land, and can raise wheat and corn, etc., but those who live back from the rivers 40 or 50 miles, cannot afford to carry their grain to market for the price it bears. In other words, the expense of raising it and getting it to market, exceeds the price of the grain. we presume this will not always no use case, but so it is at present; and while this state of things continues, I do not know how very much can be done.

From Rev. Wm. Salter, Makoqueta.

In the kind providence of God, I am brought to the termination of my first year's missionary labor in the service of your Society. 'I'he country is rapidly filling up, and the necessities for missionary labor increasing. My congregations in the various settlements are generally larger.

I held a very interesting and profits. ble sacramental meeting with the church at Andrew, on the last Sabbath. Six united with the church on profession, making its present number nineteen. The members of this church are scattered over the county. Two of them live two miles from town, and the rest at distances of six and twelve miles.

prevents the attendance of all the the exercises of which I superisted. church on the Sabbath.

The prospects of the church at Makoqueta are rather encouraging. are situated on a beautiful prairie, in the neighborhood of a very extensive body of timber, and we must soon be surrounded by a large settlement. My 🏻 great object here is to have the foundation of society laid upon the principles | tended my labors. I camnot but hose of temperance, virtue, Sabbath-keeping, and of the experimental religion. This prairie has never yet been disgraced by a grocery for the sale of liquor, and I am endeavoring to impress upon the minds of the people, that it is much easier now to prevent the evils of intemperance, than it may be hereafter to remedy them. Those who have not united with our Temperance Society are a small and uninfluential minority.

I am very much atraitened in my labors for the want of convenient and comfortable places of meeting, both here and at Andrew. Our people are all living in unfinished houses, or in

small cabing.

#### Lund sales.

The news has just arrived that the lands in this county are to be sold in January next. It was unexpected by the people, and they are unprepared, an impression having generally obtained, that these lands were connected with the mineral reserve, and would not be sold until Congress decided to sell the mineral lands. Our settlements are thrown into considerable excitement hardly any thing else is talked about.

The excitement will continue and increase until the sales are over. There is but little money in the country, and many will find defficulty in obtaining enough to secure their claims. I have dreaded these land sales, though only for the time being. I have no doubt, that in the end, they will tend to the peace and prosperity of the country.

#### WILDOWSEN.

From Rev. D. Smith, Richmond, Walworth Co.

I have labored to make our Sabbith school flourishing, but as our congress-We tion have no place to which they me retire during its exercises except the wide prairie, it has been nuctained usder embarrassments, and will shortly be discontinued until spring.

No marked success has as yet 🗱 however that better days are about to dawn on this church and people. Indeed there are some indications of a promisis character. About the first of September, I commenced preaching in the ever ing. These meetings are well at tended, and recently the people have been more solemn than I before notical Christians are beginning to examine their hearts. Several have told me they could not live, and approach marer the grave and bar of God, without clearer evidence of their acceptance with God. Universalists, who made a great noise soon after the organization of our church, and the commencement of my labors, are now silent. A few who were profane and Sabbath breakers, are becoming constant in attendance at meeting.

# From Rev. O. P. Clinton, Jefferson Co.

The last quarter of my commissioned year has now expired. Under God, by the timely aid of the A. H. M. S., I have been enabled to publish the Gospel of Jesus Christ the past year to the intelligent and enterprising settlements of this interesting portion of this rising territory. This last quarter has been a period of no extraordinary success, and yet not without encouraging circumstances. I have as before preached regularly in the town of Aztalen.

Our congregations at Lake Mills and Atkinson, have generally been as large as the capacity of our places of meeting, and always respectful and attention. Our Sabbath schools are in a forming state, or in their infancy, and promus good. The truth is still counteracted by worldliness, and "spiritual wickedness in high places." Our members are so few and scattered, that it is very We have an interesting Bible class, | difficult to sustain prayer and conference

secutings, but still they are not entirely find cause for both gratitude and deep husing of the kind providence miliation. Through the kind providence

have looked with solicitude for some **entitable man** to appear among us to take a part of this field off from my hands. The people at each of these places are desirous of securing my labors, but I still remain uncommitted to either point, desiring to keep possession of both until another man shall come to my aid. Our prayer is that God will soon send us more laborers. We need a thoroughly furnished, working man of God. May the Lord send us such an one. Our eyes are first unto Him, and next unto the Home Missionary Society as God's unts, in sending out and sustaining isherers in the growing West.

The work of the Society in the West is more and more appreciated, as its operations are enlarged, and its adaptation to the necessities of our country are developed. How many men of God, whose hearts yearn over the West, and are ready to say, "Here am I, send me," would be totally unable to take part in this glorious work, except for the salntary operations of the A. H. M. S. !

#### Moyentanes en a gick hed-

I was called to visit a man upon a sick, and, as he supposed, a dying bod. His anxiety of mind was intense. His cries for mercy were constant. I endesvered to direct him to the Lamb of God. His promises of amendment in life, should God spare him, were strong and repeated. His life was spared. the sequel has shown that but little or no confidence can be placed in sick-bed repentance. I have been repeatedly called to visit the sick, and I am striking-ly impressed with the necessity of religion as a preparation for death. Oh what a position is it, to stand upon the edge of time unpardoned, and look along the lengthened ages of eternity!

# ILLIMOIS.

# A Minioussy's First Tour.

From Rev. L. Benedict, Pecatonic, Ill.

One year has now passed since I with zeal, but more with hearts thirstcame to this place; and on reviewing it, I ing for gold. They all need from the

find cause for both gratitude and deep hamiliation. Through the kind providence of God, I have been able to preach every Sabbath since I came into this State. The congregation has increased during the season, I should think, one third. Since my last report, nine have been added to the church, seven by letter and two by profession. There are others who will, doubtless, units with us soon. I trust ere long we shall be able to sustain the ordinances of the Gospel without further aid from the Society.

# Withering influence of worldliness.

There is nothing, here at the West, over which the minister of the Gospel is called to weep more frequently and bitterly, or against which more time and energy are demanded at his bands, in order to keep the church from becoming a by-word to the ungodly, than worldliness. True, there are formidable errorists—there are those who even deny the Lord who bought them-but still, truth will vanquish error, and the doctrines of the cross will overcome every false theory. But there is something in the spirit of worldliness which not unfrequently gets possession of the church, that is calculated to dishearten the minister of the Gospel; for at such seasons the prayer meetings are neglected, and there is such a letting down of watchfulness, and such a want of interest in the spiritual condition of the impenituat, that it cannot but affect the heart of the watchman upon the walls of Zion. He is prepared to expect to son Gospel-hardened men imbibe falor doctrine, but he cannot bear to see the professed followers of Jeans forsaking him for the world.

#### Higration to the West.

The West is fact filling up. During the past season, the roads have been crowded with emigrants from all countries. Very soon this must be a densely populated region; nor is there a region in the world perhaps, where a more dense population could be supported. Some come West with bearts warm with zeal, but more with hearts thirsting for gold. They all need from the

first the institutions of the Gospel, and for the want of them, many an individual who was a shining light at the East, becomes useless here.

# An interior view.

Will you bear with me while I say a word in relation to the amount of support I actually receive from my two little churches. They are always much more ready to subscribe than able to pay. And when I see them struggling to get the comforts of life for their own families, and unable to do it, my heart always softens to tenderness, and would prompt me rather to aid them, were it in my power, than exact of them the payment of pledges for my support. often wish that our dear friends at the East might but pass a night with some of the most liberal supporters of the Gospel in my parish, or others in the West, and partake of the homely fare in the miserable smoked cabin, destitute of almost all kind of furniture, and the inmates of comfortable raiment. Let them then look in the corner of the only room in the house, and see the best accommodations for lodging, the rude bedstead made of poles, or small sticks from the forest, with the bark pealed off, and made as well as in their power. Let them take a bare look at the bedding, coarse, and fast going to decay, and all their objections to helping sustain the Gospel in the West would vanish at once. When I see such want among my parishioners, I am ready to say to those trying to collect, "Mark Mr. A., B. and C., paid." In this way much of my \$100 pledged in the two something more than a hundred, whom churches is cancelled. The **8**100 pledged the past year, would not equal to me \$50 in cash.

From Rev. C. Waterbury, Freeport, Ill.

## General aspect.

aid of which I have been sustained in | lack of spirituality, is the want of more this field, aims at ultimate effects as well as immediate results, I have thought bers, owing to their being scattered

it might not be out of place here, to give a brief account of what has taken place under my own eye, and of my impressions, with regard to the missionary work during the two years of residence here.

When I first came to Stephenson comty, directed, as I trust, by a merciful Providence, I found a population of about three thousand, made up of emigrants from New-England, the Middle States, occasionally a Marylander, Virginian and Carolinian, with a foreign mixture of Norwegians, Prussians, Germans, French, Irish, Scotch, and English. We are increasing by emigration from all these countries, in a ratio of twenty to twenty-live per cent. every year. There were members of twenty-one different denominations calling themselves Christians. Of these the Methodists and Roman Catholics were the most numerous.

The Baptists, Campbellites, Chrystians, Methodists and Romanists were organized: the rest were not. There was also a community of English infidels organized pretty nearly on the principles of Robert Owen. This has since gone to pieces and become extinct.

There were in the county, passing under the general appellation of Presbyterians, members from Congregational, Associate Reformed, German Reformed, New and Old School, and Irish Presbyterians. Two Presbyterian churches have been organized, and the

most of these gathered in.

The first was formed a year and nine months since, with fourteen members. It has since increased to fifty-two-forty by letter, and twelve gathered in from the world. Our two congregations, one year and a half ago, numbered we could regard as pretty regular hearers—they now exceed three hundred attendants. Though the materials of our church are in some respects discordant, we have enjoyed more than a usual degree of harmony and brotherly love. Not a case has occurred calling for the discipline of the church, and death has not yet removed one of our members. True we have our difficul-Aware that the Society, through the || ties; the greatest of these, next to our frequent intercourse among our memever such an extent of territory. This [ prevents to from associating in prayer meetings, and in other labors for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, as frequently as is desirable, and, added to the pressing nature of worldly cares exprienced in all new countries, greatly kinders the diffusion of the Gospel

throughout the community.

Though the mass of our population is so heterogeneous, I have found them paserally more accessible to judicious effects for their good than any commumity I am acquainted with in the East. Indeed, diversity of languages, and my wa lack of ability alone, circumscribe my labors. I have never met with more unifirm courtery and kindness extended to the Gospel minister, apparently out of respect for his office, than among all mes in this community. In regard to privations, I have experienced no more, all things considered, then is comwan to the lot of those who preach the lospel every where, or than is needful **to remind me, that "while at home in** he body, we are absent from the Lord"

I have already seen enough to convince me, that the importance of the **West as a field of christian effort, is not** everated by the churches in the older portions of our country. Compared with e last, we are neither infidel nor sec-The mass of the people possess too warm hearts and earnest minds to be satisfied with the cold, gloomy, everchanging teachings of infidelity. They worker in this important field, and the have some to plant and to build, not to latter, long time paster of the Winchesshuck up and destroy : and as infidelity | ter church, who several years since rein only destructive, it finds little that is signed his charge, and now labors as a congenial here. The emigrants, almost [sort of privileged missionary, without without exception, change their habits [fee or reward, wherever Providence after a short residence. In many re- opens a door. the power of new associations. Soon, whom the Gospel trumpet has scarcely an assimilating process commences, been sounded, except by an occasional and they seem determined to find some itinerant Methodist preacher. To this common ground broad enough for Christions from different sections to occupy ; and thus units without relinquishing the last in season. Since the date of my fundamental principles of the Gospel. | commission, we have held two protracted The very errors, which are current, meetings in this neighborhood; one at show this general tendency carried out the new church, which was completely to an extreme. These errors are to a filled, while hundreds at the doors and suce professed a pure faith, and who the other, in a grove—a continu water.

would have preferred an orthodox, learned, and pious ministry; but being deprived of auch, they have yielded to the extent of sacrificing their principles, that they might have a ministry rather than see their children grow up without a Sabbath and a sanctuary. But the mass of the people still desire a ministry learned, pious and liberal, but orthodoz.

### vizginia.

From Rev. M. Meigs, near Winchester, Frederick Co.

#### A Ministery Sold.

The State of Virginia has much missignary ground. Few fields of labor, if any, can be found more needy; and missionaries must act rather as pioneers, than expect to enter into other men's labors, made ready to their hands, and settle down in the midst of flourishing, long established congregations, with a snug salary, and a prospect of a life of comparative leieure, or of easy labor.

Within eight miles of Winchester, through the persevering exertions of an aged saint, now gone to his rest, a specious and commodique house of worship has been erected; which was opened and dedicated a Sabbath or two before my arrival, by Brother Boyd, and the venerable Dr. Hill, the former my co-

pacts this change is injurious, but in This church stands in the midst of a there favorable. Prejudices yield to dense agricultural population, among This church stands in the midst of a part of my charge, the Hayfield church, I have preached, out of season, as well pest extent sectained by those who windows were precluded administrative; tained in Virginia, from the days of President Davies. This meeting was full of interest, hundreds from all the neighboring country being present. At both these meetings I preached, as well during the week, as on the Sabbath. Quite an interest is felt in the enterprise of rebuilding these wastes. my preaching appointments have been thronged, and the promise of usefulness is great.

At Cedar Creek I have preached on five several occasions. Although this is one of the oldest Presbyterian churches of Virginia, they have enjoyed the ministration of the word but once a month, till my coming among them.

From Rev. P. Fletcher, Jefferson Co.

# Wide and important openings.

There are many points in the bounds; of our Presbytery and Synod, which could be advantageously occupied by men of the right stamp—I mean men of a self-denying, self-sacrificing spirit who can willingly and zealously labor for the good of those who have never enjoyed enough of the Gospel to appreciate its worth, or to support its ministry. Could such men be sent and sustained a short time, they would not fail, by the blessing of God, to awaken an interest sufficient to insure support and co-operation. I hope that time is not far distant. At least a brighter prospect is dawning upon us.

# Proposed Home Missionary effort in

commendable zeal was manifested in to relinquish the traffic. the cause of Home Missions. Nearly fifteen hundred dollars were subscribed on that occasion—mostly by ministers. The plan is to employ an agent who shall devote his whole time to destitute! places in our bounds—preaching and holding meetings, and endeavoring to interest people in the support of the ministry—visiting the seminaries, for the purpose of inducing young men to "come over and help us."

Many portions of our bounds are as really missionary fields as any other part of our country.

# EICHIGAN.

From Rev. S. Hardy, Owasso, Shiswasse Ca.

In reviewing the year, we find occasion to mourn and lament that so little has been accomplished. Still, we venture to hope that our labor has not been in vain in the Lord. We had a season of interest in the spring, which resulted in two or three cases of hopeful conversion. Our Sabbath school, as we are constrained to believe, has been exerting a salutary influence on the children and youth in this place. A donation of books for the use of this, and the other Sabbath schools in Shiawaese co., has been received from the American & & Union; but the reception of the books is so recent we can say but little respecting their influence. I have been constrained to ride out three miles part of the time, to preach to a little church which I have formed at Corunna, our county seat. That little church feel encouraged, and are now anxious to secure preaching half of the time. I am searching for a minister to take charge of that church, and one or two others which we contemplate forming very soon in the south part of this county. The Owasso people wish my services all the time, and are intending, if the winter should prove favorable for getting out timber, to erect a house to meet in, in the Spring. In this place there has never been as yet any licensed liquor-selling establishment. But last Spring a man came in and commenced dealing out liquor without license. But he has become convinced public opinion in this place does not favor such busi-At the last meeting of our Synod, ness, and consequently is constrained

# A youthful confrager.

Our Sabbath school is increasingly interesting. Many children from Universalist families were drawn into it, and such was their attachment that nothing but absolute compulsion could prevent them from attending. The Universalists and others became alarmed and bestirred themselves to provide a substitute. A Universalist Sebbatk

school was organized a short time since, and their children compelled to attend. When they came to return their books, and take leave of their dear teachers, R was touching to witness the sobs and teaze of the sorrowful little creatures. One of the little girls, the daughter of a bitter enemy to religion, has, as I am credibly informed, been accustomed to retire by herself for prayer at convenient opportunities while in her attendance at the day school. She told a member of our church, a few days since, that har father punished her when she eried to go to our Sabbath school; also when she prayed, if found out, and was sold that it was wicked. But, said she, "I must pray for my father, if he does whip me." This explained the reason why M. put the question to her teacher ence with so much earnestness: " Is it wicked for a little girl to pray !"

The Universalists have taken away time of our scholars, but they have not diminished the interest of the school; **ar number is larger than it was** before. We devote one half of the Sabbath, ence a month, to the Sabbath school someert. It affords a good opportunity to interest the children, and to make them feel, by our special efforts, that God in interested in their condition that the Bible, Sabbath school, and youthful piety, will promote their pre-

sent and eternal happiness.

# From Res. A. W. Bushnell, Galesburg.

## Mindrawees and hopes.

I regard this field as an important one, though much labor, patience, perseverance and faith, will evidently be || state, will ultimately bring forth an required to cause it to bring forth an | hundred fold for the general prosperity abundant harvest to the glory of God. Every thing here is in its infancy. The moral vineyard bears a striking recemblance to the natural. Much has to be done under the anticipation of future good, rather than with the expectation of such immediate results as we see under other circumstances. In this fallen world there are many obstacles in the way of advancing the among the most liberal contributors to cause of the Redeemer. There are your funds.

obstacles here, the carnal heart is here, which is easity against God. spirit of worldliness—what may properly be termed idolatry—prevails, and, what is most to be deplored, it finds its way into the church of God, and eclipsee the objects of faith. Besides we have Campbellism, Universalism and

Mormonisce berg. In addition to these obstacles, we labor under much inconvenience from not having a suitable place for public worship. We have occupied a room which was fitted up for the purpose, until recently, when the owner wished to convert it to other uses. We have commenced the building of a house, but the sickness has prevailed so extensively, and our means are so limited, that much depends upon the labor of the members of the society, and the building has been at a stand, and will, I fear, be deferred until another season. These causes have operated unfavorably upon our Sabbath school, and upon the other means of grace. Still we are encouraged to look to the Lord and go forward. This world is given to Christ, and he will possess it from the rivers to the ends of the earth. Truth will prevail. Christ's cause will triumph. We are called upon as was the Prophet to prophecy upon the dry bones, and upon the wind, and we have the same encouragement to obey the command of the Lord.

# The good ered germinating.

So far as my knowledge extends, there is in this community a general regard for evangelical religion, and a respect for sound morals. All that is done by the Home Missionary Society for this of religion and morals in this country. There are many Christians in Michigan who frequently shed tears of joy when they think of the benefactions of the Eastern churches, by which the presching of the Gospel is secured to them. And the day will come when many of the feeble churches, supplied with the ministry by your Society, will be

#### OHIO.

#### Byped of Ohio

From the statements made at the recent meeting of this (New School) Synod we learn, that, at present, it embraces about 30 counties in its territory, principally in the central and south-castern parts of the State. It consists of 53 members and a number of licentiates. It has under its jurisdiction, 5 Presby-1 series, and 73 churches. In the Synod there are a number of vacant churches, and large and extensive districts of country, unsupplied by ministers of our order. Three missionsries could be prifitably employed immediately, in the Presbytery of Marion, with some aid from the Home Missionary Society. The destitute churches are Liberty, Concord, Brown. Kingston, Jefferson, Marysville, Newton and Radnor. In the Presbytery of Tuscarawas, from 4 to 6 missionaries are demanded. In that Prosbytery there is but one evengelical minister to every 4000 of the population. In the Presbyteries of Athens and Scioto, the ery is, come over end help us; these with Licking Presbytery, need at least 6 Mission-2E304.

## Faithful continuance.

We have few cases of seriousness, and the attendance on the means of grace, has been as good as could be expected, considering the scattered condition of our congregations. The cause of temperance is on the advance. An individual, well known in this community, came to his death lately, by a wound received in falling from a waggon, while in a state of intoxication. Poor man! he had recently lost a sister, and had been told that it might be his last warning; and so it proved. We meet almost daily with little incidents which interest us, but we do not deem them of sufficient importance to be included in our port. We still meet with some things calculated to discourage us, but when we consider what opposition the truth has always had to encounter, and especially that this whole field belongs to Christ, and must one day be his, we feel greatly encouraged, and by the grace of a God, we hope never to grow weary in our work.

it not for the timely aid of your Society, I see not how it would be possible to keep these churches together. voices of thousands from this county will, we believe, unite with the voices of millions from other parts of our common country, in blessing the day when the A. H. M. Society was formed.

#### Missionery colporings.

I have obtained a supply of tracts, and I expect soon to get a supply of the bound volumes of the Tract Society, which I shall distribute to the best advantage I can. I am surrounded by a community, the largest portion of whom are almost entirely without religious reading. They do not attend on the preaching of the Gospel, and if they are reached, the Gospel must be taken to their houses. This I intend to do, as far as possible. I preach at several places in the country around during the week. At T. Plains, I preach once and sometimes twice a month, to a good and attentive congregation. There is a church of thirteen members there. There are tokens for good in that place. One man and his wife have recently renounced Universalism. Their minds have been deeply interested. They have a family of ten children, whose destiny will be influenced by the course of the parents. There are other places where I preach to good congregations.

#### A difficulty.

The great difficulty is, as some express it, " There are so many religions." Campbellism, Universalism, and even Mormonism, all have their advocates; and if we preach the Gospel and succeed in making a good impression, Satan is ready to come and catch away the word. Still I cannot but hope that the word sown in prayers and tears may yet spring up and bear fruit.

From Rev. J. Cochran, Charleston, O.

#### Biblioni instruction.

There are a few who I hope will come Money seems a small thing; but were liveward and units with us at our next communion season. For the present, tion in the churches. Hence I have they appear well; and I cannot but tried to wake up a greater interest by hope that they have been truly born establishing Bible classes, and, so far of the Spirit. Our meetings on the as could be done, Sabbath schools. Sabbath and on week days, have been Besides preaching two and three times sustained and attended about as former-every Sabbath, I attend and conduct ly, with the exception of the Sabbath eve- | two Bible classes, and sometimes three. ning prayer meeting, which has given place to a general Bible class. We are willing to do this, as I feel assured that studying Romans—and it is to me, and it is the only way to insure a permaso far as others have expressed any nent hold for the preaching of the gosthing upon the subject, to them, one of pel of Christ. In this way an interest our most interesting meetings. I am can be created, that could not in any doing what I can to excite and cultivate other. among my people, an interest in studying the Bible. With what success, ing a well digested system of Bible class cannot now be decided, though ap-dinatruction, for the want of books suitapearances are favorable. I gave a ble for such instruction. I am laboring course of expository sermons upon under great disadvantages myself for the Galatians, last winter and spring, and want of books suitable for a minister's think of soon commencing a similar library, to aid me in preparing for the course upon the let Epistle to the sacred desk; but we have the Bible-Corinthians. I know not that I can pursue a better plan to excite in my without any other aid, (as I have compeople an active spirit, and also to settle paratively none,) I try to instruct the them as regards regularity and good people, and I am not without assurance *order* in the church.

## Efforts at Biblion! Instruction.

one, I think, that prevents the preach- connection with our Bible class. This ing of the Gospel from taking hold on young man of promise is now in the the heart and conscience, is the want; daily habit of reading the Holy Scripof a more systematic course of instruc- [tures.

Great embarracement is falt in adoptthat it will be beneficial to many souls. One young man of talent, a lawyer by profession, met me on the side walk a few days since, and observed that he was not aware of there being so many good things clustered together in the An obstacle which I find here, and Bible as he has found there is, since his

# Miscellaneous.

# retts and Pennsylvania.

Proits of cultivation compared with the resuits of neglect.

Perhaps, there is no state in the Union, in which, from the beginning, there has been a greater expanditure of effort, and of means, to | Has her benevolence beggared her citizens? give to every parish within its bounds, a permanantly settled pastor, than Massachusette. And what is the result? Where Pennsyl-|| trast her condition with our own, and I leave TRUES gives ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS towards | you to reply.

the support of Home and Foreign Missions, she gives more than FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Her six hundred and fifty thousand people are doing, at least, five times more, to build up and sustain schools, and seminaries, colleges, and churches, and ministers in the greatWest, than Pennsylvania with her one million eight hundred thousand. And is she poor for doing so? Has it depressed her energies, wasted her resources, and paralyzed her enterprise? Con-[Dr. De Will, of Pa.]

# Advantages of our national position.

"O that they were wise!"

Never since the birth of time, was there a people thrown into a condition of civil society so favorable for the exertion of a wide spread and permanent moral influence as this. Our country itself-beautiful and magnificent beyond any on the globe-formed as the theatre for great names and great deeds; with a history short, indeed, but brilliant as that which records the deeds of Marathon, of Thermopylee, of Salamis, and Plausa—its inexhaustible resources—its untold wealth—the race, the genius, the language, the intelligence, and the enterprise of its inhabitants, are each singly the element of a vast moral power. But these are all combined in a government, which is itself the concentration of public energy-every pulsation, every action of which is the expression of the will of millions of freemen, through their own chosen agents—their energy concentrated and combined in expression. This is the power of republics like our own. When Russia, with her millions of serfs speaks, it is her autocrat's voice alone we hear; and beyond the brute force it wields, what do we heed it more than the voice of a man like ourselves. When this nation speaks, it is the combined voice of millions or sovereigns, speaking through their chosen agent; and it goes forth as the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings; and no walls that tyranny can erect will prevent its reverberations striking on every ear, and waking up to new life and vigor, those energies which now lie crouched beneath oppression's iron arm, and rousing them to a death-struggle for liberty.

Oh! if the moral power of this great nation were sanctified by the grace of God, and under the controlling and benignant influences of a pure Christianity, what might it not achieve? Combining her resources and her energies, should she seek her glory, not in the prowess of her arms; not in the spoils of the vanquished and the trophies of victory; not in her own national aggrandizement; but in extending the blessings of a rational liberty, of civilization, of the arts and sciences and above all, of Christianity; and in elevating manuniversal man—to a high state of moral and intellectual improvement; then would she | perty ends; bergain and sale of voice and in-

stand pre-eminent among the nations of the earth. Her walls of defence, her towers and bulwarks, would be the world's gratitude. In peens of joy it would be borne to her on the winds of the ocean, from every continent and every isle. The sun of her glory would career with unsullied brightness in her firmsment, and mantle in light the dark cloud that shall come charged with earth's final ruin. [Hid.]

### THE DISEASE AND THE CURE.

Our eastern readers will see, in the following seasonable remarks of Rev. HARVEY CUR-TIS, before the Synod of Indiana, that there are brethren in the West who sympathize with them in the views of the true interests of our country, and who may be depended on as fellow laborers, in striving for a high standard of intelligence and religion, as the only safeguard of all that is dear to ourselves and valuable for our children.

# Symptoms of the disease.

The moral disease of our country is the corruption of the human heart. This is the source of all our social evils, and shows itself in such particulars as these-

First.—A growing disregard of our religious institutions, and depreciation of all religion. This is shown in the increasing desecration of the Sahbath by Congress, public mails, &c. -proposals to dispense with chaplains, or have a succession of all sorts of religionists, and the efforts made and widely sanctioned to remove the Bible from the public schools.

Second.—An increase of lawlessness and violence, as manifested by great men in personal broils, street rencounters, and field-fights, and by the masses in the administration of lynch law, mob vengeance, election ruffianism. He instanced further, and as manifestations of this same spirit, the nullification of national laws, by states; and of state laws, by individuals or masses.

Third.—The waning of public faith and justice, and of individual integrity. This has been shown,—1st. In the repudiation of state debts contracted in good faith, and for which a full consideration or equivalent has been received. 2d. In the labored defence and meditated extension of negro-slavery, which our fathers only tolerated, as a temporary institution, but never attempted to justify as a permanent law of society.

Fourth. The open and manifest perversion of official power and patronage to private or

tion must have anticipated the existence of differences of opinion, and honce the existence of parties. But little could they have satisfid the blind subjection to party interests, which bee since become common, and the virulence and disregard of truth and conder, which are beginning to characterize our political annieris.

#### The Boundy-not logicinties, but th Gospel.

The Comel of Christ faithfully preached and sent home to men's hearts, by the energy of the Holy Ghost—this, this slone is the con-servative power which will avail to make communities peaceful, law abiding, and prosper-cus, and individuals virtuous and happy. Is visiones and lawlessness one disease, and the perpetual enclavement of men another, and habbath-breaking another? No, in no wise. They are all offshoots from a common stock. They are only different workings of the same radical disease. The alienstion of man's heart from God, and the disregard of his autherity, is the single stock, from which springs all that is enmined in action, or mischievous in tendency. An unregenerate heart, unre-strained by religious considerations, will of course am, but will am differently in different aircumstances. Nothing can beal its perverse and injurious tendencies, however, that does not essentially affect its character. Legislan will not do it. Amoration for specific reform movements will not do it. An inrease of general intelligence will not do it. Despotic power may represe many of its out-breaks, but here we have not this recourse. Religious principle and the feer of God can alone do it.

# leases of the living

The Bible alone is dumb, unless it be ques-lened. The religious book is not often read well the attention has been otherwise aroused. It requires the living voice to break upon the reluctant ear; that voice too, enforced by the kindling eye, the glowing countenance, the nymmicsed tones, and estreet importunity which indicate deep anxiety and tender regard. These will gain for truth a bearing, and then the Divine Spirit eccompanying that truth, will make it efficacious, transforming and renevating the heart. The Gospel of Christ thus conventing the clet thee converting the soul, is the only effectual remedy for the vices that degrade society, and the crimes that rend it, for the so-cial swils we experience, and the public com-mations we feel or dread. True conversion implies a leve of rightsourness and truth. And tilixing and blowed influence. Brothron, this in a community of such minds, rightsourness in your work. Let each one resolve to till his

Succes; individual speculation and fraud, and wrong doing will case, just and evacion of moral obligation by wild speculation and etay laws, or bankrupt acts.

Figh. The increasing maddened violence of party spirit. The fathers of the constitution with the presched Guspel confined to those who in proportion to the increased number of usac-tified minds, and clearness with which truth and duty are exhibited. Nor is the power of and duty are exhibited. Nor is the power of the preached Guspel confined to those who are raved by it. Many consciences are en-lightened and quickened, no as to become ex-tremely sensitive; and thus are raised up many advocates of virine and justice; many supporters of order, law, and equity. We have not relied enough upon this power of the Gospel to renovate society. In the multitude of human devices we have semestages forests. of human devices we have cometimes forgot ion the balm of Gilead, the preached Go God's appointed remody for sin, and r de and ovi werhs.

> From these considerations it follows, that our eyes and our efforts ought to be turned. in some other direction than to the devices of political men. The speaker goes on to say-

> "The Home Missionary Society, is a most patriotic as well as christian institution." And the humble missionary who goes into a destitute field, and builds up a church of Christ. and is instrumental under God of converting twenty, thirty, fifty, or a hundred couls 🐚 Christ, besides sustaining Sabbath schools, and circulating much religious truth, actually does more for the permanent presperity of his country, and better deserves the nation's grateful renembrance, then many a successful gameral, or distinguished statesman; whose names nevertheless will stand out prominent on the page of history, while his name and doods are recorded only by an angel's pen.

> To the Missionaries of the A. H. M. S., Mr. Curtis thus addresses himself :--

Dear brothron, you who are cognged in the missionary work in this land, though the world may not appreciate your efforts-be encouraged You are engaged in a great and good work, a work not second in grandeur or importance, to that in which our fathers engaged 70 years ago. This world as sin has made it, to a great moral desert, over which wild beasts roam and airoccos blow. Divine grace alone can reclaim it, and make it like Eden, like the Garden of the Lord. Every missionary who forms a new church, or revives and builds a an old one, enters the desolate waste, clean out an old well, or digs a new one, waters the surrounding truct, and cultivates an oasis there which shall blossom with benevolence and love, and bring forth the fruits of peace and rightrousness. Nay, his suffuence stops not there. That fertile apot sends up its exhaletions, and in time woos the dows, and rains of heeven, which fall not on itself alone, but on the parts adjacent, thus extending the forlittle spot well; and then beside this, to scatter broad-cast, as far as he can, the good word of God.

# THE CURSE OF ROME.

The following account of a curse pronounced against a refractory priest of the
Roman Catholic church, we find in the N. E.
Puritan, and Boston Recorder, credited to
the Olive Branch. We republish it in our
columns—1st, Because it is unquestionably
authentic. 2d, Because many of our western
readers have probably never seen a specimen
of the horrible maledictions of the "Holy
Church." 3d, To show that even the influence
of surrounding intelligence and Protestantism
cannot extinguish the inherent spirit of persecution in that intelerant system.

Wm. Hogan, it seems, was once the priest of St. Mary's church, in Philadelphia. "The Pope of Rome sent over a Legate with a deed, made out in Latin, covering all the Catholic churches and burying grounds, etc., in Pennsylvania, directing all the church-wardens, who before held the property in trust for the societies, to unconditionally sign that deed, making it over to the Pope. Some of these wardens and others asked Priest Hogan whether, as Catholics, they were at liberty to withhold their signature to those papal deeds. Mr. Hogan thought they might refuse to sign, and so answered their queries. For this he was excommunicated, and the papal Bishop consecrated and delivered nearly half a cord of heavy billets, clubs or shillalahs, giving them to the faithful, with which to murder or punish Hogan and his adherents, who were nearly the whole of St. Mary's church. The attack was so dreadful, that the friends of Hogan were compelled to tear down the iron paling around the church with which to defend themselves; and they would doubtless have been murdered, under popish instigation and control, had not the Governor of Pennsylvania called out the militia, and checked the popish revenge."

This was 20 or 25 years ago. Mr. H. laid down his office, became a Protestant, and retired to private life. But "the curse" is on him; he is a man marked by the Catholic community for their undying hate. "Recently he has been employed in the custom-house in Boston. The Catholics determined that

he should not remain there; and to accomplish their purpose of driving him out, declared that they would give their votes against the party that put him there, if he were not removed. The result is, that he has been removed! Now the constitution of the United States absolutely forbids the exclusion of any man from office, on the ground of his religious opinions. The Catholies take the ground that a man must and shall be excluded for his religious opinions, if they coincide not with theirs. Thus are they already at epon war with the constitution, which is the pallsdium of our liberties. Mr. Hogan has renounced Romanism, because he believes it incompatible with our republican institutions -because he is opposed to nunneries, which he personally "knows to be places of sin, shame and sorrow." And for this renunciation he is to be starved, so long as he cannot be immured in the dungeons of the pope, and to be persecuted by every appliance which the nature of our institutions will Thus we have a new exhibition of the features of Romanism in our very midst? And can there be those still who will look upon it with complacency!"

# Form of Excommunication.

By the authority of God Almighty, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and of the undefiled Virgin Mary, Mother and patroness of our Savior, and of all celestial virtues, Angels, Archangels, Thrones. Dominions, Powers, Cherubims, and Seraphims. And of all the Holy Patriarchs, Prophets, and of all the Apostles and Evangelists of the Holy Innocents, who in the sight of the Holy Innocents, who in the sight of the Holy Lamb, are found worthy to sing the new song of the Holy Martyrs and Holy Confessors, and of all the Holy Virgins, and of all the Saints together with the Holy Elect of God—may he, William Hogan, be damned.

We excommunicate and anathematize him, and from the threshholds of the Holy Church of God Almighty we sequester him, that he may be tormented, deposed, and be delivered over with Dathan and Abiram, and with those who say unto the Lord "depart from us, we desire none of thy ways," and as fire is quenched with water, so let the light of him be put out forevermore, unless it shall repent him, and make satisfaction, Amen!

May the Father who created man, curse him!—May the Son who suffered for us, curse him! May the Holy Ghost who was given to us in baptism, curse him! May the Holy Cross, which has Christ for our Salvation, triumphing over his enemies, ascended,

curse him!

May the Holy and eternal Virgin Mary,

mether of God, curse him! May Saint Michael ; the advocate of Holy Souls, curse him! May all the Angels, Archangels, principalities and powers, and all the heavenly armies, curs

May the preiseworthy multitude of Patri-erche and Prophets, curse him! May St. John, the Precursor, and St. John the Suptist, and St. Peter and St Paul, and St. Andrew, and all the other of Christ's Apostles, together, curse him! And may the who by their preaching converted the univer-sal world, and may the holy and wonderful their holy works are found pleasing to God Almighty, curse him! May the Holy Choir of the Holy Virgins, who for the honor of Chair and the Holy Virgins, who for the honor of Chair and the Holy Virgins, who for the honor of Chair and May Virgins, who for the honor of Chair and May Virgins, who for the honor of Chair and May Virgins, who for the honor of Chair and May Virgins, who for the honor of Chair and May Virgins, who for the honor of Chair and May Virgins, who for the honor of the May Virgins of the honor of the May Virgins of the May Virgins of the Honor of the honor of the May Virgins of the Honor of the May Virgins of the Honor of the Honor of the May Virgins of the Honor of th Christ have despised the things of the world, famm him! May all the Sainta from the beginning of the world, who to everlasting ages are found to be beloved of God, damn him!

May he be damned wherever he be, whethr in the house or the stable, the garden or the old, or the highway, or in the path, or in the s, or in the water, or in the church, may

he be cursed in living and in dying. May be be cursed in ceting and drinking, in heing hungry, in being thirsty, in fasting, in sleeping, in alumbering, in sitting, in lying, in working, in resting, in \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, and in blood letting.

May he be cursed in all the inculties of his

May be be cursed inwardly and outwardly, may he be curved in his brame, and in hi vertez in his temples, in his forehead, in his ears, in his eyebrows, in his cheeks, in his jawbones, in his nostrils, in his teeth and grinders, in his throat, in his shoulders, in his arms, a his fingers.

May he be damned in his mouth, in his **brenets,** in his beart and purtenances, down to

the very stomach.

May he be cursed in his reins, and in his groine, in his thighs, in his genitals, and in his hips, and in his knees, his legs, and feet and too neils.

May he be cursed in all his joints, and ariculations of his members, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, may there be

no coundness in him!

May the Son of the living God, with all the glory of his Majesty, curse him! And may Heaven, with all the powers which more therein, rise up against him, and curse and um him—unless he repent, and make estisfaction! Amon, so be it—be it so, Amon!

Can any thing be more dreadfel than this? What a speciacle, to see a worm of the dust thus invoking upon his fellow worm, such a horrible catalogue of evile! Could the ingenuity and melice of a fiend suggest any thing beyond it? And yet, this is the systeen, which many among us regard without ] lest its virulence by transfer from Italy to made all things. Do you understand it?

America. But there can be no mistake as 10 its identity. "It is not a tiger in Sardjain and e lamb in America. It is not an Apollyon in Italy and an Angel of light in the United States." It is always and every where the same, provided only that it has the same facilities for developing its nature.

"Its operations are seen at the Sandwich Islands and Tahiti-in Madeira and the Gaboon River—in Persia and other countries of the East—nay, in our own country, under the direction of Blahops Hughes and Kenrick, seeking the exclusion of the Scriptures from the schools and interfering with our political institutions, proscribing men from civil office for their protestantism, and threatening destruction to all who oppose them."

#### Popery at botto.

Letter from a gentleman in Canada.

Dear Brother-I travelled a few weeks ago in company with a Roman Catholic. As we passed a church, I observed that he raised his hat. Having employed him to carry me to the place where my business led me, and being a stranger in that part of the country, I thought I might ask him the meaning of the act. The following conversation ensued:

Q. Be kind enough to explain why you take off your hat on passing a church?

R. C. I do it because the good God is there.

Q. Then the " good God" is not the true God.

R. C. Yes, he is the true God.

Q. How did he get into the church?

R. C. The priest made him.

Q. But the true God is every where; the "good God" in the church cannot be the true God. What part of the church does he stay

R. C. In the altar. The priors puts him there; and we take off our hats to do reverence.

Q. But where was your priest educated, that he knows how to make Ged?

R. C. He was educated in Montreel College; his father lives in the parish. The priest is very rich-because he says money, money, money, for every thing.

Q. But I do not understand how he is respicion, and will not believe that it has not sable to make God. God cannot be made. He

- R. C. The priest says he makes the good! God. I believe the priest; all the people do.
- Q. Do you pray to that "good God" which the priests make?
  - R. C. Yes; don't you believe in it?
  - Q. No! I do not.
  - R. C. Then you are not a Catholic.
- Q. But I pray to the true God in the name of Christ; and I believe he hears my prayer. Your good God cannot hear. Do you think he can?
- R. C. No, I do not. But the people all do! it; why should not 1?
- Q. It is wrong; it is sin. If you prayed to !! the true God he would hear, and your sins have come without it. I think we shall alwould be forgiven.
- Catholic. It is good to pray to the true God —but can't we do both? When the priests! he finished his last sentence I said to myself tell us we must obey.

- Q. Have you ever been in the United States?
  - R. C. Yes.
- Q. Have you noticed how every one have can read and write, and transact all his own business? and how neat and comfutable every thing appears?
- R. C. But our priests say it is good enough to be without learning. They teach we the Catochism. We are all very poor—we can't pay—the priests are all rich. They got money for every thing they do. When my mother was sick, and I went for the priest-be said, Where is your offering? he would not i, ways be very poor.

R. C. But then I should not be a Roman | The remarks and answers of this benighted soul filled me with profound sorrow; and se the Lord deliver the American people from the unhallowed influence of Popery!

Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S., from Nov. let to Dec. 1st, 1844.

# Re-appointed.

Rev. I. Chichester, Bennington, N. Y.

Rev. T. Blair, Centreville, N. Y.

Rev. W. Hunter, Springwater, N. Y.

Rev. G. W. Seaman, Big Flat, N. Y.

Rev. H. Frazer, Branchport, N. Y. Rev. T. W. Duncan, Jasper, N. Y.

Rev. R. West, Fairport, N. Y.

Rev. Isanc Fingler, Hopewell, N. Y. Rev. H. Gregg, Pavillion, N. Y.

Rev. R. Hawley, Putnamville and Greencastle, Ind.

Rev. Aaron Thompson, Greenville, O.

Rev. B. O. Springer, Addison, O.

Rev. J. A. Davis, Oikhill, &c., O.

Rev. J. G. Porter, Du Page, Ill. Rev. R. N. Wright, Belvidere, Ill.

Rev. R. Mears, Ottowa, Iil.

Rev. Wm. Fithian, Chatham, Ill. Rev. Seth Smalley, Amnzon, Ill.

Rev. Lemuel Foster, Bethel, Ill.

Rev. L. Benedict, Pecatonic, Ill.

Rev. C. R. Clark, Lockport, Ill.

Rev. A. B. Hitchcock, Moline, &c., Dl.

Rev. S. A. Benton, Armada and Bruce, Mich.

Rev. F. L. Fuller, Plainfield, Mich.

Rev. C. Warner, South Prairieville, &c., Wis.

Ray. C. Nichols, Yorkville, &c., Wis.

Rev. A. Gaston, Delavan, Wis.

# Not in commission last year.

Rev. Whitman Peck, 2d Ch., Gence, N. Y.

Rev. John Scott, Hamburgh, N. Y.

Rev. S. White, Pultney, N. Y.

Rev. Sabin McKinney, Bath, N. Y. Rev. E. P. Marvin, Lima, Mich.

Rev. E. Colton, Michigan City.

Rev. Wm. Homes, St. Louis Co., Mo.

Elmer Cırcleville, N. 1

Rev. W. M. King, Macedonia, Ky.

The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from November 1st to December 1st, 1844.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE-

Concord, First Cong. Ch., Individuals, by Rev. B. C. Stone,

Goshen, Ladies' Benev. Soc., in part, to const. Rev. Adam Waitt a L. M., by do.

Henniker, Ludies' Western H. M. S., by Mrs. M. R. Childa

15 00

5 00

Jaffrey, Cong. Ch., by Rev. J. D. Crosby, Nashua, Hon. Edmund Parker, by J. A. Wheat,

MASSACHUSETTS-Home Miss. Soc., by B. Perkins, Asst. Treas. Boston, a Friend.

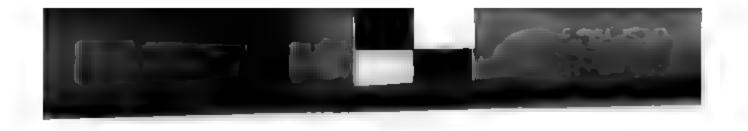
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16. THE 1	HOME	MISSIONARY.	215
rafton, Evan. Cong. Sec., to coust. Bev. Thomas C. Bincos a L. M., by E. B. Bigelow,	<b>39 00</b>	Walton, Rev. Architeld Samett, L. M., Westfield, Coll., by Rev. A. T. Hopkins, NEW-JERSEY	30 00 7 00
Prenfeld, 2d Cong. Ch. Ladies' Miss.	3 00	Morristowa, Mrs. C. B. Arden, by Rev.	FR 46
mindele, Coop. Soc., Ledies, by Rev.		Dr. Armstrong, Newark, David Heyes,	50 00 50 00
W. A. Hawley, pringfeld, Ladies' Benev. See., by M.	5 00	New-Previdence, Mrs. Margaret Riggs, Shrowsbury, Prend,	18 00 4 00
Sprome, 7: Ellametown, Mrs. Lucy Whitman,	3 00	PENNSYLVANIA— Wilkosbarro, W. C. Gildersleere,	15 00
L. M., by Rev. Dr. Peters,	30 60	OHIO	20 00
DDS ISLAND. Ingeton, Pen. R. M. S., of which \$30		Baltimore and Walnut Creek, \$14.94; Rev. E. Qurland, \$19,	94 94
in to const. Mrs. A. A. Verson a L. M., by P. Helme,	45 00	Cohocton, by Rev. B. Graves, Predonin, Cong. Ch., by Rev. S. W.	19 00
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1880 is to coust. Mrs. Polly P. Linsley a	40.00	New-Lexington, by Rev. J. Forbush,	5 00
L. M., by H. E. Hodges, aries, Cong. Ch., by Mev. E. D. Kin-		Piqua, by Rev. B. Graves, South Fork, Presb. Ch., by Rev. T. W.	17 40
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a L. M., by Rev. P. A. Pratt, of Peru, M., a L. M., by Rev. P. W. Chapman,	13 80	Western Reserve D. M. S., by T. P. Han- dy, Tress.,	400 80
ant Huddam, Ct., Ladior' Coot, Son., In		INDIANA—	
fall, to const. Rev. land Parsons a	19 60		75 TO
Sahou, Ct., Friend, by Rev. L. Nelson, Indison, Ct., Ladier' Cout. See., by Mas-	• ••	Etk Grove, Cong. Ch., by Rev. B. B. Drake.	5 00
wish M. Wifcox, Trees., Vestfield, Ladies' Sew. Soc., to const.	28 00	Prespect and Richland Fresh, Chin, by Rev. C. Weterbury,	E 44
Rev. John O. Rice z L. M., by H. Du-		Providence, Cong. Ch., by Rev. C.	
misison, Triend,	36 60 50 60	Adams, Swan Creek, Proch. Ch., by Rev. J. Sum-	5 80
hrocklyn, First Press. Ch., G. S. How-		MICHIGAN—	1 50
Sand, \$10; Mr. Graves, \$5, Jaleo, Presb. Ch., to court. Mrs. P. Say-	15 00	Low's District, by Rev. M. Cressey, Hount Clement, by Rev. A. S. Welle,	2 50
der a La Ma	30 66	Otacgo and Plainfield, Man. Con. Cell.,	
Serlinle, Presh. Ch., by Mr. Shibley, Senterville, Green Co., by Bev. T. Blair,	43 <b>95</b> 99 50	by Rev. P. L. Fuller, Pinckney, by Mov. N. Cressey,	1 20 95
Julehester, a Priend, Justines, Lymen Strong, by L. Baldwin,	100 00	Portage, by do. Rickmond, Cong. Ch , by Rev. C. Kel-	3 00
Manbethtown, Coug. Ch., by Rev. C.C.	8 19	logg,	1.76
Broonville, Prock, Ch., of which \$50 is		S. Kidder,	2 19
to const. Rev. Edward Hopper a L. M., Rolland Patent, Mrs. A. L. Hesbronck,	10 00	Unndille, by Rev. N. Cressey, WISCONSIN-	5 68
by Ch., \$1 59; Miss E. Marse, 25 sts., by Rev. I. Musley,	1.84	Oconomowe, by Rev. J. P. Fester, IOWA—	3 55
Cinderhook, Miss. Soc., by H. Blanchard,		Brighton, by Rev. C. Burnham, Hartford, Miss Gordelia Turrill, by Rev.	<b>3 65</b>
Mercer St. Ch., Mon. Con. Coll.,		H. Gaylord,	3 60
\$11 73; Coll. \$179 9, by R. Lock-wood; C. Pierce, \$1; G. P. Ship-		Richland, by Rev. C. Burnham,	1 40
210; J. Boorman, \$100; R. Markov,		W.C.B.,	18 00
Huines, \$50; H. M. Schieffelin, \$15; W. Shaw, \$10; J. Chandler, \$3; J.		J. CORNING, Tree	3410 14   <del> auror</del> .
E. Earle, \$10; A. S. Baker, \$10; J.			
<ol> <li>Murray, \$3; J. B. Sheffeld, \$30;</li> <li>J. W. Quiney, \$10; J. P. Crosby, \$5;</li> </ol>	i	The Treasurer of the M. S of Con-	macticut,
2. A. Thiefelin, \$10; J. Wiley, \$20; N. White, \$50; E. Jenkine, \$20; E.		Auxiliary to the A. H. M. S., acknowled receipt of the following sums, for the	
Lacde, jun., \$5; T. Denny, \$15; J. A. Cary, \$5; M. Dudley, \$1; H.	. '	anding Dec. let, 1844.	•
Stoner, St : W. G. Balt, \$50,	604 69 5 00	Portland, Cong. Soc., East Windsor, North Parish Fem. Benev.	30 00
Pearlet. Ch., R. Alkman. Swing St. Ch., Youth's Miss. Soc., by	,	Soc., by Rev. S. Bertlett,	143 36
J. J. Lisson, \$43.78; Mon. Con. Coll.; a Lady, \$4.50,	46 36	Bathlahem, Cong. Soc., by Rev. F. Harri-	57 <b>Q</b> 0
Sebbath Bebook, No. 34, by Mr. Lester,	3 96 5 00	Hitchcockville, Cong. Soc., Hiddle Haddam, Cong. Soc.,	18 00 \$ 12
Mrs. Kneeland, Patchoque, L. I., Cong, Ch. Cell., by Rev.		North Canuan, Cong. Soc., by Rev. J. Bart-	<b>95 35</b>
3. H. Thomas, Saless, Procb. Ch., by M. Fraemas,	33 00	lett.	<b>30 7</b> 1
Estangle, Piret Cong. Ch., in full to coust.	17 90	Watertown, Cong. Soc., by Rev. P. B. Hurd,	73 🗯
Bray, First Presb. Ch., by J. Baymond.	50 00	Muuros, legacy of the late Mrs. Hencah	36.38
Front., Basiel Chamberlais, by Rov. I		Jeweit's City, by Rev. T. L. Shipman, Bristel, by Mrs. C. Boardman,	# e0
,200,00000,			-5

Wethersfield, First Ch. Mon. Con. Coll.,		Georgetown Presh. Ch., Pa., cell. in Ch., by	
by T. Stillman,	31 50	Rev. R. Craighead,	5 <b>(4</b>
Goshen, North Soc. Ladies, by Hannah		Spring Mills Presb Ch., Pa., coll., in part.	1 0
Baldwin,	10 00	Hublersburg, Pa., Presb. Ch., coll in part.	35
Collineville, by Rov. Mr. McLean,	19 35	Beecher's Island, Pa., Presh. Ch., coll. in	• •
North Mansfield, by Rev. Mr. Livermore,	9 27	pert,	3 77
Everest fund, by B. Ely, Treas.,	92 00	Wellshoro', Pa., Presh. Ch., Mrs. Scoville.	•
	<b>52 40</b>		4.44
Grenby, First Cong. Soc., by Rev. I. P.	22 00	by Rev. S. J. McCallough,	1 00
Warren,	22 00	Lawrenceville, Pa., Presb. Ch., Jas. Ford,	
Litchfield, Coll. at Annual Meeting, by M.		\$5; Mr. and Mrs. Butta, \$1; Wm. Evans,	
Morse, Treas. of Litchfield Co. Aux.,	76 50	\$1; S. W. Geer, \$1; B. W. House, \$1;	
Friend, \$3; do. three Friends, \$3 40, do.	6 40	Martha Soolye, \$1 ; M. Soelye, \$2 ; Cash,	
Litchfield county, a Friend, do.	25 (10	63 cts.; Joel Adams, \$1,	13 63
Warren, do.	62 75	Covington, Pa., Presb. Ch., coll in Ch., in	
Sharon, do.	59 38	part,	3 3
Woodbury, do.	12 25	lat Presb. Ch., Washington, D. C., Juv.	
Harwinton, do.	22 00		
	5 00	Miss. Soc., by Rev. W. T. Sprole,	30 00
		A Lady, by Mr. Wm. Purves,	<b>22</b> 67
South Britain, do.	60 38	West Nantmeal, Pa., Presb. Ch., John	
South Cornwall, to const Rev. — Day a		McClure, \$2; Wm. Denny, \$2; Joseph	
L. M., do.	30 34	McClure, \$1; R. Rhodes, \$1; Miss Eli-	
North Cornwall, do.	<b>6 00</b>	zabeth Denuy, \$1; D. Henderson, M. D.,	
Bridgeport, Cong. Ch. and Soc., by H.		\$1; J. Graff, \$1; others, \$25 30; to	
Higby,	<b>50 00</b>	const. the Paster Rev. W. H. McCarer a	
Eastbury,	1 00	L. M.,	24 29
		Snow Hill, Md., Mrs. H. P. Robbins, by	
		Rev. J. J. Gree,	1 65
The Philadelphia Home Missionary Soci	ety ac-	Pitts Creek, Md., Mrs. L. J. Dennis, by	
knowledges the receipt of the following	r sums	Rev. J. J. Graff,	100
during the months of August, Septemb		St. George's, Del., Presb. Ch., John C.	
October, 1844. Rev. E. R. Fairchild, Sec	retern	Clark, \$10; bal. of cell. in Cb., \$24 50;	
	y.	by Rev. J. L. Grant,	34 50
Central Ch., N. L., Phila., B. D. Stewart,	_	Pencador, Del., Presb. Ch., cell. in Ch., by	
\$20; Isaac Ashmead, \$10,	<b>30</b> 00		<b>60</b> 45
First Presb. Ch., N. L., Phila., coll. in Ch.,		Rev. J. McIntyre,	<del></del>
\$65 57; also \$10 by an unknown indivi-		Springfield, N. J., Presb. Ch., coll. in Ch.,	00 FF
dual (to be appropriated, in part, to		by Rev. Mr. Rankin,	26 56
procure a bonnet for the little girl re-		Green Township, (Weish Ch.,) Pa., coll by	
		Rev. J. Williams,	3 68
ported by a " Missionary in Susquehan-		Wilmington, Del., Hanover-st. Ch., coll. in	
nah county, who was to have had a new		Ch., by Rev. Wm. Hogarth,	74 16
bonnet, but gave the money with which		11th Presb. Ch. Phila, bal. of coll, by Mr.	•••
she was to procure it, to purchase a		Edward Sprague,	2 00
Bible,") by Dr. Ely,	<b>75 50</b>		
Fairmount Presb. Ch., Phila., Sab. School		Philadelphia, a Lady, by Rev. E. W. Gil-	10.00
Association, by Rev. C. Brown,	5 00	bert, D. D.,	10 00
Norristown Presh. Ch., Pa., bal. of coll., by		From various sources for Anniversary Ser-	
Rev. S. M. Gould,	15 00	mon,	4 13
Elkton Presb. Ch., Md., Frisby Henderson,	15 00	East Whiteland, Pa, Prest. Ch, coll by	
		Rev. D. H. Emerson,	<b>62 6</b>
Esq., \$20, by Dr. Phelps; Coll. in Ch.,	00 00	,	
by the Rev. James McIntyre, \$18,	38 00	[	
Bethlehem, N. J., Presb. Ch., Rev. R. W.			•
Landis and wife, \$10; Coll. in Ch., \$32 02,	42 02	The Committee on Missions of the Synod of	
3d Presb. Ch., Phila., Mr. Jas. W. Queen,	1 00	tucky, acknowledge the receipt of the following	lowing
3d Presb. Ch., Pittsburgh, Pa., Wm. M.		sums, from the meeting of Synod in O	
Semple, \$20; John B. Semple, \$10; S.		1843, to the meeting in October, 1844. Rev	
W. Semple, \$5; Richard Edwards, \$25;		Dickinson, Chairman.	-
George Albree, \$15; A. P. Child, \$10; T.			
		John H. Gusham Fee	50 00
Bell, \$10; A. B. Curling, \$10: John Bis-		John H. Graham, Esq.,	37 50
sell, \$20; H. Higby, \$5; R. Dickey, Jr.,		Coll. at Missionary Sermon, Synod of 1843,	
\$2; H. H. McCullough, \$5; Thos. Ken-		Do. do. do. do. 1844,	51 00
nedy, \$1; Wm. Hays, \$1; Wm. Cuddy,		Coll. at meeting of Green River Presbyte-	40.00
\$3; J. S. Campbell, \$2; Wm. F. Irvin,		ry,	13 12
M. D., \$5; E. Saunders, \$1; A. Bidwell,		Midway, Presb.Ch., by R. Alexander,	49 00
\$1; Cash, \$50; A. Gordon, \$3; M. At-		New-Providence, Presb. Ch. Miss. Soc., by	
wood, \$5; A. A. Hardy, \$5; T. Arnold,		Dr. Cleland,	15 00
\$2; L. Wilcox, Jr., \$5; W. Dean, \$10;		Bal at the beginning of the year, being	
		coll at meeting of the Green River	
W. Algro, \$1; B. Glyde, \$10; J. H. Lowe, \$1; M. B. Dickey, \$1; S. Doud,		Presbytery,	60 00
			14 00
\$1; N. Rowand, \$1; W. W. Word, \$1;		Glasgow, Presb. Ch. Miss. Soc.,	-1 AA
A. M. Marshall, 5; W. Thaw, \$5; Geo.		Coll. by Rev. J. Black, Gen'l Agent, viz	10 70
Reiter, \$1; Mrs. G. A. Aibree, \$10, as far		Paris Presb. Ch.,	13 50
as collected,	218 50	Mount Pleasant do.	5 39
Minersville Presb.Ch., Pa., John Herron,		Blue Licks do.	2 43
\$26; Wm. Herron, \$5; S. D. Herron,		Versailles do.	11 🗰
\$5; James S. McCord, \$1; H. P. Caiu,		Macedonia do.	10 51
	50 00	New-Providence do.	33 21
	v	Scottaville, do.	3 %
\$6; others, \$4, Wattaburgh Presh, Ch., Pa., coll. in Ch., in	•		
Wattsburgh Presb. Ch., Pa., coll. in Ch., in	9 7R	11	7 21
Wattsburgh Presb. Ch., Pa., coll. in Ch., in part,	3 75	Owenton and Liberty, coll.,	7 3l 8 95
Wattsburgh Presb. Ch., Pa., coll. in Ch., in part, Meadville, Pa., 2d Presb. Ch., S. N. Brown,		Owenton and Liberty, coll., Stump Meeting House, coll.,	8 95
Wattsburgh Presb. Ch., Pa., coll. in Ch., in part, Meadville, Pa., 2d Presb. Ch., S. N. Brown, \$3; coll. in Ch., \$33 73,	25 TS	Owenton and Liberty, coll.,	
Wattsburgh Presb. Ch., Pa., coll. in Ch., in part, Mendville, Pa., 2d Presb. Ch., S. N. Brown, \$3; coll. in Ch., \$33 73, Del. Creek Presb. Ch., coll. in Ch., by Rev.	2F 8E	Owenton and Liberty, coll., Stump Meeting House, coll., Ruddle's Mills, coll.,	8 95 2 00
Wattsburgh Presb. Ch., Pa., coll. in Ch., in part, Meadville, Pa., 2d Presb. Ch., S. N. Brown, \$3; coll. in Ch., \$33 73,	2F 8E	Owenton and Liberty, coll., Stump Meeting House, coll.,	8 95



# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Go, . . . . . . . . PREACH the Gospet . . . . . . . Mark zvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be sept ? . . . . . . . Rom. z. 15.

Vel. XVII.

PERRUARY, 1846.

No. 10,

# Who shall be sent to the West?

THE work of selecting ministers for the new settlements is one of great delicacy, and requiring much wisdom. Fidelity to those where funds are appropriated, and to the wide territory whose institutions are to be shaped by the ministry of this generation, requires that the precious gifts of charity shall not be wanted, nor the interests of religion emberresed, by the employment of men who are not qualified for the emergencies of the work of Western Missions. There is, also, an opposite danger to be avoided. Through a defeet of information, worthy applicants for missionary employment may possibly be rejected, while inferior men may be more succooful in obtaining patronage.

The Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S. do not pretend that they have in no instance erred in the selection of missionaries sent to the West under their commission. They do, however, profess to exercise the utmost carefulness, and to avail themselves of the best sources of information. And they are happy to know, that of all the cases of ministers in the West who have retired from the work, or otherwise failed to meet the public expectation, very few reached that portion of the field through the agency of this Society.

Is has frequently happened, that ministers, dimetically with their position and prospects

at the East, and moved by a desire to do good. as well as to improve their own circumstances, have applied to the Society for facilities of transferring themselves and their families to the new states; and have been denied. But in every case of this kind, the Executive Committee have been governed by a conscientious conviction, that the proposed change was inexpedient either for the individual, or for the cause of musions, or for both. This opinion, however, is not unfrequently disregarded; and ministers whom the Society has declined to send, find their way to the West; and as there is no want of openings of some kind, they soon attach themselves temporarily to congregations. There are not a few such ministers now in the West, who have found too late, that it is a matter of no small difficulty for a minister to make a permanent lodgement in a western community. After a time, their resources are exhausted, and no means remain to supply the racet argent necessities of their families, but to ask the A. H. M. S. for aid. The sympathy of their ministerial brothron is excited in their behalf, and urgent endorsements of their spneals for assistance are easily procured, and the Society is obliged to do violence to the feelings of those who make and those who recommend the application, or else to afford the aid of public charity to ministers, and in

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circumstances which do not promise an encouraging degree of success. In this way, the Society is liable to blame for sending men into the West, for whose presence there it has no other responsibility than, that, on the recommendation of others, it interposed its aid to keep them from suffering.

It is cometimes said, that as human nature is essentially the same in the West as at the East, the man who can do good in the latter must be equally adapted to the former. plausible proposition covers several mistakes. The communities in the newer sections differ from those in the old, in that they embody more than the average amount of the extremes of Few but persons of buoyancy and enterprise—or else of desperate character -break through the difficulties attending the settlement of a new country. And then the very circumstances in which they are placed, i excite mental activity, and compel men to inquiry and discussion. Conflicting land claims are to be adjusted; town and counties to be organized. Public buildings, bridges, highways, the establishment and control of schools, the various details of political strife all afford occasions for the collision of intellect, and develope the ambition to exert an influence. Hence, there grows up in a western community a shrewdness and wakefulness of mind, and an earnest and direct address, to which the didactic style and solemn composure of manner of the majority of eastern ministers is uncongenial. Consequently. if a minister, through prejudice, will not adapt himself to the taste of the people, or—what is; more likely to occur, through the force of old habit, cannot do it—they may endure, but will not respect him, nor profit by his ministrations.

But there are also some valuable men in the ministry-men whom the West needs and can appreciate—whom yet we would not advise to go to that portion of our country. Of this number are ministers whose health is delicate, and who cannot bear the exposures incident to a western climate. Also, ministers whose wives are in feeble health, and so accustomed to the refinements and conveniences of eastern life, that they cannot live happily in rude accommodations, and on the small income of western pastors. Likewise, clergymen who have large families of children and require a generous salary for their support and education. If those children are of an age to need immediate instruction, they must neces. so."

west, before the parent can raise up god schools, his children will have passed the age usually devoted to education.

These things ought to be carefully pondered by clergymen who propose to remove to the West; although they do not in all cases determine against such removal.

The Executive Committee enjoy, as they suppose, the best opportunities of judging in such cases, and certainly can have no reasons for deciding in favor or against an application, except what appears to them to be the greatest probable good to the cause of religion.

It will be inferred from these remarks, that except in extraordinary cases, missionaries to the West should be persons in the early part of their ministerial career, of good constitution, possessing a knowledge of men, and disposed to accommodate themselves to a state of society not yet settled. Their domestic relations ought not to be such as to make a regular and ample support indispenseble to keep them from suffering. Their piety should be forbearing, yet resolute; looking kindly on things as they are, even while isboring assiduously to make them better. Their mental furniture should be at ready command, and their whole bearing earnest and sincere, so as to impress all with the pereuasion, "WE SEEK NOT YOURS BUT YOU." The motives and spirit with which they should go to the West, are such as have been expressed by some already there. "We have adopted this country as our home under a deep conviction of duty as servants of Christ. We understand Him to require us to live and labor here where we must literally "endure hardness as good soldiera." And the longer we endure the evils incident to such a choice, or perform the duties assigned us, the more we feel the importance of the arrangement, and the more firmly have we resolved to abide the consequences, rather than abandon fields that have already nearly gone to waste for want of earlier cultivation. And could we command pleasant locations, or such as would be even more desirable, in some respects, in older sections of the country, we do not believe our ranks would be thinned by the hope of better society or more conveniences. So long as we can be sustained in such a manner that we can "give ourselves wholly to our work," we shall feel most cordially disposed to so

# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

# Correspondence of the A. H. M. S.

# 10WA

amencing the foundations of society r country, many difficulties and rere to be encountered; so that immeid visible success soldom attends the mapts. It has been thus in Jowa the missionsries have had to struggle per indeed, are they yet free from mberracements—on the following exom their correspondence will show. adgement has been made, the begingood things for the intellectual and well-being of the country are visid although there are many intrinsic ies, and come opposition, yet there is enough already to fill our hearts with t. The following missionsries—in a igree worthy of the confidence and as of the churches—are now laboring territory which seven years ago was region, without civil organizations, and without white inhabitants.

aning in the north part of the Territory, James J. Hill is laboring in Clayton

He commenced in June last, and als church has been formed at Jacksonhe county seat, and efforts for the proof temperance and Sabbath schools seen made with encouraging success. Vm. Salter, in Jackson co., and Rev E. ner, in Jones on are laboriously exertmassives to supply the settlers on the ueta and its branches with the bread ! Ray J M Boal is stationed at Marion, o. : Ray Ebenezer Alden, Jr , at Tipton arco.; Rev. Chas. Granger, at Washingd Rov Chas. Burnham at Brighton, both shington co.; and Rev Chas. R. Fisk, at Johnson co. At Iowa City, the capital of writory, in Rev. W W. Woods; at Hart-Des Moines co., Rav. Reuben Gaylord, low Spring, Rov. Samuel Payne, and at ild, Jefferson co., Rev. Julius A. Reed.

On the Mississippi River, the most important points are occupied as follows:—Three in Lee county, viz: at Keokuk, in the south, Rev. Daniel Jones is laboring; at Fort Madasus, Rev James A. Clark, who has been longer in this field, we believe, than any other laboraria the Territory in our connexion. Rev. Asa Turner, Jr. at Denmark. At Burlington, Dea Moines co., Rev. H. Hutchinson at Bloomington, Rev. A. B. Robbins at Davenport, Rev. Ephraim Adams. At Dubuque, Rev. J. C. Holbrook is endeavoring to sustain the cause of evengelical Protestantism against many adverse influences, particularly those of Rome.

But it is in the beautiful region bordering on the Des Moines river, that the change which has taken place in the moral prospects of Iowa, if not the greatest, in the most visible. including Mr. Jones at Keokuk, already mentioned, there are now six churches, each with its minister in the valley of that siream, " whose waters," in the language of a correspondent, " a few years ago, were putrid with At Farmington, near which Infidelity." Abner Kneeland, the "Apostle of Atheism," lived and died, is Rev. Harvey Adams. Higher up, are Rev. D. Lone, at Keomanque, the capital of Van Buren co and Rev Erastue Ripley at Bentonsport. In the New Purchase are Rev. Wm. A. Thompson baving his central point at Troy, in Davis ce ; Rev. Benjamin Spoulding at the Sac and Fox Agency in Wapello co, and Rev. G. B. Hitcheock at Oskaloosa, in Mahaska co.

Respecting all these fields, it may be said, that the occupancy of them is contested by sectarian zeal, or by Papal and infidel hostility yet the brothren are acquiring the confidence of the people, by resolutely bearingre-proach and keeping about their Master's business. We commend them to the prayers of those whose bounty has sent them forth, and to all who desire to see our land become Immanuel's. It will be seen, that in that beautiful territory there are now the instruments of great good, if the Almighty Spirit were but sent down to give divine success.

r renders are referred to the Map of lows, was published in the Home Miss, for May,

From Rev. B. A. Spaulding, Sac and had gone to meet her final judge; and for Agency, Wapello co., lowa. ther, who told me that he had never

#### The New Purchase.

A year, since my arrival in this place. and the first of my labors in the ministry, was completed on the tenth of November. It has been the most interesting year of my life. I have preached in about 30 different places, from one to 150 miles from each other. Six of a these were under the charge of some of my brethren, one in the Indian country, and the remainder in the limits assigned to my care. At some of these places I have preached but once, at some twice, at others more, and at some eight or ten times each. At some of them there has been no other preaching; at some, the Methodists have preached regularly, the Baptists occasionally, and a few have been visited by Cumberland Presbyterians, United Brethren and various others. Within Congregational limits two churches have been formed, (neither of which, I am sorry to say, was in a vicinity of less than fifteen miles, and one scarcely less than fity, of a Presbyterian church of any school or order whatever.) I have travelled, according to an average account, about fifty miles each week, or about 2,500 during the year, chiefly on horseback. I have been in journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils in the wilderness, in weariness and painfulness, in hunger and thirst, and in cold. But in all this I joy and rejoice, and even glory.

On so wide and new a field, the results must of course, for the first year, be chiefly of the more general kind.

One individual, through the influence of a few sermons, and a few Sabbath school books, has, we hope, been brought from under the dominion of darkness into the kingdom of light; another, who seemed the child of Heaven, has gone fearfully backward; another who could speak seriously of serious things, sleeps in a hopeless grave; another, who came to me with an apology for going to ride on the Sabbath, instead of attending meeting, before I preached again in the same place, Master.

had gone to meet her final judge; another, who told me that he had never known the value of the "Home Mission Box," till he learned it in Iowa, [See Home Miss., May, 1844, p. 12,] has gone, perhaps, where he may yet learn more of it, where the giver and the receiver, the sower and the reaper, the Redeemer and the redeemed meet, and rejoice together. These are but a few cases, among many as really, if not equally interesting.

#### General results.

But if there is a want of encouragement in particular cases, the general aspect of things is rather cheering. The attendance on our meetings has been constantly increasing, both in numbers and uniformity. Congregations are attentive and seem serious. little church, consisting of but six members, enjoyed its first communion season, September 15th. Several sermons were preached on Saturday and Sabbath. Brother Reed of Fairfield, and Rev. Mr. Dashiel, formerly an Episcopal Pastor in Baltimore, were present. For the first time our meeting house was crowded to overflowing with a deeply interested audience. Some were present, who had never been with us before; others, for the first time, seemed to listen in earnest. It was decidedly the most interesting meeting that I have seen in the New Purchase, and although I do not know that a single conversion has been the result, I think we have reason to hope that impressions were made which will not soon be effaced.

### "Le the poor Indian!"

It may be interesting to know that this meeting was held in the "Old Council House," a building erected for the special purpose of accommodating the Indians when assembled in their negotiations with the authorities of the United States. Here, less than two years ago, savages were sitting and lying upon the floor, smoking their pipes and singing their songs; but now a congregation of Christians are celebrating the dying love of their Lord and Master.

Dwindling away before the light of cy, are several farms and trading civilization, as darkness flice from the | houses, so that the whole population, in rising sun, till soon, echo only shall an- the settlement, is not far from 200. On awer, where are they? What Christian the Sabbath I preached to as many of can fail sometimes to weep, at the mer- ; these as could be crowded into a single conary cruelty of the conquerors, as | room, officers, soldiers, merchants, mewell as at the wickedness and hopeless- changes, farmers, gentlemen, ladies, mess of the conquered? Preying upon children and servants, both black and the property of others, which has been white. There had been a good deal of gives loves to the lawless rapacity of summer, and more recently a few avarice, till it soon learns to bid defi- deaths, and there was considerable se-ance to restraint from any quarter, and riousness provailing in some families. the hearts of men as the rivers of other engagements would permit. It countenances, or at least overlooks pro- by a Methodust preacher. fligacy of every kind, and opposes the most formidable obstacle to any improvement either in piety or morals. Still) there is that in the human conscience which must respect the claims of the divine law, or the eternal principles of truth and justice. Hence the humblest individual, who advocates those principles, always secures a degree of respect, and, if faithful, a powerful in-

A professor of religion in a place, where I had preached but a few times, told me, that he could see a marked difference in the whole community from the time that my appointments commonced, and urged me to continue them, and make them as frequent as possible. He was anxious to have a religious! meeting of some kind in town every Sabbath, for the bare fact, that there was such a meeting, would operate as a a check on those who did not attend and took no interest in it.

### Vicis to the Endian Agency.

A few weeks since I visited "Raccon River Agency," nearly 100 miles from which divides this from the country at present occupied by the Indians. Connected with the Agency is the Indian agent, the Interpreter, two gunsmiths, two blacksmiths, with their families and mervants. Nearly a mile from this, on siened officers. Along the banks of the "Nerrows," between the south firk of

But the heathen, where are they !! Des Moines, between it and the Agenpurchased at a value merely nominal, sickness in the settlement during the can be checked only by him who turns I should visit this place frequently, if waters are turned. It is this, which has been visited in one or two instances,

#### The Sass and Fexes.

On the Des Moines, in eight of the Agency, is a village containing 200 of 300 Indiana. Their buge bark buildings present a fine appearance, in the distance, at twilight, but on a nearer approach, by day, they seem rather the haunts of beasts than the abodes of men. Not a tree, nor a shrub, a garden, nor a well, nor the alightest mark of beauty or comfort, was any where to be seen, even the wild grass had been beaten, by continual tramping, till not a blade nor a root was left, and as the savages were away, on a hunting expedition, the stillness of death reigned over their There are several desolate homes. other villages, on this and the neighboring rivers, containing in all about 2,200 persons, all that is left of the Sucs and Foxes, those warlike tribes, who filled the whole frontier with terror during the Black Hawk war. These are to be removed in less than a year, to a region beyond the Missouri river. If, by this removal, they were placed forever beyond the reach of whiskey sinugglers this place, and 30 or 40 from the line, and other vicious white men, it would be a blessing to them instead of a curse.

# Ocholossa.

This is the county seat of Mahaska county, the point between the Racoon and the one of the most populous countles in the Des Moines, is a garrison consisting of "Purchase," and one of the most besatiful about 100 soldiers and five commis- in the Territory. It embraces what are called strip of timber skirts either stream, leaving a nerrow "divide" between, on which Orkaloosa is situated.

This "divide" is on a long narrow prairie extending from the Mississippi, in a northwesterly direction, between the two rivers, skirted on both sides by broken country, from two to four miles wide, generally covered with timber. The town is nearly 100 miles from the Mississippi, and about six from the Des Moines. It has grown up since the spring opened, and chiefly during the summer and fall. A year ago I passed over its site. fire had been before me, consuming every appearance of vegetation, except a few scattering stalks, leaving a vast black surface. It seemed the most bleak and dreary place I ever saw, the very picture of desolation. But its riches were hid in its soil, and in its neighboring forests and rivers. Now, the same spot presents a cluster of newly made buildings, to a view of eight or ten miles distant, on the opposite sides. It contains a population of not less than 50, perhaps 100 or more, for it increases so fast as to be scarcely two days alike, and is constant hardly long enough to be counted. There are already four stores (and a grocery) embracing a respectable amount of capital, affording "a large assortment of such goods as are usually sold in the Western country," and offering "great bargains." Each of these will of course sell as cheap as any other, and all "cheaper than the cheapest." There are mechanics of various trades, and gentlemen of different professions, especially the law. Two saw-mills on different streams, on opposite sides of the town. each about five miles distant, have been in operation for some months, one for more than a year, and it is expected that a flouring mill will be started soon.

# Church formed,

On the 27th of October a Congregational church was formed in this town, consisting of six members, three males, and three females. There were, however, seven other candidates for admission, who were unable to be present. Those superstitions.

Meetings held on Friday and Saturday nights, and on Sunday during the day, and at night, were large and interesting. On the next Sabbath a Methodist class was formed consisting of six. Still a week later, a Cumberland Presbyterian Church was formed, embracing about twenty.\*

A County Bible Society has been formed in this place, and also at Ottumwa, the county seat Wapello. In each county about \$8 were raised for the Bible cause, besides several subscriptions not yet paid, although all the effort, in both counties, was made by the agent in a few days.

#### Death of Abner Kneeland.

This wretched man has gone to his reward. A correspondent writes us of his last hours as follows:—

A brother in our connexion called on him about 5 P. M. His family then thought him better—supposed the sever broken; but our friend supposed his freedom from pain, &c., an omen of what was to come. He was then in a lethargic state. He grew more and more stupid, and died about daylight the next morning. The room in which he died was hung around with the pictures of Tom Paine, Voltaire and other infidels; and over his head hung the prayer of a Free Thinker, written by himself.

This individual, rendered notorious by his several steps in the downward road to ruin, died, during the last Autumn, at his residence in Salubria, Iowa, where he had endeavored to raise up a community who should say, not only in their hearts, but in their whole lives, "there is no God!" As an illustration of the influence which he exerted around him, before the ministers of Christ invaded his territory of darkness, we refer to the following extract from the Watchman of the Valley, published in 1842:

<sup>\*</sup>I have since learned that an infidel has generously offered, by a course of lectures, to enlighten the people, and deliver them from those superstitions.

THOMAS PAINE.—The one hundred and fifth anniversary of the birth of this illustrious infidel, was celebrated in Salabria, lows, at the dwelling of Abner Kneeland, formerly of

A repest was provided, at which ladies and gentlemen pertock. Strange as it may seem following toests were given by some of

By Mrs. Adams. The daughters of Iowe ay they learn less of priesteraft, and lay ide their Bibles for the disteff and loom. By Mrs. House. The infidels in Iowa—

By Mrs. House. The infidels in Iowa— they have lived too long in the woods to be

Sightened by priests.

By Miss D. L. Rice. The future immigrants to our beautiful territory -may they leave all their superstition behind them.

By Mise D. J. Rice. The young ladies of

Jessa may their buoyant minds and guileless bearts never be ansuared by the artifices of the priests,

#### Emeciand and Jee Swith—Changes in 1844.

The year 1844 will be memorable to those in this vicinity for the death of the "Prophet" and the Atheist-doubtless both of them impostors. A few words about the Mormons—Their head in gone, and the body is already divided into some four parts. One with Lyman Wight, gone into the "Pinery," one with Rigdon, near Pitteburg, one with the Laws in Rock Island Co. Rigdon claimed to be chief, but said that the "spiritual wife" system, "Bogus" (counterfeiting) system, and horse stealing, must be abandoned in the church. The Twelve rejected with indignation such a leader, and settled the matter by a real fisticust, confirming their arguments by blows. The church confirmed the decision of the apostles, and sent Rigdon adrift, de- these are S. S. libraries, and some positing the keys with the Twelve, valuable acquisitions to my private Under their administration the Temple library. moves on with more zeal and energy than ever before. Some have been confirmed in their faith by the death of their leader; and others, who were aspiring themselves, or had ambitious are, that some valuable members of the views with reference to their friends, are filled with doubts and unbelief. The glory departed from Mormonism rally. We have been disappointed in when Joseph fell, and with him the sys- the erection of our house of worship the tom is doomed to die. Its effects will present season. The members of the long be felt, but its days are numbered. | church on whom we depended for the

# Rev. D. Lane, Keosangua,

Mr. Lone, besides supplying Keessague, visite three or four other neighborhoods. In these, Christians, infidels and worldlings, are mingled together, and an audience of from thirty to fifty persons attend in each place. In K. the attendance is greater, and it is becoming more popular, among certain classes, to frequent the sanctuary. Increasing interest is manifested in the Sabbath school, and 50 or 60 pupils attended even after the commencement of cold weather. Mr. L. writee-

We have formed a county Bible Society here, and a branch society at Farmington. In both places about \$60 have been subscribed. We shall order some 200 Bibles, and 3 or 400 Testaments from New-York, and hope to secure the aid of the inhabitants in the good caues.

# From Rev. Harvey Adams, Farmington,

Mr. A. was absent for a few weeks during the summer, on a visit to the East. After his return he thus writes :--

Happy was the hour when I once more reached Farmington. My home is in the West. May He, by whose permission and kind providence I came. make me, both in life and in death, a blessing to those among whom I shall dwell. Here the toils of a missionary are many and severe, but not unwelcome; yea, greatly to be desired. Some valuable auxiliaries in missionary labor have been received. Among

On resuming missionary labor again in October, there were, and still are. some things to encourage, and some to discourage. The discouragements church have left the place. They were jured by the freshet that the lumber | been sent to this field, so far from my could not be sawed till it was too late ! for building this season. Our Sabbath schools were all closed when I return- with my thoughts of distant and muched, for want of a comfortable house in loved scenes. And the sum of my feelwhich to hold them.

The encouragements are such as these:—My companion and myself enjoy excellent health and fine spirits. Health is also generally prevalent. The Lord has sent another missionary to our aid, so that my labors can be devoted to Farmington and vicinity. is very necessary. There has been a large increase of population, and the demand for my labors here is great. There is no prevailing excitement, either political, local, Campbellite, or Mormon. The two latter sects have not preached here for some time. It is a time of external peace in the church. There is no strife among brethren. God is providing us a large and comfortable room for worship during the winter. It is a new ware-room 20 by 40 feet; and is furnished by one of our citizens, who gives us the use of it, and is aiding us in preparing seats with backs to them—quite an improvement, since we have had nothing except benches made of slabs. Our people are fully determined, (Deo Volente,) to build a house of worship next season. Our congregation has enlarged very The school-house in which we have met has usually been full—crowded; and there are many more who intend going to our meeting when we have a larger and more comfortable They are now aiding us in furnishing the new seats. The church have paid considerable more towards my support for last year than they agreed to do.

From Rev. H. Hutchinson, Burlington.

### Review of the Arst year in Iowa.

In surveying the past year, mingled feelings of joy and sadness fill my mind. | grees in piety, though far less than I cannot but rejoice that God has count- | duty required. ed me worthy, putting me into the min- \ I often feel-" O for the Spirit d

lumber, have sustained heavy losses. I istry. I must rejoice in every part of They were the proprietors of our prin- its duties, trying as some of them are. cipal mills, and the mills were so in- And especially do I rejoice in having puritan home. No feeling of regretno wish to return has ever mingled ings, as I recall the past, is "hitherto hath God led me," and praised be his name.

> Other things in this review make me sad. One year of labor and effort is As faults and failures cannot be gone. mended, I am sad when I think how little apparent good has resulted from my labors. So much to be done, so little religious influence exerted upon this community—the church so imperfect, and living so little the life of godli-These things make me sad. And yet they are not strange.

# Delay, a source of difficulty.

Had a faithful minister come here six years since, the whole moral aspect of the place would now be quite different. So that upon our shoulders rests, not only all the present work of a church here, but the arrears of, at least, half a dozen years, when nothing was done, except by the Methodists.

I am often reminded of the vast good you are doing by sending ministers so early into different places in the West. I firmly believe that a minister in this place, seven years since, might have done more good in one year than he can now do in four. And this thought will bear expanding, and in its application to all new settlements in this mighty West, forms one of the most cogent reasons for immediately extending the operations of your Society.

# Signs of Progress.

Still, I can note progress here. When the weather would admit I have had uniformly a full house, and an attentive audience—often a deeply solemn one. The church has more than doubled its members during the year. And the members seem to have made some prothese slain!" For such a visit we look and pray.

Our church building has made no The progress during the summer. **floods** in the Spring have made this a' **bard year, and our people feel poor.** We need a house sadly. We are **cramped every way for want of one.**! We expect to complete our house next. enmer.

# From Rev. E. B. Turner, Cascade, Dubuque co.

With this communication closes my first year's service for the A. H. M. S. I can hardly realize that twelve months have rolled away since I came to this field. I look about me for some fruite of my year's toil, but I find I have only made a beginning. Though I am sensible that many hard days' labor have been performed, and not a few sleepless nights spent, yet there has apparently **been** but little accomplished. have already been informed that the field which I occupy was entirely new, so far as the labor of a Congregational or Presbyterian minister was concerned, came here. The Methodists have formed a small class, and a small Baptist church was organized.

The principal part of my labor for the first six months, consisted in going from house to house, forming acquaintances, and distributing tracts and good books.

One important object which I kept in view in my visits, was to ascerta n how many professors there were of our ordur, and whether they had a desire to unite and form a church. The number of this class that I found far exceeded my expectations, and they were not only unanimous in opinion, but were strongly des rous that a church should be formed, which should embrace the destrines and adopt the usages to which they were accustomed. Many of them had been praying for some time for it, and rejoiced to hear that a gospel minuster of their own order had come to settie among them. The church was formed the last Sabbath in January, 1844, when a little band of twelve cele- | horse-racing, drinking, &c. Now there

God to come here and revive us again | brated the Lord's supper together, for -" Come, O breath, and breathe upon; the first time, and entered into solemn covenant w th each other and with God. This ittle flock is scattered over a region of twelve miles, though the largest part of them get together at our quarterly communions. We have not had a communion since ou formation without some additions. Three have joined us on profession, and one by letter making our present number aixteen

In consequence of the church being so much scattered we have not been able to get together for prayer and conference meetings as we have desired; and it is very difficult for them to cooperate. Our only hope in building up a permanent church here, is, that the Lord will pour out his Spirit to convert some of the impendent among us, and also that He will cause some good people to emigrate from the East and settle For those two objects many prayers have ascended, and I trust we shall not cease to pray till the desired: blessing comes.

Being destitute of a place of worship, my church thought it best to make some effort to build one. We started a subscription paper for that purpose, and by the help of the people of the vicinity we raised about \$300. We have obtained from the East about \$250, and have a frame erected 26 by 36, on a solid atone wall two and a half feet high, and the frame is partly enclosed. We are hoping to get it finished far enough to use before winter, but we shall probably be prevented by the weather. We now incet in a log cabin which is rented for a school. I preach here every other Sabbath, and the intermediate Sabbath at a Scotch settlement ten miles south of here. I have established a Bible class in this place which I attend every Subbath that I am here. Our Sabbath schoo is suspended for want of a place to hold it.

Our temperance society meets once in three or four weeks, and new names are added every meeting. This society was formed since came here, and now numbers about 50. The morals of this place are evidently inproving. It is not hree yekrasince it was resorted to by the whole region on the Sabbath, and the day was spent to gambling,

is preaching here every Sabbath, and consequently Sabbath breaking has greatly diminished, though the day is now regarded much less than it should Being on a public thoroughfare, we are not a little annoyed with travellers.

# MISSOURI.

From Rev. T. S. Reeve, St. Joseph.

# Pienecring.

Although my labors have been extremely arduous, having ridden, in the discharge of my ministerial duties, more than a thousand miles, preaching the Gospel under all possible circumstances—in the open air, in open log houses, in groceries, in taverns, in private houses, and in unfinished buildingsvisiting the sick and dying, &c.; yet God has, in much kindness, preserved my health and strength. Dangers have been around me and mine, still life has been sustained. Difficulties, trying and great, have been met and over-Discouragements, dark and mighty, have clustered around my pathway, and yet I have been enabled to keep up my spirits, and to continue my labors, cheered with hope. I have secured the organization of a church in this new and flourishing town, which I trust, is to exert a holy and an extensive influence in Upper Missouri. 1 shoulder my axe and march to the for- is made for the support of those now in est, and cut many of the logs myself; the field, they will be still fewer. Minisand have done many a hard day's work ters cannot live on wind, nor have their upon the building besides.

members, and some of them, at least, I have heard a minister's children cry manifest a good christian spirit. have also secured a small Sabbath school library, and, as soon as our church is finished, shall organize a

Sabbath school.

# Solemn circumstances,

great numbers of families, on account | abandoned for want of a few dollars.

of sickness occasioned by the high war ters and storms of last spring and summer. In one family four children died, one after another, in almost as masy weeks. On the day the last child was buried, I attended the funeral at 10 o'clock, A. M., and at 3 o'clock, P. M., admitted the father of two, and the mother of two that died, (two brothers living together,) into the church, and administered the sacrament to them and an aged grandmother, who was lying sick of the fever, unable to sit up. It was a solemn, and an unusual, and a deeply interesting occasion. family, in which are four of the members of our church, live on "the bottom," some three miles from town. I bave an appointment there for the purpose of organizing a Bible class for the winter season, the neighborhood being thickly settled.

We are hoping that God will during the winter, revive his work among us The wicked even are beginning to feel tired of living wickedly, and as the excitement of politics, which has been a deadly curse to the churches in Missouri, will have subsided, we trust that religion will become more prosperous.

# Is Home Missionary aid meeded?

The following, from a minister in the Upper Missouri country, gives the answer:

There is an immense amount of labor to be done; and although the field have also secured the erection of a log! is very large, and already white for the church, and which is now nearly com- harvest, the laborers are indeed few. pleted. To do this, I have had to And unless some further arrangement families learned to subsist on thin air. Our little church consists of twelve! Yet so scanty have been the means, that I for bread, and none could be obtained. My own family have actually suffered for many things. And I feel that duty will not compel me to stay much longer unless something more can be done. If a man can be sustained here a few years the church will, most unquestionably, be able to return the monies she This has been a trying season to is now receiving; but if the field is []

which thousands in the churches have in abundance, the loss will be irretrievable, and the guilt will belong to those who might have secured a lasting blessing to multitudes.

# WISCONSIN.

# Specimen of pecuniary embarrace-

I have received only thirty-seven dollars from that church since I commenced my labors among them, a year ago last July. And I shall not probably realize over fifty dollars of the hundred that was pledged last year. I do not mention these things by way of complaint, but they are not so pleasant to be endured, especially by one so poor as myself. There are some willing hearts and ready hands to minister to my necessities, though it be not in the shape of dollars and cents. Were it not for these we might suffer, and be in need of "all things." But I find in all my trials, the Lord a present help. "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee," is a strong consolation to the missionary who diligently pursues his work, and keeps his eye single to the glory of God.

# From Rev. M. Wells, Burlington, Wis.

# Prayer for revival.

For a few weeks past there has been an increased interest felt on the subject of religion in these churches—especially in Burlington. Four weeks ago we commenced a weekly evening prayer meeting in the neighborhood were most of the church live, by going from house to house.

Christian. No longer ago thau the last Sabbath, during the morning services, we were annoyed with the butchering of a hog, within a few rods, and in sight of the place where we were convened; and every Sabbath, almost, is the quiet of our village disturbed by the running of a grist mill. Now, what shall we do?

Meetings have been commenced in this neighborhood before, but they have died away for want of supporters. But now every Christian seems interested in them. All attend them without regard to sect, all participate in them, and all seem desirous to have them attended in their own houses. An aged mother in Israel, one who has seen upwards of eighty years, has gone a mile and a half

for the sake of spending an hour with the disciples of the Lord Jesus, in prayer and conference. Two others have gone a still greater distance, and considered it, as they say, "no sacrifice whatever." The subject of "revival," or rather of a revival in our hearts and in our community, has been the theme of much interesting discussion in these meetings, and has elicited many fervent prayers from Christians. Many are beginning to feel that a revival in the midst of us is greatly needed, and others, that it is indispensable.

# Violation of the Sabbath.

It is painful, indeed, for one coming from the "land of steady habits," to witness the very great, and I might say, almost total disregard of this day, in this country. Our streets leading to the principal ports upon the lake, are thronged with people going to and returning from market upon the Sabbath, almost as much as any other day of the week. Sixteen teams were observed to pass one way upon the Racine road in a single hour. The same might probably be seen every hour of that day, and of almost every Sabbath during the year. It is not unfrequently the case, that the ears are pained with the sound of the sportsman's gun, and his eyes with the sight of the fishermen upon the ponds, or with other acts, which, if possible, are still more offensive in the sight of God, and more annoying to the Christian. No longer ago than the last we were annoyed with the butchering of a hog, within a few rods, and in sight of the place where we were convened; and every Sabbath, almost, is the quiet of our village disturbed by the running of a grist mill. Now, what shall we do? We preach, we pray, we labor for a reform in this matter; but there seems to be but little hope of success, while there continues to be so large a class of professed religionists as we have in our community, who desecrate the Sabbath. The last example of Sabbath breaking mentioned above is by a leading member of a religious denomination. The

bly informed, keeps his public house to feel rather cold toward me, and to open to the accommodation of parties of pleasure on the Lord's day; and his sons are off on a fishing or hunting excursion, while he is preaching. Now it may be said, "these are not Christians, and therefore, their influence will go no farther than any other worldly men's." But this is not true. have their churches, they meet for worship, they preach, they weep, and hence they succeed in making thousands believe that "they are as good as other Christians;" and consequently their influence goes as a christian influence in favor of Sabbath desecration. But it cannot always be so. " By their fruits ye shall know them," said the Savior. The world will "know them" also, and will condemn them in heart, though they may do the like themselves. God's truth will prevail, for it is omnipotent

# Other embarrasoments.

During the past summer, I have labored under great discouragements. The nearest house that I could obtain, to live in, is nearly three miles from the village. Hence it has been very difficult for me to attend evening meetings, and consequently, they have been sadly neglected during the past summer and fall. Near where I live, I have held a prayer meeting every Sabbath evening, until recently, which has been attended with considerable interest. The people here are so easily led away by excitements of various kinds, that it is hard to keep up an interest among them from one Sabbath to another. Causes of excitement are not few, and the people are very ready to yield to their influence.

Last spring, a man who was cut off from the church two years before, opened a store in this place, and com- have come in during the season belong menced selling grog. Since that time, to our order of worship, but more belong rumor says, that one or two of the members of the church have violated their | tions. The former of these have now pledge. Not having any definite proof, yet enough to convince me, that there has been some gross inconsistency on the part of two or three, I have preached of this place, and its prospective enplainly on the subject of temperance, | largement, it is not surprising, I think,

contemplate a change of ministers.

# Heterogeneous materials:

The following enumeration reminds one strongly of the various assemblage at the Penticost, (Acts 2: 9-11.) Can any words: that it needs great piety, great tact and sed, and perseverance to be a successful missionary among such a people; or that the individual who attempts it should be sustained by the prayers and contributions of the older churches?

I have, at one time, preached to persons from England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Norway, Poland, New-Brunswick, Canada, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Maine, New-York, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, besides the representatives of the Western states, called, in the unique geographical nomenclature of this region, " Hoos-"Wolverines," " Badgers," "Suckers," "Buckeyes," &c. When I learned the heterogeneous character of the population, and was told, moreover, that Eastern men, and especially Presbyterian ministers, were looked upon by many with peculiar suspicion and prejudice, I will not conceal that I had many misgivings in relation to my ultimate success. But I have found the people frank, intelligent and kind hearted; and have not been treated with intentional discourtesy by a single citizen of the place.

# Variety of Socte.

A few families among the many that to the Baptist and Methodist denominaa minister at hand. The latter have two preachers, with their families, locacated here. Owing to the rapid growth which probably led those who were guilty \tal that different denominations should ere meet and combine their forces; id, perhaps, a strong temptation may Has be presented to succumb to the ishes of ungodly men, and "keep sck" a part of "the truth:" which is ally a shade better than to "hold the uth in unrighteousness." Concerning Thomasite sect, (as they are called,) ho established themselves here two pare since, after forming a small; harch, and making a desperate effort **disciple all** the people, I would say; have fled to another village not far **E** and are endeavoring there to rally inhabitants around their water-bath -perhaps they may succeed now, as **peir only opponents are a small society!** f Unitarians. Our Catholic communiremain pretty much stationary at resent. It is believed that two famies, belonging to them, have lost all onfidence in the genuineness of their aligion. I am sure this is true of one these families. Time will determine be results. Since the great disturbance **I the Mormon hive at Nauvoo, and the** eath of their king bee, a number of amilies belonging to this strangely inatuated sect have wandered here, waitng. I suppose, to see what the end shall The Universalists, at present, have meaching a part of the time.

# Preparation for the future.

And now, with this view of our! place, I would say, concerning our own? :hurch, we trust, under God, and by the id of your Society, that Zion will yet e firmly established—able, ere long, not only to help herself to the provisions of God's house, but hereafter ready and willing to impart a benefit to others who nay be as we now are, struggling into ife. I anticipate the day when this whole "valley of dry bones" shall preent a living army for the living God one that shall neither shrink from suferings, nor faint under rebukes when be long predicted combining hour of Antichrist's forces shall have fully The soldier, in time of peace, needs little more than a rusty old word; and he is contented with a well stuffed knapsack and good rations; but he clarion of war changes all the scene, and calls for other preparations. So, to

pared to "contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints," when the powers of iniquity shall rise, we shall need to know something more than "the first rudiments" of christianity—the church will need to do something more than merely to meet, praise, and pray, and enjoy herself. And during all the days of our infancy and childhood, we are obliged to look up to your Society as the mother of us all every day we are nourished and cherished by your tender care and pity; and while we hear your longing hearts cry out, in the language of the noble mother of the brave Pierre Petois, "My child, do your duty," we cheerfully respond, "for Christ's sake, our duty we will do."

# Finding the lest.

I am happy to say that one man and his wife, old backsliders, from a church in Vermont, have recently been awakened, and show signs of returning to life and duty. Last night I visited another, whom I unexpectedly found to have been a professor once, belonging to a church in Boston. Another man of the world has recently been called to lay in the cold grave his two eldest sons. He seems greatly afflicted—we hope he will now flee to Jesus. His children were both members of our Sabbath school, and gave pleasing evidence of a happy change. The views, questions and answers of the eldest, were somewhat remarkable for one so young.

# Infancy of Christians in the West.

The stern old fathers in the communities of the East, long fed on the "strong meat" of Christian doctrine, and habituated to the staid and regular operation of causes, woven into the texture of society by their ancestors, can scarcely make due allowance for the immaturity of principle, and unsteadiness in practice, often seen in churches in the new states, They forget that the missionary has to deal with society in its forming stages—that the me a good soldier of Jesus Christ, pre- Christians who constitute the "good seed of

the kingdom," are often of most dissimilar 1 to see the church universal form its origin and associations, and that frequently they must be managed with tenderness and forbearance, as babes in divine things. While this is true of them as Christians, it is also true that as men of trade and politics, and other worldly interests, they are intelligent and shrewd; and hence, much wisdom and tact is needed rightly to direct their energies.

The writer of the letter which follows has such a people to build up, with the blessing | of God, into a living church. It is a noble work; but how difficult! What patience with the inexperience and waywardness of men it requires! What anxious care, and reiterated effort, and abiding at the foot of the cross—which never can be estimated by any but the all-seeing eye! May the spirit of Christ be largely imparted to all such faithful mon, to bear them up under their burdens, and secure that none of their labor shall be in vain!

as time rolls on, is the false views and souls, are now indulging a lively hope habits of Christians generally, as to the | in the Redeemer, and are looking fortrue idea of a christian life and chris- ward with no inconsiderable degree of tian benevolence. I find business and interest to that one meeting, when they the world, almost without exception, shall for the first time come publicly first, and the kingdom of God second; forward, and give themselves to God by (If it were only second!) and the practicevenant. Since my last report we tical realization of Christ's Spirit, I have received three to the church. nowhere see-men give what is conve- They bid fair to be humble and consisnient, and do what business allows—no tent Christians. more; and even that they think they; ought to be thanked for. Alas! sometimes I think that the church are not discriminated from the world! Just as much engaged in business—no more organized two Sabbath schools. There charitable—no more self-denying—and equally ready to call the true idea of christian self-sacrifice, when held up, fanaticism. Can these dry bones live ! Yes, if the Spirit of God will breathe! But I remember what this place has been and take courage. Christians, like children, must creep before they can walk. And I set about vanquishing their low, very low, conceptions of benevolent devotion, knowing that this kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting.

# An aspiration.

Ah, dear brethren, my heart longs of the churches among which I am la-

whole scheme of practice in life and business affairs on a different model from any now known, viz: Christ's model. It seems to me if there were but two orders in churches, viz: the senders and the sent, and that the whole energy of every Christian were devoted in one order or the other, the world would be evangelized in a very few years. Now men do business for themselves, and give Christ what they can spare. I want them to do business just as much; but to do it as salaried agents for Christ, and take what he can spare.

# From Rev. J. G. Brice, Winchester.

At Stoney Creek, in Henry County, there has been more than usual solemnity among the people collected on the Sabbath to hear the Gospel. Some, who about two months ago were living What becomes more evident to me, careless and unconcerned about their

# Sabbath Schools greatly needed.

Within the last two months I have schools are doing well. The scholars punctually attend, and the teachers appear to be much interested in their salvation. The one organized among the colored people prospers. The scholars who compose this school are from the youth of six years old, to the aged man and woman of sixty. I have been lately much impressed with the importance of supplying every destitute neighborhood in our county with Sabbath schools. There are many places in this county where I might to great advantage organize Sabbath schools, under the direction and superintendence of pious persons. Many of the members

boring, live at the distance of 10 to 16 pensation of gospel truth with a thoughtmiles from the house of public worship, at which the schools are located and taught; and of course their children must and will remain for years without Sabbath school instruction, unless an effort is made to supply these destitute **ne**ighborhoods with well organized schools and good libraries.

# Revival of Temperance.

For the past two months we have been endeavoring to revive the temperance cause amongst us. There was a society formed here some years ago on the total abstinence plan, but all interest on this truly benevolent subject had greatly declined, and those who had been the most active and zealous advocates of this great moral reform had grown cold and lukewarm; but within the last two months the friends of temperance are waking up amongst us. Our Society now meets frequently, and interesting and able addresses are delivered at each of these meetings. Besides this, we have those who are traversing the country and lecturing on this subject, and forming societies. The number who have connected themselves with the Society in the town, during the past two months, and signed the total abstinence pledge, is 108.

I feel more and more the necessity of having the West supplied with a sound, evangelical ministry. Almost every species of error is to be found here, and the people as readily embrace it.

# OHIO.

# Narrow views of duty.

All that I have received for one-third of my time is in "love and good wishcs." This is very excellent so far as it goes, but will not do much towards the support of a family. Perhaps I may receive the promised twenty dollars yet, but it is doubtful; for the people! of this part of the country have never learned to give to support the Gospel, A large majority really think they confor a great favor, even upon the best of They go away from the most solemn dis- school district of 80 children. We in-

less and hard heart. Surely man may speak to the ear, but the Lord only can touch the heart. So long have even professed Christians here been deprived of the blessings of God's house, that the coldness of spiritual death seems well nigh to overpower them. will relate one of several instances which will show how little those who profess to love Christ value the preaching of the Gospel. A man belonging to the Presbyterian church, living on a farm valued at 20,000 dollars, one-half of which he owns, with an income of more than 2,000 dollars yearly, who raised 900 bushels of wheat, 3000 bushels of corn, and has the best of horses, fat cattle and hogs, and who sold this year 800 dollars worth of wool for cash, when called upon to support the Gospel and the man of his choice, put down five dollars! These Christains are the more excusable, when we consider that for years they have been as sheep without a shepherd. I am glad to say that my labors among them will not be lost. For the prospects now are that a church will soon be formed. About five weeks ago they sent more than twenty miles for two elders, that they might celebrate the dying love of Jesus. For the first time in this neighborhood the Presbyterians came around the table of the Lord. There were 23 communicants, eight of whom joined by letter.

From Rev. L. L. Fay, Washington Co., Ohio.

There are more than a thousand peo ple, in this immediate region of county, that constantly need the persevering labors of a Home Missionary. As yet we have no house of God where any denomination can meet this winter. have succeeded to awaken an interest in my church to build a meeting-house. The members are very poor and few in number—only 27—seventeen of whomare females. But they are determined to do their best, and have commenced building a frame house 28 by 40. This we have located in a very central place preachers, to sit and listen, and then in the township of Lawrence, and in a tend to do the work ourselves, and not [ get into debt; a little money will be needed for nails, glass, &c. To encourage them, and share in their burdens, I have subscribed 15 dollars of what I get for support towards its erection. We can build a frame house cheaper than any other, for there is a good sawmill within a few rods of it; and the owner of the mill, a man of the world, has agreed to saw all our lumber free of charge. This man, with a large family, has now become very constant at my meetings. We intend to lath and plaster the house, as all these mateterials are abundant here. This will be something new, for I have not as yet found a single room in the whole township that is lathed and plastered. most all the pepole live as yet in log cabins, or unfinished frame houses. flatter myself with the belief that this will be a new era in this church, which has been harassed by sectarians, for they have always been as sheep without a shepherd; but they now are encouraged and united in the work of God. I have aided them in keeping up a Sabbath school a part of the season, numbering about 40 scholars. There is now an interest waking up in behalf of Home and Foreign Missions. I think they will do semething, but not much at present, as the people are not accustomed to give. Should I be continued another year, according to the unani-

try to stir up a patriotic and liberal spirit among them.

## Candidates for the ministry.

There are three young men, from my field of labor, that are now studying for the gospel ministry of our denomination. The other day myself and wife rode on horseback 17 miles up the Week, (Muskingum,) to visit an Irish widow-woman, whose son of 18 years belongs to my church. They live in a very obscure place, in a log cabin, away from schools and meeting-houses. This young man I view as hopefully pious; he has a superior mind, and has of his own accord, at home, mastered Algebra and several other of the more difficult studies. He has concluded to obtain an education, which I am confident will make him highly useful to the church of God.

What an invaluable blessing to the rising settlements, is the residence of even one intelligent and zealous missionary in a county. How is the current of social depravity arrested; the scattered flock of God gathered and instructed; the youth rescued from growing up in mental and moral darkness; houses of prayer built, and filled with inquiremaster eternal life; while here and there a noble mind is drawn out from obscurity, and started in a career of usefulness and honor! These are the processes by which our commous desire of all my people, I shall | try must be elevated and saved.

# Miscellaneous.

## DAY OF PRAYER

## For the conversion of the world.

From the correspondence of missionaries received during the last month, we learn that the first Monday in the New Year was extensively observed as a season of special prayer! for the conversion of the whole world to Christ. In some instances, the occasion is spoken of as one of unwonted interest. The condition of a world lying in wickedness, the tremendous waste of souls—perishing unwarned by millions—the supineness of the //churches, the secretaries of benevolent sochurches, and the suspension of spiritual//cieties and other clergymen, and many o

finfluences at home and abroad, rested with deep impressiveness on the hearts of God's people, and, we trust, much hearty, believing prayer went up to the throne of Heaven. And we are not surprised to receive assurances, from different quarters, of returning spirituality to the churches.

Our missionary brethren will be gratified to know that the day was observed, in like manner, very generally, by their christian brethren at the East. In this city, meetings for special prayer were held in the morning and afternoon, at the Bleecker-street church, (Rev. Dr. Mason's,) where pastors of the - those who prefer Jerusalem above their chief | joy, mingled their supplications at the throne of grace. According to previous arrangement, addresses were made with distinct reference to the following topics, viz: the Jews; nominal Christians; China; other Pagan countries; Seamen; Africa; our own country; the state of the churches and the meed of revivals. These exercises, accompenied by appropriate prayer, extended through the day, producing a deep and solemn effect on the hearts of those who were present.

The following are, substantially, the remarks made by Rev. Dr. Badger, in connection with the prayer which was offered for our own country.

Badger remarked that thoughts and sympathies had been directed chiefly to other countries; it | Temperance Reformation bring men to might be well, ere we separated, to dwell a moment on our own. The complete evangelization of this country was devoutly to be desired; in view of the multitudes in it that are now destitute of the means of grace; in view of the myriads that in all coming time are here to have their probation; and in view, also, of our relations to the conversion of the world. How vast had the work of redeeming the nations appeared, as we had surveyed it to-day! How little had yet been accomplished! How few of the human race were engaged in it! How did the hope of the world hang upon the missionary enterprize, as it had been commenced and was yet to be prosecuted in this coun-And what nation upon the face of the earth could accomplish for the world's redemption, what might be accomplished by the people of these United States, if holiness to the Lord were but inscribed on our institutions—our wealth -our commerce-our arts-our enter-We speak one language. We live under one government; and in the midst of free institutions. Our facilities for internal communication—our position and reputation among the nations of the earth—our vast territony—our inexhaustible resources—our rapidly increasing numbers—our schools and colleges—our two hundred thou--sand seamen visiting every nation and received new impulses the past year. kindred and people and tongue,—all | The writings of the pious had been

show us what we might here accomplish for the renovation of the world what an impulse we might give to the missionary work among all nations, this very year, were we but actuated by the spirit of Him who went about doing good.

How interesting and important, in this point of view, appeared that group of charities—that sisterhood of benevolent institutions, whose common object it is to bring this whole land under the power of divine truth—to teach the wandering. every where, the way of life-to lead the high and the low, the rich and the poor, to live for the good of others, to regard the silver and the gold and the cattle upon a thousand hills as their divine Master's, and to pray," Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." with a faith that knows no denial. Let the sober thought; let the sanctification of the Sabhath arrest them in their worldliness and give them time for meditation; let the religious Tract and the religious Volume, and that Word which does not return void, be in their houses and in their hands; let the Sanctuary invite them within its doors. and the Sabbath school throw its arms of mercy around their offspring; and let the herald of salvation direct the parents and the children to that Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world, and there is hope—hope full of immortality—for our perishing fellow countrymen. And let the legitimate influence of these bome institutions be secured over all this land, and not only are converts multiplied as the drops of the morning—not only is heaven peopled with redeemed men; but what reinforcements are brought forward for the missionary work abroad! What an army of believers is raised up, to count not their own lives dear unto them, if so be Christ—the Savior of sinners—may be preached unto all people! What and army of believers, to aid us in this week of evangelizing the nations, and to carry it forward when we are dead, with a purer zeal and a tenderer sympathy, with a Christ-like liberality and an undying perseverance!

Most of these home enterprises had

fied; hope had been awakened in behalf : claim, "There is no God," behold, now, of sacred science, that had been strugling for life; and the missionary had penetrated farther into the wilderness, and unfurled the banner of the cross nearer the going down of the sun. The feeling had been growing deeper and stronger, and becoming more wide spread—more nearly universal, that the claims of our own countrymen upon us for the means of grace, must not cannot be denied; that we are to seek their salvation for their own sakes, for the sake of our common country, and for the sake of the world. God, too, in his providence, had rebuked most solemnly, the hosts that are arraying themselves, in our western country, against the coming of his kingdom. Two distinguished leaders in the ranks of opposition had been called, the last year, to their account—the Mormon Prophet by the hand of violence. He, who had surveyed the country far and near, and stuck his twelve stakes, where he was to build twelve temples answering to the twelve tribes of the children of Israel, had gone to meet his God, ere one temple was half completed. His followers were divided and scattered, and his schemes ere long to come to naught. The Prophet of Atheism, too, who some years since, in a public assembly, in the metropolis of New-England, dared the Almighty to strike him dead and gave him: five minutes in which to do it, and held his watch in his hand with his arm extended until the minutes had expired, and then said, "Where is now your God?"—and who, for the last six years, had been propagating his Atheism in Iowa, with a zeal and a self-consecration worthy of a better cause—he, too, had passed, unconsciously, to the judgment seat! Under the ragings of a fever, he had sunk into a deep sleep, which terminated in the sleep of death. At evening tide, he was flattered with the hope of a speedy recovery, but ere the morning light, his soul was in eternity! Directly over his head, hung the prayer of a Free Thinker written by himself, and around his room the pictures of Tom Paine and Voltaire

carried into thousands of families, un. | banks of the Des Moines, where he locatblessed by them before; the Word of ed his Elysium, and hoped to see a gene-God had had free course and been glori- ration come up, who should openly proof our infant seminaries of learning and haive christian churches, and five educated, ordained ministers of the Gospel, preaching salvation by the blood of the Lamb! So have perished the champions of Mormonism and Atheism; and so will perish the champions of infidelity and the unrepenting legions of the Man of Sin. "The Lord shall blow upon them, and they shall wither, and the whirlwind shall take them away as stubble!" "The Lord of hosts is with us, the God if Jacob is our refuge." "The Kingdom and the dominion, and the greatness of the Kingdom, under the whole heaven," are pledged "to the people of the Saints of the Most High!"

We might be encouraged, then, and go forward to take possession of the land for Christ, and for the coming of Christ over the globe. But let us not hope, that our own might will achieve the victory. Let us not confide in any schemes of man's devising. Our group of charities—the number and efficiency of our benevolent institutions—all human instrumentalities are, in themselves, powerless—sinews, bones—sinews withered, bones dry, exceeding dry. The breath from the four winds must come upon them and clothe them with flesh, and waken them into life; or the dying will die on, and our land will become as Admah and Zeboim!

Let us gather around the mercy seat, then, for this greatest of all blessings—in which centres all our hope for our destitute fellow countrymen, and for our dying race. And not only this day, but every day of this fleeting year, in the public assembly, around the family altar, and in the secret chamber, let our united, believing prayer be for the outpouring of the Holy Ghost.

## The fellowship of churches.

Particular churches are not organized for their own edification exclusively, but for mutual assistance and co-operation in building up the Redeemer's kingdom. The Gosand their infamous associates. On the pel recognizes no independent churches.

▲ [] are the subjects of one kingdom, to whose [ prosperity they are mutually devoted. All are citizens of one city, assuled by a common enemy and mesoriated for a common defence. All are members of the same family, bound together by a common interest and common ties of blood. All are members of one body, united in a common head, from which all the body knit together by joints and bands, and having nourishment ministered, increaseth with the increase of God. There is a followship of churches which Jesus Christ has constituted, and relative duties which he has epioiped. These duties are sympathy in joy and sorrow counsel, admonition and pecuniary aid, as circumstandes many require. It is not a matter of discretion, then, whether the churches of Conmeeticut shall help the feeble sister churches. They are bound to do it. In becoming churches they have assumed a relation to each other, the dunes of which are as plain and indispensable as the duties of husband and wife, parent and child. According to our ability we that are strong are bound to help the feeble. It is our duty to minister to the hungry the bread that perisheth; and can we be at liberty to withhold the bread of His ? Are we bound to do good unto all men as we have opportunity, and may we yet overlook the household of faith members of the same church bound to look, not every man on his own things, but every man, also, on the things of others; and may churches contract themselves within their own celfish circumference, regarding with a cold heart and an unbelping hand, the necesattion of other churches ! If there be no love of God in the individual professor, who hath this world's goods, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion against a needy brother can chorches practice towards each other the same hard-hearted paraimony and be guiltless; or must we draw the alarming inference, that the love of God dwelleth not in phurches, if they disregard the afflictions of destitute churches and withhold the necessary aid! It is our duty to send the Gospel to the destitute in the new settlements in other states, and to the heathen in other lands; and can we be at liberty to witness, as alle spectators, the extinction of sister churches, and the return of heathenism at home?

[Dr. L. Beecher, 1814.]

Which costs most—to support the Gospel, or to do without it?

It is a sad mistake, too often countenanced by ministers themselves, that small congregations are unable to support the Gospel when the fact is, that no congregation is able to do without the Gospel for the tax of desolation is four times as expensive as the tax which is requisite to sustain the matitutions of religion. This is no fiction. Go to those societies which have judged themselves unable to support the Gospel; go to parents, and demand the items squandered by their prodical children, besides breaking their hearts by their unduliful conduct. Go to the tayern on the Sabhath-day and on week days ;--attend the arbitrations, the courts, the trainings, the home-racings and the midnight ravels;-witness the decayed houses, fences and tillage, the falling achool-house and tattered children of barbarous manners and then return to your own little paradise, and decide whether you will exile the Gespel as too expansive to be supported. If you are too poor to support the Gaspel, you are demonstrably, too poor to do without it-if the one would severely press you, the other will grind you to powder. A few families may thrive in waste places. but it will be upon the vices of the rest; the greater portion will be poor, and ignorant, and vicious,

Do you demand how a poor people can support the Gospel ? Let them first appreciate the privilege according to its importance. and then let the father, and the mother, and the son, and the daughter, and the servent lay, weekly, a light tax upon their pride, and another upon appetite needlessly gratified : and add to there savings another from acquired by some special effort for the purpose and another as God shall have prospered their law. ful industry and the result of the whole would be an abundant supply Any ten families of ordinary property could better afford to support the Gospel, than to do without it. When societies calculate what they can afford to give for the support of the Gospel, they go upon the supposition, that what they do gave, is so much substracted annually from the whole amount of their income a supposition which is utterly erroneous for in fact, as it respects the diminution of property they give nothing. The Gospel is not a debtor to those who support it; but they are debtom to the

Gospel. It does not substract from the property of a society, but adds to it more than it takes away. It is God himself who has said, "Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thy increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine." This duty of supporting the worship of God, has not ceased with the Jewish dispensation, nor has this promise been repealed; and the whole providence of God to this day, has been a practical confirmation of his faithfulness in its The Jews often distrusted this fulfilment. assurance, and robbed God to save their property; but they were always reduced by the experiment. They sowed much and brought in little, and when it was gathered, God did blow upon it. The dew of heaven was stayed, and the earth did not yield her increase. "Ye are cursed with a curse, for ye have robbed me, even this whole nation. Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it. And I will rebuke the devourer for your sakes, and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground; neither shall your vine cast her fruit before the time in the field, saith the Lord of Hosts, and all nations shall call you blessed, for ye shall be a delightsome land, saith the Lord of Hosts."

The same rule of administration is regarded still; the curse of heaven still fastens upon communities that despise the Gospel, and neglect its support. Their decline in outward prosperity is notorious; and their restoration is no less manifest, when, convinced of their folly, they make a competent provision for the public worship of God. Nor is the fact mysterious or miraculous; since the life of man, his health, his wisdom to plan and strength to execute, the life and vigor of his flocks and herds, every stalk of grain and every blade of grass are in the hand of God. In ten thousand ways, he can add too, or substract from, your income. A fit of sickness, a broken bone, a profligate child, a vexatious law-suit, a death or a flood, a murrain among your cattle or a blast on your field, may cut off, at once, all your sacrilegious savings; while his blessing can, in as many ways, make you rich and add no sorrow with it. You may give there fore, as exigencies demand, for the support of the Gospel, and it shall be given unto you again, good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over. You cruse of oil shall not fail, and your barrel of meal shall not waste. [Ibid.]

## "VALIANT MEN—FIEN OF RE-NOWN."

Of all the qualities needful for the emergencies of the church, her sons are more deficient in resolute, aggressive activity and perseverance, than almost any other. The sivancement of theological science may have produced a generation of ministers who are able to do battle with the pen, against every kind of foe; but after all, they are the most needed soldiers of the cross, who are the readiest to endure hardness, and who carry the message of their Great Captain to the greatest number of souls—and keep doing so, till he gives them their discharge.

We have selected the following examples of this class of ministers, which we record for the study of the junior members of the profession. The rising settlements of the West furnish innumerable occasions for such efficiency and endurance; and we hope that grace will be given to the Missionaries, fully to illustrate the power of Christ's love to excite and sustain this high degree of holy enterprise.

# [From the Commercial Advertiser.] Father Mc Liberty.

"Forty years ago he began his labors in Green Briar, Virginia, among a people then too poor to support him as a pastor, and too much absorbed in the matters of providing for the physical necessities of their families to have any great taste for refinement and letters. But the missionary Mclihenny deemed it his duty not to seek for an intelligent community in which to labor, but to make one. He opened a school for the education of the children, and a Church for the spiritual education of all ages. The school furnished him the present means of livelihood, and prepared for him an intelligent congregation.

pared for him an intelligent congregation.

"Time passed on. The Green Briar settlement increased to a wealthy and enlightened community, and as lands near the school-house and Church became too valuable to be easily obtained, the sons of the settlement spread themselves into the surrounding hills and vallies and made new settlements; and again the new settlements became new counties, and the former pupils of the Green Briar

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school became the intelligent leading men of | forgotten more than some ministers of thirty the counties; and the teaching preacher, as year after year he labored on, saw new schools, new churches and new preachers arise in scores around him. And now, when age has stolen somewhat from the vigor of his strength, he hears himself saluted as Father McIlhenny by thousands of the worthiest of the land.

"Whenever in any of the hundred vallies that lie hidden in the mountains of South Western Virginia, you shall observe a dwelling around which reign thrift and neatness, and within which are found domestic happiness and enlightened piety more than is common, there shall you hear them speak with reverence and affection of Father McIlhenny, and tell many a story of school-boy days in Green Brier. Let it be known that Father McIlhenny is to preach, and all will be seen moving as when John the Baptist preached in the wilderness of Judea; for even those who at all other times neglect the house of worship will not neglect it when Father Mcliberary officiates. For the space of 200 miles all around him, he is the Bishop acknowledged by all hearts.

In his age he retains much of the energy and activity of youth. He has ceased to teach his school, but his labors in preaching are only the more abundant. He performs the full work of an itinerant missionary, in addition to the work of a pastor. No man in Virginia rides and preaches more than he. His fame as a hard rider is in all the mountains. but the well-mounted shall be his company for a whole day, on one of his preaching tours to the destitute settlements of these mountains. To side on forty miles and preach three or four discourses, is an ordinary day's work

for this man of threescore.

"Dr. McIlhenny appears to be ever in a hurry to do good. He has been in a hurry all his life. He has no time for elegant circumlocutions. As soon as his message is delivered he is in motion again to deliver his message somewhere else. He is the very personification of motion. He is a striking illustration of how much a man may do who does it with his might."

I may add to this fine sketch of one of the most venerable ministers, that such a man, in the best sense, never dies. His spirit and principles will live in ten thousand hearts, in successive generations, while a single human voice is heard, or footstep seen, among the

mountains of Virginia.

[From the Boston Recorder.]

#### How old must a minister be to cease from inbor?

In some interesting remarks on this question, from a report of the Essex County Education Society, lately published in the Recorder, I find the following sentence. "We the village. As for me, I felt lively and brisk, could name a man in the valley of the Missis- | and the moon shone clear, and I thought I sippi, about seventy years old, who, if he has | would just hold on the rest of the night. About

know, still knows more, and is willing to do more in the sacred office, than some who are in the prime of life." We at the West understand this to refer to Dr. LYMAN BEECHER; and that your readers may see how true it is in this application, I send you the following narrative of what actually took place during the first week of the present month of November. We will give it in the good doctor's own words, as related at the social fireside after his return from Fort Wayne—a town which many of our readers knows, lies in the North of Indiana—where he was called to attend a protracted meeting, and also to assist in the ordination of one of his sons.

-" Well, our boat landed at St. Mary's, about seven o'clock Friday afternoon, and there were over sixty-two miles of hard road between me and Fort Wayne, and I knew if I didn't make a bold push, I could not get there before Sunday. So when the landlord came down on the boat, I hailed him directly.

'Sir, I must have supper directly, and a horse, saddled and bridled, for Fort Wayne.' Here stepped up a gentleman, who it seems

knew me, and \*aid,

'Doctor, you must come down with me to my house.

So I went down with him, and understanding I was bound for Fort Wayne, he said,

You will remain with me to-night—for of course you can't think of going on to-

Yes, sir, I must get over fifteen or twenty miles to-night'

'Oh! impossible! the road is horrid, and it will be very dark.'

'Can't help that, I must go.'

'Why, but doctor, you don't know any thing about it. I would not risk my own neck on that road.

'Very likely you wouldn't—but I think I

must try it.'

'Well,' said my friend, 'if you are so bent upon it, and will come to my house and rest till ten o'clock, the moon will rise then, and I will take my horse and go with you, and pilot you through the first fitteen miles.'

 Well, I thanked him, and after supper went and lay down to rest, and at ten o'clock he called me, and the moon was up and our horses ready, and we took to our saddles, and well it was that he went with me, for, sure enough, I never could have found the horrible way, deep in woods—half the time mid-leg deep in mud, amid stumps and logs, and sometimes black sloughs, and places where we had to turn off the track and make a circuit of a mile about through the woods on the right, and then come back and just strike the path and diverge off for a mile on the left. We must have made as much as eight miles additional in these crossings. At last between two and three o'clock at night, we came out of the worst of it, on to a tolerable western road, and as there was a little village there, I thanked my guide, and told him I would not trouble him to go farther; so he stopped to lodge in

day-break I got into the town of Wiltshire, where I slept two hours, took breakfast, and then went on. At three o'clock I came within eleven miles of FortWayne, and really, I can tell you, I did feel tired—nimost worn out. I didn't know but I had gone be; and the mark. I stopped an hour for dinner, and jogged on. Soon a young man overtook me, and company and talk revived me, and seemed to revive my horse too, for he pricked up, and the first I knew we came right into Fort Wayne. It was five o'clock, and I had travelled as I rockon, with all the windings and turnings, about seventy-two miles since ten o'clock the night before. I bathed all over in cold water, and then in spirits, went to bed at nine, and slept soundly and sweetly, and rose the next morning fresh and bright, without any soreness or fatigue. Preached twice that day with great delight and freedom, visited all day Monday and part of Tuesday, and preached Tuesday and Wednesday and Thursday, besides studying and writing."

How many ministers in the prime of life would be willing to make equal effort, rather than encroach on the Sabbath in travelling to their place of preaching? How many young candidates at the East, are willing to come West and do Dr. B.'s labor for Dr.B.'s salary—which is simply trusting in God? S.

## THE HOME MISSIONARY.

The Executive Committee would respectfully urge on the friends of Home Missions, and especially on Pastors, the importance of promoting the circulation of this periodical. The foundation of all well-directed and efficient zeal in this cause, is a just appreciation of facts. Let the community but understand the claims of our country, as seen and reported by the sentinels of the Church, stationed in all parts of the land, and we have no fears that the needful contributions of mind and of means will not be promptly made.

The policy pursued by the A. H. M. S. leads to the employment of as few agents as possible. It has at present no agents merely for the purpose of addressing the churches and taking up collections; nor any, whose labors are not indispen able for oth r purposes. Hence, there is the greater need that the periodical of the Society should have a large circulation, so that the churches may be apprised of their duty in reference to the Home Missionary work. The experience of the Society shows, that wherever its publications are circulated, there is intelligence and prompt and liberal action in behalf of this

cause. It is therefore submitted to all who may read this notice, whether they may not, by a trifling effort, do great good by increasing the circulation of this work. Take it yearself; induce your neighbor to take it; precure the reading of it in social circles, is meetings for prayer, at the Monthly Concert, &c. The terms, as given below, are such as to place it within the reach of all who may desire it.

#### TERMS.

One Dollar a year for a single copy. Persons paying for four copies may receive a 5th gratis.

#### GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.

The Home Missionary will be sent gratuitously to the following individuals, unless they prefer to take it as subscribers:

To Life Directors and Life Members of the Society.

To Missionaries of the Society.

To every clergymen in whose congregation a collection is taken up during the year for the Society, (or one of its auxil aries,) one copy for every ten dollars collected.

To every individual who contributes ten

dollars or upwards, during the year.

To every Auxiliary Association, one copy for every ten dollars collected and paid into the Treasury of the Society, (or of any Auxiliary Society.)

To every Sabbath school one copy for every five dollars contributed during the year.

Individuals and associations, entitled to the Homo Missionary under these regulations, are requested to give information, without expense to the Society, as to the manner in which it shall be forwarded.

Every Pastor will confer a special favor by availing himself of the facilities offered above to introduce the Home Missionary among his people. In notifying the Secretaries of his desire to have the work sent on these terms, he is requested to mention the name of some person to whom each copy shall be addressed.

## POSTAGE.

This periodical is printed on a single shel, which brings it within the provisions of the Post-Office law, by which it can be charged with only the following rates of pustage, viz:

Not over a hundred miles, 11 cents. Over a hundred miles, 21 cents.

We have the express decision of the Post-Office department on this point, so that our subscribers may depend on the correctness of the above rates.

## THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Is by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S., from Dec. 1st, 1844, to Jan. 1st, 1845.

Rev. B. B. Drake, Elk Grove, Ill.

## in commission last year.

chcock, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
ownlee, Livonia and Philad'a, Ind.
Bishop. Plymouth. Ind.
toberts Chester, O.
nith. West Leyden and vic., N. Y.
ok. Lorrnin, N. Y.
elder, Russel, Edwards and Pitcairn,

#### Re-appointed.

Adams. Davenport. Iowa.
anger, Crawfordaville. &c., Iowa.
Boal, Marion and vic., Iowa.
archam, Brighton, &c., Iowa.
Vooda, Iowa City.
ak, Solon and vicinity, Iowa.
Independence, Mo.

Rev. G. W. Elliott, Wa-hington. Ill. Rev S. G. Wright, Ruchester and vic., Il. Rev. L. P. Kimball, Rushville, Ill. Rev. C. Waterbury, Freeport, Ill. Rev. R. M. Pearson, Grand Detour, IIL Rev. John Ballard, Perry and vic., Ill. Rev. James Thomson, Walseh, Ind. Rev. J. R. Barnes, Evansville, Ind. Rev. l'eter Boughton, Port Huron, Mich. Rev. M. Knapen, Leroy and vic., Mich. Rev. Justin Marsh, Augusta, Mich. Rev. A. Parmeire, Middlefield Centre, N. Y. Rev. B. B. Cutlor, Lawrenceville, N. Y. Rev. Gen. Rowley, West Poudam, N. Y. Rev. J. F. Ingersoll, Hunter, N. Y. Rev. P. Suyder, Cairo, N. Y. Kev. Sareli Wood, Schroon and W. Moriah, N. Y.

er of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from December 1st, 1844, to January 1st, 1845.

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Mrs. M. Bayles, \$1,	231 00	
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by Kev. N. Suniner,	5 00	
Fort Plain, Ref. Dutch Ch., Benev.		
Assoc., by W. H. Talcott,	42 00	
Franklinville, L. I., Presb. Ch., by Rev.		
H. Clark,		
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Geneva, vi. Dwight, Erq.	1000 <b>UO</b>	
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Tuthill's, a gold ring, &c.,	2 50	
Holland, Rev. P. Canfield,	4 67	
Hoosic, Presb. Ch., to const. Rev.	- ••	
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New Popular Miss South December	32 00	
New Rochelle, Miss Sophia Brewster,		
by J. Brewster,	3 00	
New-York City, viz:-		
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52; C. W. Moure, \$25; W. Osborn,		
Miss D and a SO		
\$20: Miss Boardman, 50 ets.,	107 55	
Bleecker st. Ch., Dr. A. C. Post, \$50;		
C. Gou d, \$10; W. Griffith, \$3;		
Coll \$124 24,	187 94	
Central Press. Ch.,	15 00	
Duane st. Ch.,		
	100 00	
Houston st. Ch, coll., by J. D. Stevens,	45 27	
Mercer st. Ch., Mon. Con. Coll., by R.		
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E. Wainwright. \$100; Dr. Parker,		
\$50; P. Perit. \$50; E. R. Biddle,		
\$15; T. Purmele, \$10; A. Requa, \$5;		
N. T. Eldridge, \$5,	280 10	
Spring-st. Ch., coll., by Mr. Stiles,		
\$69 61; R. Sprague, \$5; T.		
Ketchum, \$25; 8. J. Herry, \$5; C.		
M. Saxton, (buoks valued at \$15;)		
F. P. Shoals, \$50; P. Connor, \$5;		
T. Charters, \$5; D. P. Pierson, \$2;		
W. Howell, \$1; Mrs. Howell, \$1;		
B. W. Edgar. \$1; Miss Kelly, \$1;		
J. Hamilton, 50 cts. ; J.W. Richards,		
\$5; J. V. Carmor, \$1; J. A. Hannn,		
\$2; E. Sherwood, \$5; D. H. Tur-		
nor, \$2; Mr. and Mrs. Ryckman, \$2;		
Mrs. Ryckman, \$3; A. Edgar, 1;		
J. Schuyler, \$1; A. V. H. Webb, \$2;		
J. B. Huk, \$5,	199 11	
L for January, from Westfield, N. Y., by	A. T.	

t-The \$7 acknowledged in the H. Miss. for January, from Westfield, N. Y., by A. T. d have been by Rev. T. M. Hopkins, in full to const. him a L. M. .tion acknowledged from Brooklyn, Ct., Dec. 1844, \$30 is from Mrs. Esther Smith, L. M.

# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Vol. XVII.

MARCH, 1845.

No. 11.

## Tabular View

Of the progressive population of the United States, from the original consus of 1790 until 1901.

The National Intelligencer recently contained some very interesting speculations by Wm. Darby, Esq., (the author of some valuable works on the geography and statistics of this country,) concerning the ratio of increase which has attended our population to the present time, and the application of that ratio, in estimating the population in time to come. The results of this application are drawn out in a "Tabular View" of each year in the present century. To republish the whole of this Table would require more space than we can afford; we therefore content ourselves with furnishing for the use of the intelligent reader, some of the leading results—prefacing them with the remarks of Mr. Darby on the principle on which his estimates are made.

The first idea of constructing such a table was suggested by the results of a process undertaken from mere curiosity. That process was performed by taking the sum of the first census of 1790, and allowing an increment of three per cent. annually; thus, 3,929,827, in ten consecutive operations, on the principle assumed, gave for 1800, a population of 5,281,468, which differed only 23,457 in deficit from the actual returns by the census of the latter year. I then carried on the process up to 1840, and found as shown by the subjoined table. The thought was then excited to construct a Centennial Table.

"The first or left hand column contains the decennial returns by the census, with the ratios of increase during the terms, up to 1840. The ratio of increase during the fifty years from 1790 to 1840 inclusive, comes out to a very near fraction, 4.342. This ratio was then used to deduce the decennial numbers

through the subsequent half century.

"Even well-informed persons, but who have not paid particular attention to the subject, may be excusably startled when they read the future increase and enormous mass of population stated opposite the year 1901. The tables, however, contain internal evidence of accuracy as far as the nature of the case can

21

admit, and especially by showing that, in the previous half century to 1840, the population had more than quadrupled. Further, that the so established increase was made under difficulties, some of which are altogether removed, and all lessened in their deteriorating effects, whilst, on the other side, facilities of transportation by land and water, by steam, roads, and other improved means, are multiplied and multiplying beyond all human anticipation. The once terrible danger of savage warfare is now only matter of history. In brief, the elements of civilized life are indefinitely increased in number and power."

## Population.

Year.	By actual census.	By an annual increment of 8 per cent.	Increment for that year.
1790.	3,929,827		117,894
1791.		4,047,721	121 <b>,42</b> 1
	Ratio of decemulal increase, 1.35.		-
1800.	<b>5,</b> 305,925	<b>5,281,468</b>	158,444
1810.	Ratio of decennial increase, 1.36. 7,239,814	7,095,964	212,869
1820.	Ratio of decennial increase, 1.33. 9,638,131 Ratio of decennial increase, 1.34.	9,535,182	<b>285,055</b>
<b>183</b> 0.	12,856,407	12,811,118	<b>3</b> 84,333
1 <b>84</b> 0.	Ratio of decennial increase, 1.32. 17,063,353 Ratio of decennial increase, taken from the fifty years preceding, 4.342—which gives for the subsequent periods—		<b>516,53</b> 1
1850.	23,027,694	23,138,004	694,140
1860.	31,596,562	31,095,535	932,865
<b>187</b> 0.	41,839,588	40,617,708	1,218.531
1880.	55,822,519	54,586,795	1,637,604
1890.	73,977,990	73,382,185	2,191,464
1900.	102,840,201	98,595,512	2,191,464 2,957,865
1901.	102,010,201	101,553,377	7,000 م

It will be remembered, that the results in the first column, are obtained by actual census to 1840, and afterward by applying the ratio obtained from the census. In the second column, the results are wholly independent of the census, and are derived entirely from the population of 1790, by adding 3 per cent. per annum.

It cannot fail to strike the reader, that there is a remarkable coincidence between the results thus obtained; and this coincidence must secure a high degree of confidence, that the actual result to be developed by the lapse of time will not vary greatly from those obtained by the calculations.

According to the principles on which the second column is constructed, the population for 1845, is 19,959,053, and the increase during this year will be 598,777. And in the 56 years that are to elapse between this and 1901, the prospect is that our population will have swelled to five times its present amount. How soon will fifty-six years have fled! Before the prattling infants, now in our arms, shall have ceased through age, from the busy scenes of life, five times as many souls will be here to take the type of their eternal destiny from the institutions which we are now struggling to plant and sustain in this land.

## Probable distribution of population and political influence.

There are many reasons why the population of this country will not accumulate as rapidly on the Atlantic slope, as in past periods of our history. It has already reached a degree of density, in which competition in all the pursuits of life is so great, and the soil so valuable, as to hold out inducements to migrate towards regions where the lands are less costly, and the energies of every man may find free scope. Hence the ratio of increase is, and must long continue to be, greatest in the regions lying west of the Alleghanies.

In illustration of this subject, let the following facts be considered:

When the census of 1790 was taken, the population was found mainly on the 300,000 square miles of the Atlantic slope, and presented an average of about 13 to the square mile.

In 1800, the settlements had spread into the region watered by the Ohio and its tributaries, and towards the Gulf of Mexico. This was "the West" of that day, containing about 484,727 souls, on an area of 360,000 square miles; or less than 1.4 to each square mile.

In 1810, Illinois, Missouri and Michigan come more into view, and their area added to that previously considered, gives to the West 526,000 square miles; and the census showed a population of 1,098,319—a fraction over 2 to the square mile. Even the densest portion of the western settlements, (parts of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio,) did not reach 8 to the square mile.

At the time of the census of 1820, the area above included in the West, had about 4 to the square mile—having risen to 2,217,464—or more than doubled in ten years, from 1810 to 1820.

In the next ten years, ending 1830, the census showed an aggregate of 3,672,569, the ratio of increase was about 1.7, and the distribution fell short of 7 to the square mile.

The fifth census, (that of 1840,) shows on this field, including a few settlements in Wisconsin and Iowa, 5,302,918 inhabitants, and yet only a fraction over 10 to the square mile.

It may also be called to mind that the combined region under immediate review, does not include all of the "Western country" embraced by the census of 1840. Every principle applicable to the sections named applies also to the western parts of New-York, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Western New-York	,	-	-	-	-	- 609,230
Western Pennsylva	nia,	•	-	-	•	- 431,008
Western Virginia,	-	-	•	•	-	- 413,266
	Amoun	ıt,	-	•	-	1,453,504
	Add	•	-	-	•	5,302,918
Total in the West,	-	•	-	-	•	6,756,422

But the above calculation does not extend to the whole of the available territory which is destined to belong to the "central basin." "If a line be drawn from the Gulf of Mexico, along the western borders of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, and from the northwestern angle of the latter, up the Missouri river to the Mandan villages, and thence due north to latitude 49°, the space left between such a line and the Atlantic ocean, comprises, to a small comparative fraction, 1,300,000 square miles. We have already seen that the Atlantic slope contains 300,000 square miles, which, if deducted from the whole extent as above, leaves 1,000,000 of square miles between the Appalachian mountains and the central line we have traced. This great central region, by the census of 1840, had a distributive population differing little from eight to the square mile."

Now, what are the conclusions which we are to draw from these facts? Obviously they are such as these.

- 1. The West has but taken its first infantile steps in that career of progress to which it is destined. It has, after all its increase, reached only ten to the square mile, which is less than one-sixth of some of the Atlantic portions of inferior soil. If, with all the disadvantages of an untamed wilderness, covered with forests and infested with savages and wild beasts, it has risen in so short a period to its present prosperity, and yet has so great a portion of its capabilities unoccupied, what may it not be expected yet to become!
- 2. Another inference from this progressive growth of the West, respects its political control over the destinies of the whole nation. This million of square miles, which will thus lie along either side of the Mississippi, it will be seen, includes no territory that is either broken by rocky ranges of mountains, or covered by deserts. It is all adapted to the use of man, and perhaps there is none of it, that will not favorably compare for agricultural purposes, with the North Eastern States of the Union. Its population, we have seen, was, in 1840, 6,756,422. The ratio of decennial increase for forty years has been 1.82; which in 1850 will give to the West a population of 12,296,708. Deducting this from the whole population of the United States for 1850, as estimated in the foregoing tables, and there remain for the Atlantic slope, 10,841,296. It follows therefore, that in five years, the population of "the central basin" will have a majority of nearly a million and a half, enough to send twenty representatives to Congress, and to hold effectually the balance of power in all national questions. rendered the more probable by the fact, that by the last apportionment of representatives, the Eastern states lost 31, while the Western gained 11, making a difference of 42 votes.

In view of such conclusions as this, how immeasurably important is the PRE-SENT HOUR in forming the character of those who are to be the masters of this Great Republic? Whatever work of benevolence be postponed, this must not be; whatever portion of our country is neglected, the West must continue to receive our most strenuous efforts. With some sections of our land and the world, five or ten years may make little difference,—may even increase the facilities for their conversion. But with regard to the Valley of the West, no tongue can tell the preciousness of every passing day in its bearings on the destiny of America and the World.

# Hindrances to Evangelization,

## ARISING FROM THE NATURE OF FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

The increase of our population by immigrants from the Old World, is a subject which has long interested those whose religious feelings lead them to watch the causes that influence the morals of our country. Of late, the character of immigrants is beginning to atattention in political circles, and among those who have charge of our municipal affairs. Its relations to the government of our country are not proper themes for discussion in these columns: but there are facts connected with this influx of foreigners, which we regard as bearing with great weight on the duty of all who would see these United States brought under a high moral influence. They urge us to make haste, and to do with our might whatever we design to do; lest a long, dark night of ignorance and crime come over the land.

The particulars which follow, are only specimens of many similar facts which are reported from time to time in the public journals. We have gathered them together, that they may make their own impression on the mind of the reader; which, we doubt not, will be the same as made on our own, viz: that no claims of philanthropy are so obligatory on Americans, as those which respect the purification of their own institutions, and the moral elevation of their own countrymen.

# Emigration of paupers and criminals to the U.S.

In April 1838 the House of Representatives passed a resolution, calling on the President for information relative to the introduction of foreign paupers into the United States. In compliance with this requirement, various papers were submitted to Congress, relating to this subject. These are to be found in Vol. 10, 2d Session of the 25th Congress, Doc. 370. Among others, was a letter from R. M. Harrison, Esq. at Kingston, in the Island of

Jamaica, to the Secretary of State, dated June 28th, 1831. 'The following are extracts.

"I do myself the honor to inform you that I was called on yesterday by most of the masters and supercargoes of vessels now in this port, who complained of a law which obliges all foreign vessels under 100 tons, to take a pauper (or such other person that it may be desirable to get rid of) on board, and carry him or them off the island; and those above that size, one for every hundred tons burden, at the rate of \$10 each, under a penalty of £100 currency. or **\$300**. pears, when a pauper wishes to leave the island, it is only necessary to select the vessel he is desirous to go in; he then accompanies the officer charged with the execution of the law in question to the consignee, to whom the \$10 is tendered for the man's passage, and, if refused, the fine is then inflicted.

I have no means, while I remain unauthorized to act in an official character, to ascertain the number of persons who have thus been clandestinely introduced into the United States, but I am informed that there are now about 100 in the hospital of Kingston alone, and as there are scarcely any other foreigners trading to the colony but Americans, the greater part of these people will and their way to the United States in the manner I have described to you. It is true, that English vessels are also bound to take away these unfortunate persons; but as they were compelled to leave England for want, or improper conduct, it is not likely they will volunteer to return, and I am not wrong therefore in saying they will all go to the United States. &c.

The reception of this letter, led to an expostulation with the British Government; and after considerable correspondence, the Presi-

dent was assured by Lord Palmerston that the law in question should come.

In 1836, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to collect information to be lead before the next Semion of the Senate respecting the deportation of peupers from Great. Britain and other countries. Of 22 convols to whom circulars were addressed, it does not appear that more than 3 replied, via:—those at Kingston-upon-Hull, Bremen and Leipele.

Albert Davy, Esq., Consul at Kingston-upon-Hall, writes, that the Custom House lists do not eachle him to distinguish the peopers from the better cleases. He remarks, however,

The officers of the Customs are well aware that paupers do proceed to the U. States and Canada: and it has been admitted by owners of several vessels sailing there, that their passages are paid by the overseers of the parishes to which they belong. The mode of doing this varies according to the trust-worthiness of the pauper; if good, he is trusted to make his own bargain, and generally has a trifle of money advancod to him for use after he quite the vecsel, to enable him to get up the country. If the man is a bad character, he is generally the best off, for the overseers pay his passage-money, and procure for him the necessaries for his voyage: the man then turns restive, and oftentimes refuses to go unless more money is givon him-generally £5 or £10 more than was first agreed on. So that the worse the character, the better able the pauper is to make his way when he quits the vessel. pears that the greatest emigration from Hull is to Canada, whither the passage money is reduced. And many instancoe have been discovered where the everseers have agreed with the paupers, and paid them the passage money for the United States; but the paupers have adopted the plan of getting there through Canada, on account of the moderate charge for the passage, &c.

The answer of the Consul at Bremen, states that "the information desired is not to be presured from authentic sources." The epinion is expressed however, that purpose two not deported by the authorithm.

The only other reply to the circular of the Government, is the following from the U. S. Consul at Luipsic.

Esipsic, March 8, 1687.
Siz: On your circular letter of July
7, 1636, I have made inquires in repect to the transport of paupers from
this country to the United States; but
state affairs being in this country not so
openly conducted as might be desired,
I have not been successful, until of late,
when, by confidential communications.
I have learned things which will require
energetic measures on the part of the
United States to be counteracted.

Not only paupers, but even criminals, are transported from the interior of this country to the sea-ports in order to be transported to the United States.

A Mr. De Stein, formerly an officer in the service of the Duke of Saze 🕪 tha, has lately made proposals to the smaller states of Saxony, for transporting their criminals to the port of Bremen, and embarking them there for the United States, at \$75 a head; which offer has been accepted by several of them. The first transport of criminals, who for the greater part, have been condemned to hard labor for life, (among them two #0torious robbers, Pfeifer and Albrecht,) will leave Gotha on the 15th of the month; and it is intended to empty, byand-by, all the work-houses and jails of that country in this manner. There 16 little doubt that several other states will imitate this neferious practice. In order to stop it, I have sent an article into the General Gazette of Augoburg, wherein I have attempted to demonstrate that this behavior was contrary to all here of nations, and that it was a shameful behavior toward a country which offers the best market to German mantfactures.

It has of late also become a general practice in the towns and boroughs of Germany, to get rid of their papers and vicious persons, by collecting the means for effectuating their passage to the United States, among the inhabitants, and by supporting them from the public funds.

This practice is not only highly injurious to the United States, as it berdens them with a host of paupers and criminals, we in theses also the better

and wealthier class of the inhabitants of this country from emigrating to the List, vis: United States. The property the latter class has of late exported annually to the United States, has been calculated at a value of from two to four millions of dollars, and it is expected that this very profitable emigration would increase from year to year, in case the bonest people of this country would not have to fear to be associated in the new country with the worst class of their countrymen. This, indeed, seems to be the secret motive of the above mentioned measure. It is intended to stigmatize thereby that country which the wealthier glass of the farmers and mechanics commence to consider as the land of promise.

To remedy that evil, I would propose

the following measures:

 That all persons proposing to emigrate to the United States would have so produce to the Consul of the U.S. in the seaport, a testimonial from the magistrate of their residence, purporting That they have not been punished for a erume (political punishments excepted) for the last three years; that they have not been in a jail or a work-house duging that period; and that they are able to maintain themselves by their labor er capital.

2. That the Consul of the U.S. in the seaport should have to certify these **teatimonials; and that the masters of** ships who would take a passenger without such a testimonal, should have to pay a considerable fine on landing him

in the United States.

3. That the Consul of the U.S. in the seaport should have power to refuse his certificate to all those emigrants who, in his opinion, would become a borden to the community on their arrival in the United States.

I am, Sir, with high consideration, your most obedient and humble servant. P. LIST.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY, Becretary of the Treasury.

Among other documents communicated with the foregoing to the 25th Congress, there were two notes from S. Smith, Esq., mayor of the gity of Baltimore, addressed to the President. The first mated that he had seen a German movement committing information correlates

tive of the faregoing representations of Mr.

"That a transport of inmates from the house of correction had eailed to America, naming Bakimore as the place of destination; and that these passengers had received passports representing them as mechanics to secure their landing."

Under date of Thuringen, Again. April 10th-" a transport of inmates from the house of correction in Gotha, will sail from bere to Bremen, under the escort of a police ufficer, and from thence to America, either to New-York or Bal-

timore."

The second note of the Mayor of Baltimere is as follows :---

> Mayor's Office, Baltimore, Aug. 18, 1887.

Six: I did myself the honor, some time past, to send you a German newspaper, with a translation of a part, intorming you that the Germans were sending their convicts to New-York and this city. I caused two Bremen ships which had arrived with passengers to be examined; there were no convicts among them. Two other ships have arrived since, on board of one of which, as I have been informed, there came fourteen convicts, who were landed with the other passengers. They had been embarked in irons, which were not struck off until near the port. It appears to me that Congress ought to adopt some efficient act to prevent our country from being made a Botany Bay for Germany.

I have the honor to be your most obe-

dient servant,

S. BRITH. Mayor of Baltimore.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the U. States.

The following statements are taken froman article which appeared in the New-York Mirror, a few weeks ago. The writer says:

The number of paupers sent out of Germany yearly to the United States to very great. A vest mass and sent by the States and communes, to avoid principal stations; that they are closely the expense of maintaining them. Nor | watched, and that it is impossible for is this all. In the small principalities them to operate with any success after of Germany, the princes have not the their return. Where do they go? Our means, or do not like the expense of own court records answer this question. maintaining prisoners; and a new mode! of disposing of them has been adopted.

Any person, imprisoned for an offence, not criminal, can be released on condition of going "beyond sea,"—this is the term used, but it in fact means "United States," and for this reason, the criminals can go no where else, and they would not be received if they did.

The manner of disposing of the criminals is as follows:—A bond is given by the relations in the penalty of five hundred or one thousand "thalers" that the criminal shall "go beyond sea." The criminal is then sent to the sea-port and shipped for America; and a consular certificate to that effect is sent back to the court where the criminal was sentenced, and it is there recorded.

is in progress in Germany, in which I look upon this as all but morally cerprinces have taken a prominent and ac- | tain. Many of those wretched peopletive part, to send over many thousands ignorant, shiftless, filthy, vicious, deof the worst and helpless classes to based beyond measure—look upon this Texas.

scribed for that purpose, and a large vertised to induce emigration to other tract of land in Texas has been pur- parts of the world; as to Australia by chased. The agents have been in Ame- | the English; to Algiers by the French, rica and have returned. Their acts | &c.; but the great drift is to the United have been approved, and the purchases: States. Here, the knavish and the facmade, confirmed. The agents of the tious know, there is no soldiery, no princes have chartered the vessels, and armed and vigilant police; and the vathe money is all provided to pay for grant and the starveling look upon us the transportation of these people to as a fine field for begging. And the America.

which we do not probably consider, is perism, the fruit of their own policy, the immigration of English convicts to | and willing to see our popular instituthe United States from Botany Bay.

The number of convicts sent out from the United Kingdom to their settlements, exceeds very far any thing that would be credited here.

It is ascertained that the largest proportion of the convicts who have served their time in the English settlements, leave as soon as they are discharged. It is also well known that but very few return to Great Britain; and the reason is, the police in England know every

To the foregoing, we add the following satracts of a letter which appeared in the N.Y. Evangelist, of Feb. 6, 1845. It was written by a New-England clergyman of high stading, whose name, were he permitted to give it, would command the highest confidence in the statements which he makes.

Having travelled in Europe pretty extensively in the years 1843-4 and observed the state of society there; having seen, especially, much of the populace of those countries, the bas perple, and the canaille, and witnessed the great desire of multitudes of them to get to this country, I am satisfied, that unless measures be taken by us, at least to modify the character, if not to check The writer says that an arrangement | the amount, of emigration, we are ruised as the land of promise for such charac-Over 400,000 thalers have been sub- | ters as they. Various schemes are Mdespotic governments of those countries, Another great source of annoyance, | burdened with so much crime and pautions subverted, have a twofold motive for transferring their worst subjects to

The expense of subsisting them is not the only burden to which this unrestrained immigration is likely to subject It will soon be necessary for us to maintain a large military force, or, at least, a large armed police, to keep down riot, and to secure life and property. Discerning men on the other side of the water, observing what sort man who is discharged; that lists of || of elements we are receiving into our discharged convicts are kept at all the | bosom, predict such necessity as near

at hand. I was in Paris when the news " verbially said to be, it is in that light of the Philadelphia riots was received our duty to guard it well, and not dothere. They occasioned much conver-stroy such an asylum by filling it with sation in intelligent circles. It was the debauched of all the world, and ma-well understood that those troubles king it an unfit abode for decency and arose from the presence of our fo- virtue. Let us welcome intelligence reigners; and the conviction was ex. and virtue, however accompanied with present that already, and henceforth, poverty, but let us exclude vice and the public peace here was insecure with- | crime. out the protection of the bayonet. Much astonishment was expressed that we time and space forbid. Many a time should so freely and unqualifiedly admit have I said on the other side of the waforeign emigrants; and not only admit ter, as I have looked at the corrupt and them to the country, but invite them to miserable mass that would fain get the ballot-box! An English gentleman | over to us, " Well for us it is, that the remonstrated with me upon this folly, | Great Ferry hinders. Well for us it is, \*After all your wisdom and pains," said that the ocean is so wide. Were it as he, "to make your young and happy narrow as St. George's Channel or country what it is, you ought not to suffer Long Island Hound, our country would be an arrow to be country would yourselves to be swamped by an accu- infallibly be ruined." mulating mob of worthless and incompatent people from these old countries."

In these remarks they judged the state of society with us—the future if mot the actual—by the condition of their own. They cannot exist without an overawing military force, every where winible, and prompt to put down popular ( disorder. Even in England, I was told repeatedly, by persons competent to may, that it would be impossible to maintain the public peace, to enforce **the laws, or to bold property or life in** any security, without an army; and if we are to have the same sort of people it to deal with—such as by innumerable abip-loads are coming over to us from them-without cossation and without and (for the stream will continue to flow, like a river, till the receptacle is full, or the sources dry,) it is their conviction that the bayonet will be as indispensable to us as it is to them.

tion; far from it. I believe the Creator, gers," it is necessary to state that the law sureserved this continent to meet the exitations the Mayor of the city of New-York to gencies of the other, when it should require bonds of every slien passenger in a receive all the vile of these countries. Our duty to ourselves, and not only that, bupport of any such person as shall become but our duty to the old world—philanthat we guard the character, the institut bonds, the Mayor has sutherity to comtions, the interests of this country with pound for alien passengers on such terms as the atmost vigilance. If you regard may be agreed upon, with the master or conthis country as an asycism, as it is pro- signes. The report relates charles to the

I could say much on this subject, but

J. M.

#### Correborative Evidence-Manielpal Mindelphier.

Such is the general character of the evidence, so furnished by what we learn of movements beyond the Atlantic, that a system is siready in operation for encombering our country with a class of men, who will greatly increase the necessity and difficulties of evangelitation in our land. We now proceed to subjoin some of the results, as gathered from official sources in the city of New-York-adding, moreover, our conviction, that the municipal statistics of other cities on the seaboard, and large towns in the interior, and the criminal proceedings in our courts generally, will, on examination, furnish a semilar result.

The following facts are taken from a report of the "Committee on Charity and the Almshouse," to the Board of Aldermon of the city I would not advocate the prohibition 3 of New-York, Jan. 6, 1845. In order to un-(if that were possible) of all emigra- derstand the allusious to "bonding of passonbecome full and overflowing. But I do now not exceeding \$300, from the master of not believe that he intended we should the master of the master of the second seco the vessel and two sureties, to provide for the thropy itself, religion, liberty-require years from the date of such bond. In lieu of

everiens of the law, which are practiced upon 3 the city.

## Paupers.

A vessel recently arrived at this port with upwards of three hundred immigrants. In this lot were several whom the Alms House visitors believed to be utterly destitute, and therefore not proper subjects for commutation, except on an indemnity sufficient for their support; but they were nevertheless bonded by a speculator, for a consideration per head, so inadequate to the risk taken, that the chance for any gain by the transaction could only exist in the hope to throw the destitute and decrepit for a time on the charitable societies of their countrymen for a partial support, and with the further aid of begging and their wits enable them to keep out of the Alma House until they could be sent into the interior, to become a charge on the county where they may hall; and if this disposition is not made of them, when the lien of the bond terminates, they become a permanent charge upon the city. A late letter from the agent of a foreign society in this city, states—"I have had hundreds of cases under my care of poor people which the communes (towns) in Germany had to support. They have been sent to this country penniless, and have called the moment they landed on the society for aid,"

### Criminals.

The shipment to this country of the inmates of the poor-hour is of Europe, more especially of Eng and and Germany, is no new thing. It has been | carried on quietly for several years, and so advantageously, and so entirely without remonstrance or complaint on our part, that the governments of those countries have extended their plan of operations, and included of late a worse class of individuals. The policy succeeding so well with their paupers, they have recently commenced opening their prisons, and banishing their convicts to our shores. We have before To enturactory evidence that extensive contracts have been made and are now making to ship off to this country, and to j shown in the following table :

Texas, whole charge of refuse papels tion—the lawless and depraved as wil as the destitute—vagabonds and thisse as well as paupers. We are also saished that men of high distinction, and connected with the governments of the nations to which we refer, have contibuted money to prosecute this infas system. It is also well ascertains that Botany Bay contributes her same quots of individuals who have served their probationary term in that inteesting settlement. Such are too may of the immigrants thrown upon er shores, to diffuse the contagion of their vices and their crimes among our perple-to corrupt their morals and per upon the means of our citizens. Sec are the seeds of American Comeswealths, by the toleration of America legislators! The evil is urgent, alarsing, and on the rapid increase, and demanda the prompt interference of ow national government in the pessage d remedial laws.

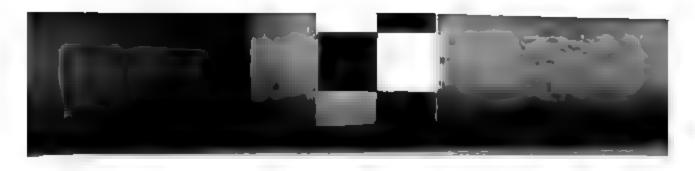
To establish the important fact referred to in relation to the immigration of crimmals ask paupers, they present the following from the report of last month, of the Deputy Keeper of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. Whole number of inmates of the Penismusry and City Prison, 1419. Of these there are 1293 Whitee; only 333 being American, while 960 are foreigners. Iraland alone contributes 548.

Again. The whole number of children under the protection of the Alms house is 821. Of these 626 have foreign parentage and 195 American, exhibiting the average of more than three foreigners to one native. Of the infants recently born. 32 are foreign and only 2 American.

The Report goes on to state facts which are unsuitable for our pages, but which give melancholy evidence that a large portion are of that wretched class, who are at once the victims nd the prop gators of licentions such when they are cast upon our shore-

Similar results are obtained from the Report of the Trustace of the New-York City Dispos sury. The strending Physicians state that during the year 1844, 16,746 patients have received advice and medicine.

The places of nativity of applicants are



## 1945.

### THE HOME MISSIONARY.

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	Total
United States,	5,046
Ireland,	10,070
England,	9:24
Scotland,	147
British North America,	121
Germany,	266
France,	78
Other Countries,	99
Total,	16,746

Only 5,046, it will be seen, were Americame, and it is estimated that 4,000 of these were the children of foreigners, leaving, in fact, only one thousand (out of the seventeen thousand) natives of the United States, and these mostly blacks.

The report of the Alms house Committee adds, in view of the foregoing statements:

Such is the situation of the city of New-York in respect to the felons, vagrants, and paupers, thrown upon her | through our land!

for support. Our morals are corrupted -our resources are consumed-our lives endangered, by the hordes of convicts and paupers which are annually thrown upon us. The calomity cannot long continue a local one. It must sooner or later extend itself, till it pervades the country, and until all sections are made to feel the curse of it.

Our indigenous vices—the growth of our own deprecity on our own soil—would seem to be enough to call forth the prayers and exertions of the American charches, and task their liberality and zeel to the utmost. What concern, then, should we feel for our country, when we are apprised, that the dregs of Europe, the refuse of her armies, the burgists, robbers and homicides, sloughed off by society as insupportable nulsances—as well as those who come hither as propagators of Romanism and infidelity—are all poured into the stream of population that is flowing

# Correspondence of the A. H. M. S.

## IOWA.

### Fourieries on the frentier.

### From a Clergyman in Iooa.

About nine miles from Oskaloosa, upon the Des Moines, is a settlement commenced by a society of emigrants organized in Watertown, N. Y., on the principles of Fourier. It is called the Iowa Pioneer Phalanx." In September it consisted of about fifty persons, including women and children. A part of these only had come from Watertown, others having joined them since their arrival. They have in their possession a mill site, regarded by many as the finest which the Des Moines affords. Here, at some future day, they hope to be able to crect a mill, which, from the increase of their numbers and wealth, shall eventually grow into a splendid Tbeir | manufacturing establishment.

tinuous range, and seem like a little city in the wilderness. They have farm, stock, and other property in common, share their labors in common, board at a common table, and hope, in the economy of such an arrangement, to find wealth, and in the pleasures of social intercourse to find happiness. They believe, in common with the founder of their system, that most of the evils which we suffer, social and moral, spring solely from the jarring of individual interests. and would at once disappear under a proper organization of society. believe that he has discovered, and that they are carrying out, that principle of unity " under which the interests of all will blend in the most delightful harmony, and that hatred must of course cease when its causes are cut off. Their motto is, " Love thy neighbor as thyself." We, of course, were deeply anxious to see the development of so holy a principle, and as they seemed cabins are joined to each other in a con- equally ready to exhibit the merits of

their system, we discussed it with the From Rev. J. J. Hill, utmost freedom. We ventured to bring forward another principle as lying still deeper than the above: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart." The propriety of this requirement was readily admitted, but it was urged that God was a spirit, and could read at a glance all the thoughts and feelings of our hearts, and therefore any external form of worship was unnecessary; besides, those who profess most often feel the least. On the other hand it was urged, that God positively commands us to worship him, and that the expression of our love to him was an natural, and for some reasons as necessary, as that of our love to men; besides, those who express most love to men, often feel the least.

We bazarded a few inquiries as to the practical operation of their system, and learned, not much to our surprise, that there had been, in a few instances, difficulties between different families, " probably the result of a short acquaintance," and that "the matter had all been talked over, and at last happily settled," and that " nothing of the kind would probably occur again." I have since, however, met several individuals who were then prominent members of the association, having joined it at Watertown, but have left on account of some diseatisfaction with the practical workinge of the system.

No objection was offered to bolding meetings for those who wish to attend, at night or on the Sabbath, any time when we might find it convenient. The use of a room was politely offered to us. We therefore made an appointment for the next Sabbath, and found a congregation of women and children, with a . few men; others, acting up to their professions, were too busily employed, in doing good to themselves, and their unnecessary worship of God. Here we la Porte, a town on the Mississippi, had been no other preaching.

Clayton Co.

There has been no other preschis in the county for the last three most I have preached at the court-hour nearly every Sabbath. We expect to maintain two meetings upon the Salbath through the winter. The course gation is attentive and solemn. I have preached occasionally in the neighboring settlements, and have always received a cordial welcome. In turne the people I have found neveral who had been professors of religion, but who did not bring their religion across this great river, and have so lived that their neighbors never suspected that they had ever felt any interest in it. Tee of them, who were in good circumstances, told me that they would chesfully give up all their property, and togin the world anew, could they only feel and enjoy what they once did.

We have continued to hold our tem perance meetings once in two weekt. and have had considerable accessions The poison is still to our numbers. sold in the midst of us, which causes many to stumble, and is to us a great occasion of grief, but we are steadily moving onward. We are about to hold meetings in all the adjoining settlements and form auxiliary societies. Our governor appointed a day for thankerying in Iowa. I preached a sermon on the occasion, and we observed the day

with gratitude and joy.

To the eye of sense this appears to be the day of small things, but the eye of faith sees great consequences depending upon every action. This is emphatically " the accepted time, the day of salvation" with this people.

### Xmigraph.

A company of Dutch (chiefly Luthefellow men, to waste any time in the rans and Catholics) have bought Prairie found a few professors of religion of about eight miles from this place, and different denominations. We left a few many of them expect to move on sariy tracts, which were read with interest in the spring. The company consists by some, and rediculed by others. A of about 350 families, and many of them Cumberland Presbyterian had preached are wealthy. They will probably bring here once or twice. Besides this there with them their own minister or priest, and will carry on among themselves the various branches of industry. The farming part of the community will acttle on the high prairie near Jackson-wills, and intend entering about 1500 acres of land. This colony will probably be advantageous to the business part of the county, but disadvantageous, we fear, to the morals and religion of the people.

## From the Rev. R. Gaylord, Hartford, Des Moines Co.

Truly I can say, "Goodness and mercy have followed me" during these three months. We have had, thus far, a most delightful winter, and I bave preached without interruption twice every Sabbath. My labors are two sermons on the Sabbath—class in the Sabbath school during intermission. Prayor meeting Sabbath evening, to which I go from two and a half to four miles, and a prayer meeting on Thursday evening, which is held from house to house through the congregation. The monthly concert is regularly observed. The Sabbath school is quite interesting. For the first time, we keep it up through the winter. It embraces a large portion of the congregation. I have a class of married ladies. The attendance on the Sabbath is steadily on the increase. Our house-20 by 24-is well filled, and often very much crowded. All see the need of a new and larger house, and the committee are pushing their arrangements for putting up a house early in the season. to be a frame 30 by 40. We build it within ourselves. Our prayer meetinge are increasingly interesting and very fully attended.

## A Missionary fallou.

You may perhaps, before this will reach you, have heard of the death of our devoted brother Payne. He died at Burlington, January 8th, after an illness of eleven days, in the midst of active life, in the meridian of his days. At the early age of 38 years, he has been called to his heavenly rest. Since his residence in Iowa, brother Payne has been engaged with untiring diligence you, xvii

in his Master's work. He lived for God. To him we are all ready to accord the highest attainments in piety. His " conversation was in heaven"; his motto was "to spend and be spent for Christ." He brought all his powers and consecrated them to God. For several weeks before his sickness he appeared to be ripening for his exit. A few lines from a letter written to his brother a few weeks previous, show the habitual state of his mind for months. "As yet," says he, "I sojourn like Abraham in the land of promise, as in a strange land, having no inheritance, save a space 2 feet by 6. But good as this land is, I am daily seeking a better, even an heavenly. I am satisfied ten thousand Iowas would not make beaven. The footstool is the footstool still—and but a footstool. But the wonder and the glory is, that we who inhabit it, after all our guilt and unworthiness, may through grace aspire to the throne and the crown of heaven."

## MISSOURI,

### Rapid increase of Population.

A new census of the State of Missouri was taken in 1844, and has just been made public. The following is a synopsis of the leading facts.

Number of count	ies in the	State,	80
White population	, Maies,	233,097	
	Females	206,989	440,086
People of color,	Free,	1,551	·
	Slaves,	70,300	71,851
Free whites who	can read		
and write (in 77	counties,)		168,346
Deaf and dumb,	do.		165
Blind,	do.		111
Total of Populat	ion		511,937

The gain since 1840, has been 128,235, or more than 33 per cent. in 4 years. This result is altogether unexpected, considering the causes which have operated to turn the tide of emigration to Iowa and Wisconsin. The new county of Platte, situated in the extreme west, has now a population of 13,994, and is exceeded only by St. Louis and Boons.

From Res. G. A. Renshaw, Springfield, | live twelve miles and more from Spring Green County, Mo.

### fornggling with frontier difficulties.

During the three months just passed, I have preached less frequently in this needy field than beretofore, in consequence of the sickness, which has been very general, and of a very malignant character. In October, 4th Sabbath, I tode to my appointment, which was in the house of one of the members of our church. Three of the family were prostrate. The physician, who was there at the time, told me that he had then had more than 500 patients, and that more than two-thirds of the people where be had been, had been sick since the commencement of the sickly season. The prevailing sickness did not enter our family until the last day of Chober. Then Mrs. R. had a viohost attack of inflammatory fever. For a few weeks she needed my attendance almost every bour, day and night, during which time I never undressed to take rest in a seen. In almost every this i. 1 'Dree so les distance, some Consequenty but few THEOR SIGE cost a go that home to revere the dis-Crosed.

But no should be thankful that God is but biess ig as with returning bealth, Last Saturday and Sabbath, Mrs. R. for the first time since she was taken ill. was able to be at preaching. I trust that these afflictions have been sent in mercy and in faithfulness; and that from them we will learn a lesson of heavenly Wiadom.

nceded.

being more holy, and, if my life be pre- concert prayer-meetings. served, of doing more good this year than during any year of my past life.

One difficulty in our way is, that some do not consider themselves permanently This hinders improvement.

field. Some say they would take algious newspapers of they lived new a post-office. Others say they would tale them, if they could pay for them. The, almost without exception, they are &prived of the advantages of such paper, except as I loan or give them some that have been eent to me.

## From Rev. D. Weir, Morgan Co., M.

In my last report I mentioned the afflictions with which we had been visited in our own family. From these afflictions we obtained but little rein ull near the last of November. In consequence of this, I have had to confine my riding and preaching to narrows bounds, so as to be able to reach home more frequently. On this account I have visited the Moreau church but twice in my last quarter. But since that I have commenced regular preaching at another point, not so far distant, where there seems to be some encouragement We have in that settlement received three members on examination, who, the distance notwithstanding, chose to be connected with New Providence church until next spring, when we hope to organize a church in their own settlement,

I have made several attempts to form Sunday-echools in the different places where I preach, but failed from the circumstance of being unable to procure suitable teachers, who were willing to confine themselves to a regular attendance. But I have lately succeeded in l am sometimes at a loss to know how organizing a Sunday-school in my own much to urge on them the duty of build- immediate neighborhood, which promises ing. They are poor. For a long time permanency; and securing teachers who they have been prevented, by sickness, feel interested, we have determined on from attending to their work at home, erecting a new and comfortable house Much of such labor is now greatly for that purpose, and have just finished getting the tumbers to the place; which I feel more and more the need of in- house is to be appropriated to the busi-

## Pray for the New Settlements.

The difficulties encumbering the work of a Another difficulty is, our distance from missionary are often such as awaken no feeling a post-office. More than half of us of romance in the reader, and therefore are

by many passed over as of little interest. But | labor, visited parts of four counties, the Christian of a tender and compassionate spirit will not fail to regard such statements as these, as presenting a claim on his sympathies. Let him remember, then, the missionary in the wilds of the west; let him pray for the people in their poverty, their sickness, andworse than all—their indifference.

Throughout the year past, in our country, the missionary's way has been much impeded, and his prospects clouded by different circumstances. The spring and early part of the summer was deluged with rain; our country was flooded the principal part of the time, from the first of April till the middle of July; which, in many instances, materially interfered with attending on the public means of grace.

From the difficulty of rains and flooded lands, general alarm spread through our country with regard to raising a support. Some few succeeded in making a competency, but many made almost an entire failure, which has rendered it impossible for them to meet their debts, without giving any aid for ministerial labor. But, instead of these dispensations humbling the people and leading them to repentance, the general mass overlook the design of God, their minds are on the stretch to invent new plans of business, to procure relief, and are but the more blinded with regard to things spiritual.

Again. Our country has been visited with general and severe sickness, produced by the unhealthy effluvia arising from flooded ground and stagnant water. Often our congregations, from this cause, have been small, many unable to attend and others compelled to stay with them.

Again. Through the summer and fall, the political struggle that agitated our country became the all-absorbing theme, and spreading its deleterious influence, has much infected the hearts of many professors of religion, and submerged the irreligious throng under its maddening billows—political discussions frequently taking place to the annoyance of worshipping assemblies, even on the Lord's day. Thus difficulty rising on difficulty, seemed greatly to baffle missionary effort.

Henry, Johnston, Lafayette, and Jackson, and observed the same chilling effects of these things on religion generally through our land.

But the rainy season is over, sickness has given place to health, and the political convulsions that agitated our country have measurably subsided, and we are encouraged to hope for better days.

## From Rev. B. Ryland, Bolivar, Mo.

Mr. R.'s lungs suffered so severely from over-exertion in preaching, that his physicians gave him no hope of recovery except by ceasing from his labors. So great however, is the demand for the message of salvation, that he has begun again to speak, as he could bear it, and has found to his great joy, that his health is recovering, and he hopes yet to proclaim the gospel to the multitudes that are scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd.

## Gratitude to God for the A. H. M. S.

The great and frequent rains in the spring and summer prevented very many farmers from raising grain enough to make their bread. The winter, so far, has been very mild. It appears to be directed by a kind Providence, to suit the peculiar circumstances of the They have suffered greatly from sickness; and in places, at this time, they are suffering very much, and Your missionaries many are dying. They have all been have not escaped. afflicted in their persons or families. I have received \$12, in grain and pork, from my people, and it is all that I expect to receive. Some of them have not got any for themselves. They have no money. My dependence for a support is on what is furnished from your excellent Society. Permit me here, to express my gratitude to your Society for what it has done for me. The North may live without it, but the West cannot. I bless God that he has ever put it into the hearts of his dear children to form such a Society as the A. H. M. S. May the great Head of the Church continue his fostering care, and blessing with it, I have out of my assigned field of until every person and family in America, shall be brought, through its bene- ! volent operations, under the hallowed and saving influences of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ!

## From a Pioneer.

## Feeling of loneliness.

Standing so far separated from any of my fellow laborers, I am often led to feel as though I were alone, and that the whole responsibility rested on me. Here the valley of death is spread out before me, while my inquiry often is, "Can these dry bones live!" Were it not for the glorious truth, that God is able of the stones to raise up children to Abraham, my heart would sink within me. The light imparted by the promises of God gives me new courage and urges to renewed action.

The last year I had three churches under my care, but this year I have had but one. It may be considered in a prosperous condition. It is gradually, though slowly, gaining strength. The members are becoming more confirmed in their christian character. The Campbellite mania for a time set its current, against it, and the prospect for a season was somewhat alarming. But the church has survived the shock, and is now going forward with renewed vigor. It has made no inroad into our little vineyard, nor has the wild boar from the woods plucked down its branches. It sustains a weekly prayer meeting, besides regular worship on the Sabbath.

Though this has been the only church under my care, still it has received less of my time and efforts than during any preceding year since its organization. The only reason which will be assigned is, that other imperious calls have taken me much more from home than usual. My time has mainly been devoted to places where we have no churches. These efforts have not been altogether without benefit. In all these places the prospect may be considered encouraging.

## The night cometh.

churches is rapidly passing away; \ most eastern villages.

which reminds me that what remains to be done must be done quickly. A multitude are busily employed sowing tares, and Satan was never more busy and never exerted himself more to held in subjection the souls of men.

In view of this, it seems doubly important that every scattered sheep should be gathered up, not only that they may not be destroyed, but that their influence may be cast in favor of the glory of God in the salvation of souls.

## Wisconsin.

From Rev. Z. Eddy, Mineral Point.

Mr. Eddy went to the West during the last autumn, and commenced his labors in Mineral Point in November. Speaking of his journey to that place, he remarks—

The country through which I passed is exceedingly beautiful. Villages are every where springing up with surprising rapidity; and many of the prairies already present the appearance of vast and highly cultivated gardens. Eastern benevolence has too much overlooked the present and prospective importance of this beautiful territory.

## Mineral Point.

Mineral Point is built at the termination of a range of hills, rich in mines of lead, copper and zinc, whence its name. It is the most important inland village in the Territory, containing a population exceeding 1500, and being the centre of the lead and copper trade of the entire mining region. The population is composed of immigrants from almost all parts of the globe. This community has been somewhat singularly exempted from the evils of sectarianism. I have found no Universalists, Campbellites, Unitarians, Mormons, &c. I was happy to find, on my arrival, that the cause of Temperance was triumphant—that many who had been addicted to gambling and kindred vices, had visibly reformed, and that, on the whole, the morals of the place With me the time for planting would compare favorably with those of

### Mosting house dedicated.

I preached my first sermon to a congregation of about sixty. Every succeeding Sabbath has swelled the audience, and it now sometimes exceeds three hundred, and seldom falls below two hundred. After having preached, here four Sabbaths I dedicated our new church. It is a beautiful edifice, 50 feet long and 36 feet in width, and cost \$2,500. Of this sum \$1,500 were contributed by one man. I have been laboring for a revival of religion, and on the whole have seen much to encourage me to persevering diligence. A few persons seem impressed with a cense of their guilt and danger, and are inquiring, "what must we do?" Mamy of the children are unusually familiar with the teachings of the Bible. One little boy, five years old, brought me a dollar, which he had long been keeping for the purpose of buying a **drum**; and entreated me to send it to the missionaries. He had formed this resolution while listening to a sermon on Missions. Similar instances of selfdenial frequently occur among the Sabbath school children.

At a general meeting of the church and society, last evening, a formal and manimous call for me to settle here was made out, which I shall probably accept. It is thought best that I should be installed the first of next month. It is with trembling that I assume the pastoral office among this people. I know its difficulties and trials in an old and established congregation; but what must they be in a new, mixed and fluctuating community like this?

### New Laborers Acceptable.

We are happy to bear of the favorable reception, (in nearly all cases of which we have yet been informed,) of the missionaries sent out during the last autumn. The following brief notices of two who went to Wisconsin will be acceptable to their numerous friends.

## From Rev. H. H. Benson, Geneve, Wis.

I commenced laboring here on Sabbath, Oct. 27th, 1844. The congregatance. The surrounding communica the Sabbath is increasing both in are situated on several roads which pa

numbers and in interest. Five individuals united with the church, by letter, at the first communion season after my arrival here, and it is expected that several others will soon follow their example.

This is an interesting field, and I trust that labor will not be in vain bestowed upon it. There are Christians here who are deeply interested in the advancement of the cause of Christ, and who are laboring and praying for this object.

The congregation have already relieved the A. H. M. S. of a large portion of its responsibility for Mr. B.'s salary.

## From Res. D. Pinkerton, Elkhorn, Walworth Co.

In company with brothers Benson and Snow, I arrived in Milwaukie on Oct. 13, having been somewhat hindered in our passage across the lakes by head We were all employed in preaching in the course of a few hours after we landed. The second Sabbath I spent in a small settlement 20 miles north of Milwaukie. During the following week I came to Sugar Creek, and epent the next Sabbath in that neighborhood, having received an invitation from the people of Sugar Creek and Elkhorn to remain with them a year. I have continued to preach since that time, alternately in these two places.

The people at Sugar Creek are farmers, mostly from New-England. They
live scattered over a considerable extent
of territory, occupying land of the very
best quality. There is a small church
of some fitteen members. Two have
been added to their number of late.
We worship there, at present, in a
school-house. The attendance has been
regular, and the sudience gradually increasing. On the whole, I am well
pleased with the people and think it a
promising field of labor.

Elkhorn is the county seat of one of the best farming communities in the Territory. The village has mostly grown up within three years, and is now increasing in interest and importance. The surrounding community are situated on several roads which sace

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through the place in different directions. The Congregational church consists of about twenty members, most of whom are females, and all, I believe, were professors of religion in some of the eastern states. We have established a weekly prayer-meeting for all, and a female prayer-meeting once in two weeks. There is, I think, an increasing interest in religion, on the part of the members of the church. I believe there has never been a conversion in the place, nor have they ever had a prayer-meeting till within a few weeks. The people are intelligent, though error of every description abounds. I have no hope for this village but in the power of God. am entirely extinfied with my place of labor; it is just such as I have been looking forward to for years.

#### ILLEVOIS,

From Rev. W. E. Chittendon, Helieville, 14.

## Sacrifices and Blessings.

I was absent from Belleville about three months in the autumn. During my absence, I made an effort to obtain funds to complete our house of worship, and succeeded in getting \$265. Without this aid, we could not have gone on with the building.

I found on my return, that encouraged by the amount I had obtained, my penple had gone on to finish the upper part of the house, instead of the basement as had been contemplated. It is now completed, and is finished in a very neat and tasteful manner. It will cost something over two thousand dollars, most of which has been raised among ourselves. We are few in number and poor. The church is principally composed of females; but the people have a mind to work. One poor man, a carpenter, has given one hundred and twenty days work; and others have done equally well.

Our house was dedicated on Nov. 9th.

The sacrifices of this little church to prepare a temple for the honor of the Savior, have been graciously accepted, and their prayers beard and answered. A more recent communication gives the following account of the state of things up to Feb. 1st.

#### Berival.

The Lord has blessed us with a precious revival. Several professed infdels, one Universalist, and one Roma
Catholic, have yielded to the truth as
it is in Jesus, and give clear and bright
evidence that they have experienced
the renewing influence of the Holy
Ghost. Six were added to the church
at the communion in November; serenteen at the next communion season,
and four will unite with us next Sabbath; in all twenty-seven. Is not this
cheering!

There are still others who are deeply convicted, and who will, I trust, find the Redeemer precious to their souls. Every thing seems to be encouraging. There is most perfect unanimity of feeling in the church. The prayer meetings are crowded and deeply interesting.

The young converts seem to be ready to take up every duty, without looking upon duty as a cross. Their trembling voices and imperfect but heartfelt language, are heard in supplication at every prayer meeting.

The young men have established a Saturday evening prayer meeting for themselves, and are fast preparing, I doubt not, to be extensively useful in building up the Redeemer's kingdom in this valley of the west.

Our Sabbath School has increased during the past month from 30 to between 60 and 70 scholars; and every Sabbath is adding to their numbers. More than half of them are German children, and we have several German teachers, members of the church—and this, I am convinced, is the only way to make a good impression upon our German population, which is very large. It is next to impossible to bring the truth to bear upon the adults, but we hope to train the children for the Lord.

When I look back one year and think what we then were, and then what we are now, my heart is filled with thankfulness to God, who has so wonderfully sustained, strengthened and blest us. To Him be all the glory.

I trust the time is not far distant when our house will be completely finished and paid for, and your Society be relieved from the burden of my support

## Miscellaneous.

[For the Home Missionery.]

To Pasters and Einstenaries at the

DEAR BRETHREN-A year ago this date, I addressed a few words to you, through the Home Missionary, on the subject of libraries for destinate Sabbath schools. Since that time the Mass. S. S. Society has collected for this object about 3,660 dollars. This, according to the direction of the Board, the Treasurer of the Society transmits to destitute schools in Sabbath school books, "undistinished by any expense for collection." More then too thousand dollars of the above amount has been contributed by Sabbath schools, juvanile benevolent societies, and individual youth. One benevolent lady has made the generous douation for this object of 100 dollars; a young man has left, as a dying bequest, 50 dollars; and a "Javenile Sewing Circle" has recently given the noble sum of 100 dollars. Some Sabbath schools have contributed for this purpose ten or twelve dollars every month; and the interest in this work is constantly increasing. One of the most interesting features in this enterprise is, that while we are rendering important aid to our churches at the West, we are educating the young to be benevolent.

These contributions are appropriated mainly to schools connected with, or under the care of the denominations aided by the American Home Missionary Society. And it is the plan of the Board to continue to do this, except in cases where the donors may direct otherwise; at least till the wants of these denominations are supplied. And this will not of course be regarded any more sectarian, or improperly enclusive, then it is for any given religious society to provide for its sum existence, or supply the wants of its own Sabbath school, fore extending ald to others

It is also the plan of the Board to appropriate these contributions to aid in establishing and sustaining schools where they will be under the general supervision of ministers or members of the churches. There may be cases at the West, as there are many in New-England, where a church will send out some of her more active and efficient members to conduct local schools, in neighborhoods which main school at the place of public worship. In all such cases, the schools are mostentially under the care of the churches; they, or some of their members, are responsible for their proper management and continuance, and they come within the sphere embraced by the plan of the Board.

All these pastors, missionaries and cherohes, that need libraries in maintaining schools thes situated, or in establishing new ones, where they will enjoy the oversight and care of the passage or members of the churches, and who wish the publications of the Mass. 8. S. Society, should send their applications to the subscriber as early as may be. It is prosumed that " no one will apply for libearies excepting those who are unable to obtain the means of purchasing them." Where only a purf of the means can be obtained and is transmitted, the Society, so far as it shall be able. will be glad to render emistance.

APPLICATIONS.—In making applications for libraries, it is very desirable that the following particulars be definitely stated:

The situation, relative importance, and general character of the place where the school is, or is to be located; number of inhabitants; number of members in the church; number of churches and schools of other denominations; number of scholars in the school for which the application is made; and the number that might, with proper efforts, and the encouragement of a library, be brought in; and what the school have done, by contribution or otherwise, to secure themselves a library.

Yours, respectfully, A. BULLARD, Becretary of the Mass. S. S. Society. Boston, Feb. 5, 1845.

## sih of a Missionery in Yown. DIED,

In Burlington, lowe territory, January 8th. Rev. SAMUEL PAYNE, of Yellow Spring, aged thirty-eight years.

Mr. Payne was a native of New-Jersey. His literary course was completed at Bloomfield Academy. After graduating at this institution he pursued his theological studies at Lane Seminary. The first year after leaving are too remote to be accommodated by the || the seminary he spent in Mismi county, Ohio.

Be fore the expiration of the year he received an invitation from the church in Salem, Meigs county, to become their pastor. This invitation he accepted, and labored with this church and in the vicinity for six years. During this period his ministrations were owned by his Divine Master, and enjoyed his rich blessing. A partial result of his labors was the colonizing, at different times, of three churches from the one in Salem, and still leaving it larger than at the time of Mr. Payne's settlement. The usual hardships of a western missionary's life, fell in their full share upon Mr. Payne. His constitution is thought to have suffered in consequence of exposure and toil. The hope of better health, combined with other reasons, led him to this new terriritory. Two years have completed his labors here, and taken him to his reward. Yellow Springs and vicinity has been the scene of his efforts. Amid the shifting population of a new country, without houses for worship, or organized society, ministerial labor in the West is often seed sown by the way-side, and like bread cast upon the waters, "is found only after many days." Thus Mr. Payne mourned over the few visible results of his labors, and the saddening effects of this fact did much to prepare his constitution to sink beneath disease. But his record is on high, and in the hearts of those who listened to his faithful preaching. His ministerial brethren

mourn him as one greatly respected and ardently loved. He is the first of our number who has gone home, and we see not among the survivors one so well prepared. The feeling of his heart for months before his death is well expressed in the text which he selected for his funeral sermon: "I am in a strict betwixt two, having a desire to depart and to be with Christ, which is far better." [See p. 253.]

## The way of transgressers.

A few days ago I officiated at the funeral of an aged man, who died in consequence of intemperance. He belonged to a highly respectable family—was thoroughly educated acquired immense wealth—lived in splends: and luxury for some years—became intenperate—equandered his property—and after a long life, spent in profligacy and ain, died suddenly of apoplexy, without hope in Christ His most intimate friend is now suffering the horrors of delirium tremens, and will som give up his account to God. Two men were recently frozen to death while in a state of intoxication, a few miles distant. A third was burned to death in a grocery, in which he had been locked up for the night. "He that being often reproved and hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy."

# Notice to the Missionaries of the A. H. M. S.

Dear Brother—By the terms of your commission, it will be recollected, a Statistical Report is to be forwarded to the Society by the first of April. The data supplied by such Reports are indispensable for making out a full exhibition to the public of the doings of the Society for the year. We, therefore, make early and earnest request, that you will furnish the following list of particulars, in a special communication, by mail, as early as the First day of April Next.

If by the terms of your commission, a quarterly Report is due from you to this office at that time, you can, of course, forward that on the same sheet. But you are requested, on no account, to delay your statistical Report after April 1st.

- 1. Name of the Church, with the township, county, and State; and also the post-office address of the missionary.
  - 2. Number of hopeful conversions.\*
  - 3. Number added to the Church by profession.\*
  - 4. Number added to the Church by letter.\*
  - 5. Number of Sabbath-school and Bible-class Scholars.

<sup>\*</sup> To be reckoned from April to April, if you have been in commission the whole year; if not, for the portion of the year, between these dates, which your commission covers.

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- 6. Number of Volumes in S. S. Library.
- 7. Number of Temperance Subscribers.
- 8. Number of Churches organized during the year.
- 9. Contributions to benevolent objects, such as

Home Miss. 8-

For Miss.

Bib. Soc.

8-----, &c. &c.

Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S., from Jan. 1st, 1844, to Feb. 1st, 1845.

Rev. Wm. Salter, Andrew and Makequeta, Chbs.,

Rev. Ebenezer Alden, Jr., Tipton, Iowa. Rev. A. B. Robbins, Bloomington, Iewa.

Rev. D. Lanc, Kessauqua, Iswa.

Rev. Harvey Adams, Farmington, Iowa. Rev. B. A. Spaulding, Wapello Co., Iowa.

Rev. Ephraim Adams, Davenport, Iowa. Rev. H. Hatchinson, Burlington, Iowa.

Rev. Julius A. Reed, Fairfield, lows. Bev. N. B. Dodge, Little Ceage and Deerfield, Mo.

Rev. E. P. Noel, Ray Co., Me. Rev. T. S. Reeve, St. Jeseph, Mo. Rev. F. R. Gray, Houston, &c., Mo.

Rev. W. T. Dickson, West Ely, Mo. Rev. A. Jones, Deep Water, Mo. Rev. E. Wright, Weston, Mo.

Rev. Timothy Morgan, Mount Zion Ch., Mo.

Rev. B. W. Dwight, Juliet, Ill.

Rev. L. Farnam, Big Woods, Ill.

Bev. B. Pond, in bounds of Illinois Presb., Ill. Rev. Wm. Kirby, Mendon, Ill. Rev. J. T. Holmes, Griggsville, III.

Rev. George Gemmel, Byren, ML

Rev. John Summers, Bernadotte and Virgil, Ill. Rev. Ebenezer Reymond, Orangeville and Du Page, Ill.

Rev. Thos. Lippincott, Troy and Edwardsville, Ill.

Rev. G. D. Miller, Remney and Hickory Grove, Ind. Rev. Thos. Anderson, Huntington, Ind.

Rev. J. Black, Smithland, Ky.

Asst. Treas.

Rev. C. A. Hoyt, Wilmington and Bethel, O.

Rev. E. G. Johnson, Johnstown and Trenton, O.

Rev. S. W. Rose, McKeas, O.

Rev. N. T. Fay, Montgomery, O.

Rev. G. S. Johnson, Amboy, &c., Lucas Co., O.

Rev. B. Woodbury, Plain, O.

Kev. E. J. Boyd, Brooklyn, Mich.

Rev. A. Worthington, Hartland and Tyrone, Mich. Rev. H. E. Waring, Byron, Mich.

Rev. W. H. Wheeler, Grand Haven and Muskegan, Mich.

Rev. A. H. Gaston, Three Rivers, Mich. Rov. James McLaurin, Pawpaw, Mich. Rev. John S. Kidder, Schoolcraft, Mich.

Rev. M. L. Hawley, St. Josephs, Mich.

Rev. S. Newbury, Allegan, Mich. Rev. Louis Mills, Clarendon and Eckford, Mich-

Rev. D. Williams, Addison, N. Y. Rev. L. Dady, Victory, N. Y.

Rev. H. B. Taylor, Centreville, N. Y.

Rev. A. D. Olds, Panama, N. T. Rev. C. P. Bush, 10th Ch., New-York.

Rev. S. Hoyt, Pleasant Plains, N. Y.

Rev. J. L Ostrom, 8th Av. Ch., New-York. Not in commission last year.

Rev. James Brown, Liberty and Concord, O.

Rev. W. R. Stevens, Vermillion Co., Ind.

Rev. Thos. Griffiths, Hartford, Ind.

Rev. C. W. Carpenter, Delanti and Sinclairville,

N. Y.

Rev. M. Doolittle, Mansfield and New Albion, N. Y.

The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from January 1st, 1844, to February 1st, 1845.

1000 00

WEW-HAMPSHIRE—		
Ackworth, Mrs. Hannah Ware, by A.		
Kingsbury,	8	00
Henniker, Horace Childs, by A. E. Law-		
Tonce.	10	00
VERMONT—		
Middlebury, by Prof. Stoddard, A. Wil-		
cox, \$20; Miss Adelaide McDonald,		
\$15, to const. the latter a L. M.; Prof.		
S. Stoddard, \$30, to const. James G.		
Stoddard a L. M.; W. Bass, \$10; P.		
Starr, \$10; Rev. B Labarce, \$10; R.		
Wainwright, \$10; Rev. T. A. Merrill,		
\$5; W. Slade, \$5; Rav. S.G.Coe, \$5;		
J. Warner, \$5; W. M. Field, \$5; L.		
W. Clark, \$3; C. Hill, \$2; S. Swift,		
\$5; Ladies, \$16, to const. Rufus Wain-		
wright, Samuel Swift, and Wm. Swift		
Life Members,	156	00
Willsboro, Rev. Josiah Lyman,		<b>5</b> 0
MASSACHUSETTS-		
Homa Missionary Society, by B. Perkins,		
		-

Andover, South Soc., in part of Mon. . Con. Coll., and in part of Ladies' Char. Soc., by E. Taylor, 61 75 Blanford, Orrin Sago, L. D., 100 00 East Hampton, Mass., Williston Seminary Miss. Soc., by H. B. Ames, Treas., 50 00 Franklin, in full of legacy of the late Asa Fisher, by F. Morse and A. De Witt, 1000 00 Hadley, Mass. Ladies' H. M. S. of the Russell Society to const. Mrs. Dora P. D. Shearer, of Boston, and Miss Lepha Nash, of Hadley, Mass., Life Members, by Cornelia W. Porter. 60 00 Hampshire Miss. Soc., of which \$50 is from Hadley First Parish, and \$72 from Russell Gen. Benev. Soc. to const. Miss Mehitabel Smith, and Samuel Seymour Life Members, by E. Williams, Treas., 300 00 Northampton, a Life Member, 5 00 RHODE ISLAND-

Providence Benev. Cong., B. Dyer, to

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coust. John Dyer Potter a L. D., \$100:		Houston et. Ch., by D. Stevens, \$6 25;
B. Hoppin, to const. Mrs. Hannah P. Hoppin a L. M., \$30; Wm. I. King, to		W. R. Boobe, \$5; Mr. Badeau, \$1; Cash, 0 25; E. H. Burger, \$5,
const. Warren S. Green a L. D., \$100		Mercer-st. Ch., A. G. Phelps, \$100; J.
bequest of the late Miss Susan Colville,		B. Murray, \$30 ; R. Lockwood, \$25;
\$7 50; ethers, \$221 96,	450 4	
Richmond-st. Ch., Coll., by D. Andrews, Treas	100 0	dy, \$95; C. S. Brown, \$10; O. W.  Morris, \$2,
CONNECTICUT—	100 0	Pearl-st. Ch., Miss. Assoc., per W. S.
Home Missionary Society, by F. Parsons,	1000 0	O Dorr,
Bloomfield, E. B. Goodwin, \$3; others,		Spring-st. Oh., J. Brownson, \$1; J.
\$2, by B. Ely,	5 0	
Brooklyn, Cong. Soc., in part of Coll., by E. Newbury.	5 0	Stickney, \$1; P. F. Cropsey, \$5; R. F. Haleted, \$1; J. W. Haleted, \$5; J.
Colebrook, Edward Carrington, L. M., in		8. Randell, \$2; W. Mesler, \$10; H.
_ full,	5 0	O Griffin, \$1; J. Westervelt, \$1; A.
East Haddam, Ladies' Cont Soc , by Rev.		M'Kenzie, \$2; J. W. Turner, \$3;
I. Parsons,	3 9	Cash, 0 75; Emma S. Brown, 0 50; M. Clark, \$10; W. P. Demarest, \$2;
Hartford, in full of legacy of the late Normand Smith, by F. Parsens and		Mon. Con. Coll., 9 62; Mrs. Bum-
Thomas Smith, Ex're,	641 6	
Long Ridge, Cong. Ch., by Rev. F. H.		Samuel Walker, \$5; Mrs. Dr. J.
Ayres,	5 0	1 H
Madison, T. Hotchkiss, by E. S. Hotch-		Randolph, by Rev. E. Taylor,
kies, Middletown, First Cong. Ch., by J. B.	5 0	Rensselactville, Fem. Miss. Soc., by Mrs. M. L. Dayton,
Woodward, \$73; Mon. Con. Coll., by		Sag Harbor, Mrs. Clarissa Sleight.
H. S. Ward, \$49 66,	122 6	
Fem. H. M. S., full to const. Rev.		J. B. Hubbard,
Andrew L. Stone a L. M., by Miss	~ ^	Schaghticoke, Presb. Ch., by Rev. J. H.
E. Colton, Samuel D. Hubbard, L. D., \$100, Mrs.	7 0	Noble, Sherman, by Rev. E. Taylor,
Fairchild, \$1,	101 0	
New-Haven, Ladies' Durand Soc., by		West Durham, Mrs. Sally Fellows, L. M.
Mrs. C. W. Jarman,	10 0	
John Anketell and Mrs. Augusta A.	<b>2</b> 0 0	Westfield, Coll. by Rev. T. M. Hopkins,
Anketell, Life Members, New-London, Ct., First Cong. Soc., La-	60 0	Westville, Presb. Ch., by Rev. F. B. Reed,
dies' Sew. Soc., \$30, to const. Mrs.		Yorktown, by Rev. J. B. Stoddard,
Elizabeth S. Starr a L. M.,	35 0	
A friend, to const. Edward Learned,		Bloomfield, J. C. Baldwin,
Charlotte P. Learned, of New-		Deckertown, bal. of Coll., by Rev. Mr.
London, and Bela P. Learned, of Norwich, Life Members,	92 0	Wood, Hanover, First Presb. Church by J. M.
H. P. Havens, to const. Mrs. E. L.		Johnson,
Havens a L. M.,	30 0	
Northford, Ladies' Benev. Soc., by Eliza		Sew. Soc., by Rev. Dr. Brinsmade,
R. Fowler,	29 0	
Norwich, Ladies, by Mrs. H. G. Ripley, Stonington, Fem. H. M. S., of which \$30	34 0	by Isaac Nichols and J. N. Tuttle, Executors, 7
is to const. Rev. Wm. Clift a L. M., by		New Brunswick, H. P. Clark.
Miss L. A. Sheffield,	<b>52</b> 0	
Westchester, Cong. Soc., for the West,		family, \$7; Coll., \$46,
by E. C. Parkhurst, NEW-YORK-	43 3	[·
Berkshire Cong. Soc., \$11 50; Fem. Be-		family, to const. Wm. Hamilton, Mrs. Wm. Hamilton and Wm. Og-
nev. Soc., \$12, by C. P. Johnson,	23 5	
Brooklyn, First Presb. Ch. Sab. School,		others, \$73 19, by S. W. Baldwin,
by J. A. Sweeteer, \$9 66; a Ludy, \$3,	12 6	
Rev. Dr. Spencer's Ch., Ladies' H. M. S., by Mrs. Steele,	120 0	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA— Washington City, Fourth Presb. Ch.,
Canandaigua, N. W. Howell,	25 0	Ladies H. M. S., by Mrs. H. Goodrich,
Florida. N. Y., First Presb. Ch., by James		Sec.
_ Wood,	23 3	
Forrestville, N. Y., by Rev. E. Taylor,	5 0	. 11
Livingstonville, by Rev. J. Moase, Moira, Cong. Ch., \$5 65; Individual, \$1;	13 0	A. Hoyt, 5 89, Charlestown, by Rev. J. Cochran.
by Rev. F. B. Reed,	6 6	. 11
New Lebanon, N. Y., Presb. Ch., in part		Graham's Station, by Rev. W. H. Bay,
to const. Rev. C. J. Knowles a L. M.,	22 3	
New-York City, viz —		Johnson,
Allen-st. Presb. Ch., A. Osman, \$1, Miss Mulford, 0 50,	1 5	Trenton, Presb. Ch., by do.,
Bleecker st. Ch., C. N. Talbot, \$50; H.		Brownville, Rev. Calvin Butler, \$6; Col-
Grinnell, \$25; Dr. J. C. Bliss, \$10;		lection, \$7,
R. H. Nevins, \$25; a Member, \$10;		Covington, by Rev. S. D. Smith,
W.M. Smith, \$2; M. A., \$2; W. Kent, \$1; E. Cheesebrough, \$10; E. My-		Huntington, Presb. Ch., \$2; Rev. T. Anderson \$5
gatt, \$5; G. W. Snow, \$15,	155 0	derson, \$5,  Monoquet, by Rev. J. M. Sadd,
Brainerd Ch., Gent., 103 63; Ladies,		Ohio Township, by Rev. C. Butler,
_32 76, by J. Brewster,	136 3	Rochester, by Rev. T. S. Milligan,
Eleventh Presb. Ch., by E. B. Littell,	40 69	Rockville, by Rev. S. G. Lowry,



1845. T	не номе	MISSIONARY.	263
YE I IMOLE			
Big Grove,	1 05	Missionary box, E. M., in part, \$5,	36 MB
Bristol, by Rev. C. Cook,	1 90 9 00	Second Ch., by Mr. Merriam.	20 27
Byros, Cong. Ch., by Rev. G. Ger		Pompey Center, by Rev. D. H. Kingaley, St. Lawrence Co., D. M. S.	19 50 133 75
Chicago, First Press. Ch., by R.	ev. M.	Springfield, Coll.,	3U 12
Hicks,	65 67	Vernon Contro, Ray, Mr. Whaley.	1 00
Becond Presb. Ch., by do.,	25 00	Vernon Village,	90 40
Elgin, Elkhorn and Buffalo, by Rev. L.	70 00	Waterville, by S. Gondwin,	24 55
bert,	8 48	Westford, to full of legacy of Hornes Kelso, dec., by Deac. Juhn Kelso, Ez'r., \$100;	
Flog Creek, by Ray, M. Hicks,	5 57	Coll., by Rev A. E. Campbell, \$30,	130 80
French Creak, Rev. S. G. Wright		Winfield, Coll., by Roy. Mr. Holcomb,	10 00
Hartland, Rev. E. G. Howe,	5 00	-	
Hillagrove, Cong. Ch., by Rev. Williams,	1 50		<b>\$</b> 312 06
Mission Point, by Ray. M. Hicks,	i 14	Receipts of the Western Agency at Gener	
Payson, Cong. Ch , Mon. Con. Co		to Jan. 17, 1845.	my 27- 4-
Rev. J. H. Prenties,	1 81		
Quincy, Cour. Ch., by do.,	36 57	Alden, by Rev. H. Chapin,	25 00
Presb. Ch., by Ray, W. Kirby, Randolph Grove, Presb. Ch., by J	13 50	Buffalo, M. Herschfield, \$2; Friend, \$2 25, Cander, Young Peoples' Miss. Assoc., A.	4 25
Porter,	2 00	Hart, Jr., Truss., 6 81; by Rev. E. Beno-	
Waynesville, by do.,	3 00	dict, \$17 50,	94 31
MICHIGAN—		Canoga, by Rav. C. W. Cherry,	E 100
Hillsdale, by Rev. E. Buck,	14 00	Chapitasville, for the West,	9 00
Monroe, Presb. Ch., by N. W. Ha Salina, Presb. Ch., by Rev. J. G. Ka		Colden, by Rev. S. Ingelle, Rast Avon, by Rev. S. M. Hopkins,	# DB 8 00
Stoney Creek, by Rev. J. March,	1 82	East Bloomfeld, Josiah Porter, \$30;	
Webster, Miss. Assoc., by Bev.		<b>\$</b> 5 6%,	55 <b>68</b>
Clark, of which \$15 is from Re	Specier	Geneva. C. A. Cook, \$50; I. Sutherland,	
WISCONSIN-	38.00	\$10; Cash, \$41, 97; Rev. Dr. Hay, \$10; T. Spencer, \$5; F. A. Sturling, \$5; Mrs.	
Atkenson, a friend, by Rav. S. Pe	nt. 1 36	B. M Hopkins, \$5, bal. for watch sold,	
Fairplay, Mon. Con. Coll., by do.	6 00	\$8; Caab, \$3,	137 97
Madmon, Coog. Ch., by do.,	90 00	Geoos, First Presb. Ch., a friend, by Bav.	
Milton, do. by do.,	6 50	tthaca, T. S. Williams, 3d quarterly pay-	5 90
from Ladies, to const. Rev.		ment.	95 00
Chapin a L. M., by Rav. S. Pe		Kendall, by Rav. M. Buttelph,	12 50
Cong. Ch., Coll., by do.,	41 49	Leroy, Samuel Skinner,	56 63
Platteville, Mon. Con. Coll., by do		Livous, Mrs. Susan Fowler, to make her	
Recine, Prest. Ch., of which \$30   Ludius, to coust, Rev. H. Fosto.	4 170m	brother James Richardson, a L. M., \$30; others, \$12 63,	63 63
M., by do.,	45 00	Millport, Fom. Miss. Soc., by Rov. B. B.	
Bochester, Cong. Ch., Coll., by do		Spearer, \$16 75; others, \$3 25,	20 00
ROME MISSIONARY,	50 00	Ogden, Mrs. Cornelius Vorbles, to make Cornelius Vorbies, Curtis T. Fens, of	
	88784 53	Putefield, and herself, Life Members,	100 00
J. CORNING		Ovid, J. L. Eastman,	M. 10
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	Owego, Mon. Con. Coll., by Alonso Donn,	
		846 93: Ladies' Assoc., Miss A. Camp, Tress, \$16 59. James Pumpsliy,820; W.	
Denations of clothing,	from	Platt, \$15, H. Pumpelly, \$15; Rev. H.	
Two Boxes, source auknowa.		Wilcox, \$5 . A. Denn, \$5; others, \$49 64,	175 00
•		Pen Yan, Myron Hambin, to make Mrs.	90.00
		Mary Ann Hamlin n L. M., Portagoville, by Rov. L. Loonard,	30 GP 25 GB
Receipts of the Central Agency a	Utica, M. Y.	Rock Streem, by Stephen Hurd,	6 38
from Oct. 20, 1844, to Jan. 27	, 1845.	Husbrille,	3 73
Augusta, Cott., \$28 51; J. J. Knor.	100, 128 51	Rutledge, Fem. Miss., Amoc., of Conewas-	
Camillus, Fern. Benev. Soc.,	5 00	go, by Rev. H. Willoughby,	6 50
Castrille, by Rev. E. Allen,	2 90		<b>6</b> 814 <b>6</b> 0
Coutre Liele, by Rev. A. D. French, Champion, Rev. L. M. S.,	9 37 14 00		
Clinton, on part,	130 00	The Treasurer of the Massachusette H.	M. S.
Copenhagen, Coll.,	6 37	schneoledges the receipt of the following from Oct. 1st, 1844, to Feb. 1st, 1845.	g owner,
Exeter, in part,	19 50		4.41
Greenwich, Lowville,	7 00 12 85	Hazafield, Rev. Mr. Blake's Society, Audover, Theological Sominary collection	4 41
Madleon, legacy of Dr. J. Prait, by C		in the chapel,	190 00
Ex'r, \$16 03, Mon. Con. Coll. \$	11 (3)	Brookfield , Society for Mutual Assistance	
Jan. Cooludge, L. M., \$30, Manchester, Cont. Ch. Dr. Dwiel	57 08	of Churches, Rev. W. A. Nichols, Tr.,	111 00
Manchester, Coog. Ch., Dr. Dwigh Mrs. Dwight, \$1,		North Weymouth, Rav. Mr. Emery's Soc., Foxboro, Sev. Mr. Poor's Society,	111 93 95 36
Marcy, Salem Cong.,		Ashfield, Rev. Mr. Clark's Society,	18 85
Marshall, Cong. Soc.,	15 07	South Deordeld, Rev. Mr. Riddel,	10 00
New Serlin, J. L. Fuller and Lady,	3 00	Northfield, Tripitarian Society,	19 00
New Hartford, Coll., Coll., \$55 68; Min	37 48 n Hor-	Ashbucubam, Rev. Mr. Janancu's Society, Hepkinton, Rev. Mr. Wahntar's Society,	17 00 37 55
riet W. Condit, L. M., in full, by h		Do. Mr. Samuel Goddard,	M. 0
reats, \$23; Master Lewis C. P.		Braintree, Rev. Dr. Storr's Society,	3T 00

Hampshire Miss. Society, E. Williams,	ere on 1	Holliston, Ladies' Benev. Reading Soc.	200
Esq., Treasurer,  Essex North, Auxiliary Society, R. Bay-	258 93	South Reading, Cent Society, Hanson, Rev. F. P. Howland,	<b>50</b>
ley, Esq., Treasurer,	246 45	Waltham, Mrs. Rebecca Jewett,	30 00
A Friend,	5 00	Dighton, First Cong. Church and Soc.,	10 00
Webster, Congregational Society,	16 00	Buston, a Friend,	3 78
Medway, Kev. Mr. Sandford's Society, Carver, Rev. Mr. King's Society,	75 00   24 51	Middleboro, First Church and Soc., Berlin, Female Benev. Soc.,	42 59 15 00
Plympton, Rev. Mr. Denter's Society,	14 50	A Lady, for American Home Miss. Soc.	10 60
Hansen, Rev. Mr. Rockwood's Society,	12 00	Burlington, Cong. Soc.,	3 3
Dudley, Legacy of the late Aaron Tults,	500 00	Wrentham, Descon Benj. Hawes,	4 00
Dedham, Mrs. J. Bingham, North Wrentham, Mon. Con. Union Church	6 00 5 00	Hollis, N. H., Rev. Jos. Emerson, Acton, Rev. Mr. Woodbury's Soc.,	25 00 21 73
Halifax, Roy. Mr. Howland's Society,	11 52	Templeton, Mon. Con. in Rev. Mr. Sabin's	2
Braintree and Weymouth, Union Society,	122 69		24 00
Milton, Rev. Mr. Cozzens' Soc. Ladies,	38 45	Charlestown, First Church and Society,	110 78
Randolph, First Parish, Do. East Parish,	56 43 47 37	Franklin Co. Home Miss. Soc., Lewis Mer-	123 69
Do. East Parish, Medway, Rev. Mr Ide's Society,	37 00	riam, Tressurer, West Cambridge, Rev. Mr. Horton's Soc.,	40 00
Do. Legacy of Lavi Adams, Esq.,	100 00	Westminster, Rev. Mr. Smith's Soc.,	63 00
Do. Mr. Joel Partridge,	2 00	South Weymouth, Mr. Cyrus Holbrook,	5 00
Leverett, Congl. Church and Society,	4 50 3 87	Natick, Benevoleat Society,	30 00 43 05
Warwick, do. do. Rowe, do. do.	3 87 19 33	Do. First Congl. Church and Soc., Salem, South Society,	179 19
South Yarmouth, a Friend to Missions,	6 00	Do. Joseph G. Sprague, Esq.,	30 (10
Andover, West Parish,	87 81	Middleton, Ladies' Miss. Soc.,	30 00
Methuen, 1st Congl. Church and Soc.	196 92		
Woburn, South Congl. Soc.	30 00 1 11 00		
Plymouth, Rev. Mr. Dwight's Soc.	25 00	The Philadelphia Home Missionary Soci	
Middlesex, North and vicinity, Char. Soc.,		knowledges the receipt of the followin during the months of November and De	
J. S. Adams, Esq., Treasurer,	483 34	1844, viz.	
A Friend to the cause,  Medfield, Legacy of Mrs. Margaret C. Ellis	2 25   100 00	·	
Ware Village, Ladies' Sewing Society,	39 56	Central Church, N. L., Philadelphia, Mr. B. Naglee, by Rev. A. Rood,	10 60
Littleton, Evan. Cong. Church,	30 00	Spring Mills, Presb. Church, Pa., coll. in	
Fairhaven, Individuals for Western Miss.	49 00	church, in part, by Mr. D. Duncan,	42 00
Holmes' Hole, Ladies of Congl. Soc.,	15 00 30 00	Hamiltonville, Pa., Rev. J. McKnight, \$20;	20.00
Wayland, Mrs. Alpheus Biglow, Jr., Do. a Friend,	2 00	James McAlpin, \$5; Wm. Watkins, \$5, Clinton-st. Presb. Church, Philadelphia,	30 00
Boston, a Gentleman,	100 00	Mr. M. L. Burr,	2 00
Do. Essex-street Church,	715 04	Darby, Presb. Church, Pa., coll. in part, to	
Do. Old South,	546 83	const. Rev. M. E. Cross, L. D.,	53 88
Do. Bowdoia street, Do. Mr. Vernon,	573 60 355 31	Marple, Presb. Church, Pa., coll. in part, \$31 37; also Fem. Miss. Soc., \$14 75, in	
Do. Park-street,	667 75	part to const. Rev. M. E. Cross L. D.,	46 12
Do. Winter-street,	<b>45</b> 0 52	Neshamony, Presb. Church, Pa., coll in	
Do. Salem-atreet,	311 38	church, in part,	53 fT
Do. Pine-atrect, Do. Phillips,	300 10 290 07	Hubloraburg, Presb. Church, Pa., T. Hus-	
Do. Green-street,	31 18	ton and wife, \$10; Miss S. M. Huston, \$2 50; Miss C. Huston, \$2 50; Miss J.	
Sudbury, Ladies' Miss. Society,	23 14:	Huston, \$2 50; Miss J. E. Huston, \$2 50;	
Amhorst, East Parish, Ladies,	6 00	Mrs. M. Harris, \$3; G. W. Hutchins,	~~ 48
Do. West do. do. Newton, East Parish Mon. Concert,	4 00 21 86	\$3; others, \$4 45, by Rev. Mr. Harris,	30 45
Dunstable, a Friend,	20 00	Harrisburg, Presb. Church, Pa. F. Wyith, \$20; Cash, \$20; John A. Weir, \$10;	
Bedford, Rev. Mr. Emery's Soc., Mon. Con.	12 00	Mrs. D. Armond, \$8; Mrs. McCormick,	
Charlestown, Winthrop Church and Soc.,	383 00	\$5; Mrs. Mahony, \$5; Mrs. Halderman,	
Lynn, 1st Congl. Soc.,	9 00	\$5; Miss Todd, \$5; Mr. and Mrs. Briggs,	
Falmouth, Rev. Mr. Hooker's Soc., Newburyport, Gleaning Circle,	138 00 30 00	\$5; Mrs. Geiger, \$6; R. M. Craiu, \$6; R. J. Ross, \$2; Dr. McPherson, \$2;	
Ipswich, a Friend,	30 00	others, \$27.25,	196 25
Chelsea, Winnisimit Church,	67 02	Milford, Pa., Rev. Wm. Belden, Jr.,	10 00
Fitchburg, Religious Char. Soc.,	210 01	Northumberland, Prest. Church, Pa., coll.	
Templeton, Mr. David Whitcomb, Worcester County, a Friend,	100 00 300 00	in church, in part, by Rev. John Patter,	12 00
Essex, balance of legacy of Mrs. Mary P.	300 00	West Chester, Presb. Church, Pa., Mos. Con. coll., by Mr. W. Purves,	<b>26</b> 11
Choate,	5 67	Central Presb. Church, Newark, N. J., coll.	_
Lowell, First Church,	163 61	in church, by Mr. C. Buldwin,	60 94
Northbridge, Ladies in First Congl. Soc., Boston, Elisha Field,	<b>6</b> 0 00 <b>5</b> 00	Wells, Presb. Church, Bradford county,	
Mansfield, Mon. Con., Rev. Mr. Blake's Soc		Pa., Mon. Con. coll., \$1 58; Mrs. C. Roosa, \$1; Rev. J. L. Riggs and wife,	
Boston, a Lady,	60 00	\$2.50,	5 08
Lenox, Mrs. Lucy Northrup,	42 00	Wattsburg, Presb. Church, Pa., coll. in	
Haverbill, Mr. David March,	10 00	church, by Rev. L. Stright,	10 00
Newton Centre, Eliot Cong. Soc., Unionville, Rev. Mr. Havens' Soc.,	17 61 77 00	East Whiteland, Presb. church, Pa., coll.	777
Dorchester, Rev. Dr. Codman's Soc.,	124 00	in church, by Rev. A. Converse, New-Branswick, N. J., Second Presb.	4 11
Sandwich, Evan. Cong. Soc.,	107 37	Church, Mon. Con. coll., by Rev. J. M.	_
Lowell, Appleton-street Church,	135 13	Bruen, Jr.	6 🗰
Hampden Co. Home Miss. Soc., H. Brewer, Jr., Treasurer,	RAN OO	McKean Presb. Church, Pa., Ladies' Soc.,	
	840 00 i	a box of clothing, unvalued.	

# THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Go, . . . . . . . . Preach the Gospel . . . . . . . . Mark xvi. 15. How shall they preach except they be sent? . . . . . . . . Rom.x. 15.

Vol. XVII.

APRIL, 1845.

No. 12.

# What shall be done?

In the last number of the Home Missionary, considerations were adduced, which impress our own minds—and, also, we trust, the minds of our readers—with the conviction that no time is to be lost by those who would stamp upon the future people of this land the image of a pure Christianity. Especially do the condition and prospects of the NEW STATES demand, that the arduous and long continued struggle by which their peculiar moral difficulties are to be surmounted, should begin, in all its vigor, without delay.

The more we become acquainted with the character and condition of the mass of western mind—its diversity of habits and moral tendencies, the prevailing carelessness of religious restraint, the want of a public conscience in respect to the demands of religion and religious institutions, the allowed disregard of the Sabbath, the prejudices which prevail, and the errors which are inculcated by many professed religious teachers, and fostered by that want of better information which springs from the too prevalent neglect of common school instruction—the more are we impressed with the greatness of the obstacles to be overcome in bringing our vast Central Valley under the power of the Gospel. The work demands the sympathies of all hearts, and the efforts of all hands. There ought not to be, there cannot be, any monopoly of the toils, and privileges, and glory of this work. The zeal which spreads the Bible, and religious tracts, and Sabbath schools, over that great field, is all wanted; and every truly christian heart must hail these agencies with a cordial fellowship. But still, we are more and more convinced, with every passing year, that to give direction, concentration and efficiency to all these auxiliary methods of doing good, the population of the West must be supplied with the PREACHING of the Gospel. All other means, without this, will produce but limited and transient effects. Nothing else leaves permanent memorials of its influence, any further than it tends to draw after it the stated ministrations of the Gospel. Over the tract, the religious volume, nay, over the Bible itself, with all its treasures of wisdom, hundreds of thousands of that people will slumber till they die. They cannot, or they will not read. "They are not generally a reading people, but a thinking and a talking people. They are accustomed to catch the glance of the living eye, and to be instructed and animated by the living voice. Books do not attract their attention; and before the Bible will ever be read by that population, there must be in all that land, ' the voice of one crying in the wilderness' to prepare its way."



## THE HOME MISSIONARY.

April,

We wish that this great truth could be held up in all its importance before every Christian mind in the nation. Our best people, we fear, are not half awake to the indispensablement a living ministry—a hely ministry—a ministry now. They are folled into present alumber by that fatal dream, that a " future day will do as well." We are therefore grateful for every voice, by whomsoever it is lifted up, that tends to rouse the churches to this subject. The following remarks, from the Ohio Observer, are refreshing to our hearts, for the timely and well-expressed suggestions which they contain, and we gladly give them such diffusion as our columns may afford.

#### The Home Missionary Soulety:

At the present era of our national history, when questions vitally affecting the peace, the honor, the integrity of the Union are swept into the Maelstrom vortex of party spirit, beyond the reach of every thing but the prayers of the truly patriotic, so that good men stand, with heavy hearts, not knowing what they can do to avert the impending evil; and when also, in the religious world, many schemes of benevolence are affect, which in the absence of divine precedent, must rest their claims to patronage only upon human calculations of utility; it is most refreshing to be able to turn our thoughts and efforts to a Society that takes for its groundwork, the example and precepts of the Savior and his Apoetles.

We do not mean to claim for the American House Missionary Society, exclusively, this high vantage ground; but we do mean to assert that this Society is treading in the path marked out by Christ himself, and pursued by those who received from his own hands their commission to preach the Gospel.

The divine method for saving the world is exceedingly simple. It can be stated in a few words. It is that Christ's disciples should go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature; that they should, every where, gather churches, and set over them in the work of the ministry, "faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also." Churches planted every where, and furnished with an able and faithful ministry—this is the beginning, middle, and end of the divine method. It embraces very little machinery, but a vast amount of labor, suffering, self-dental, and prayer. Its divine simplicity, makes it less imposing than some schemes of human invention, but it is, for this reason, better adapted than they are to the wants of man: and having God for its author, he every where accompanies it with the life-giving energies of his Spirit. ly-minded politicians may call it "weakness," and visionary philanthropists, "foolishness:" but they will find that "the foolishness of God is wiser than men, and the weakness of God is stranger than men." The world, after wearying itself out with systems innumerable to make men wise and virtuous, and to qualify them for political freedom, will be compelled to return to the primitive plan of our Savior; " Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."

Every year we feel, with increasing solemnity and weight, the truth that here is to be found our nation's only hope. Political freedom implies the capacity of self-government—that the individuals who compose the nation are themselves emancipated from the dominion of ignorance and corrupt passions, and made freemen by the knowledge and love of the truth. A population sunk in igno-

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rance and corruption could not retain civil liberty, though it were given to them as a direct boon from Heaven. A population whose minds are enlightened, and whose hearts are purified by the Gospel cannot be kept in slavery.

We look not therefore to political parties, whatever may be their name or pretensions, nor to any reform-societies of human origin, but to the preaching of the Gospel, and the establishment of christian churches, for the perpetuity of the glorious fabric of our civil constitution.

We are aware, indeed, that the Gospel does not seek, as its primary end, the civil freedom of a nation, but the sanctification and salvation of the souls of individual men; and that this latter end ought always to be allowed to retain its paramount importance—that the moment we degrade the Gospel into an instrument of political freedom, we cut the sinews of its power. Collaterally, in its efforts to redeem men, as individuals, from sin and misery, it accomplishes for their civil welfare, what it could not accomplish by direct effort. Still we are not forbidden to look at times at these collateral benefits, and the present posture of our nation is peculiarly adapted to turn off the thoughts of reflecting men from all human devices to that source of safety which is found in the Gospel of Christ alone.

The American Home Missionary Society, and all its sister societies of other denominations, who are laboring in direct accordance with the divine plan to plant churches with a living ministry every where, we hail as destined, if sustained by the prayers and contributions of the churches, to achieve not only that for which they are immediately laboring, the salvation of men's souls, but also that at which they can only indirectly aim,—the perpetuity of our civil institutions.

## The Divine Plan.

CHURCHES PLANTED EVERY WHERE, AND FURNISHED WITH AN ABLE AND FAITHFUL MINISTRY—THIS IS THE DIVINE PLAN FOR SAVING MANKIND. This plan has the following characteristics:

- 1. It is simple. It includes little machinery, but much labor, prayer, and self-denial. Hence the derangements to which it is liable are few and easily rectified. Hence, also, it is adapted to all ages and states of society. This divine simplicity, which makes it less imposing in the eyes of the superficial multitude, constitutes one of its chief excellencies.
- 2. It is comprehensive. It includes the entire duty of man, and all the truth on which that duty is based. It is the whole Gospel which God commits to his churches, and not some fragments of it—not practice without doctrine, nor doctrine without practice, but both united. He has not made them his witnesses for some part of the truth, to the neglect and undervaluing of the rest, but for the whole counsel of God." Consider, for a moment, what a vast range of truth comes within the province of every pastor, and in what endlessly varied applications. His preaching is not all warm exhortation, or all doctrinal discussion, all promises or all threatenings, all instruction of believers, or all admonition of unbelievers, all revival efforts, or all laboring for remote results, all moral reform, all anti-slavery, or all church order and ordinances, but each and

all of these in its place. And it is addressed to men in all conceivable circumstances, young and old, in sickness and in health, in prosperity and in adversity, and through every kind of channel—the pulpit, the conference meeting, the tract, the private interview, the family visit. Thus are he and his people kept from the error into which those who devote themselves to the propagation of one specific truth are in perpetual danger of running—that of making a particular province of the Gospel larger than all the rest of it.

- 3. It is direct. It is the common sense way of meeting men face to face, the very way which all spontaneously adopt when they wish to persuade their fellow men. The man of God, thoroughly furnished for his work, is not a principle which may be understood, but whose presence cannot be seen or felt; nor is he a letter or a book that utters one thing alike to all, without any power of adaptation to their individual wants; but a person, who makes his presence felt, and who gives to each just the instruction which he needs, and in the way in which he needs it. The divine plan has, therefore, an unlimited flexibility, a power of self-adaptation, which makes it every where the very thing which is wanted.
- 4. It is stable. It takes the form of an institution, with its simple but efficient organization, that stands from age to age, independent of the lives of the individuals embraced in it; exerting its influence without intermission, and moulding the character from the cradle up to manhood. In this one particular it has an infinite advantage over all random modes of doing good, that make powerful impressions for the present moment, without embodying them in any permanent living organization which shall secure their perpetuity.
- 5. It is economical—the most economical way of doing good that is known on earth, hard as it is to make men believe it. Estimating the salary of a paster wholly devoted to his work at 500 dollars per annum, (which is considerably higher than the average of salaries in this region,) it will amount in ten years to 5,000 dollars. Now, if he has been faithful and efficient, consider what an untold amount of good he has accomplished—good that has pre-eminently a self-propagating power, that will endure and multiply itself indefinitely when he is in his grave. Look at his steady, healthful influence, on the education of the young, on the social habits of the community, on the character of the piety of the church; look at the streams of beneficence which his labors have caused to flow out from his parish to water and bless others; at the young men who have under his preaching been set in the way to enter the ministry—look at all this, and much more, as well as at the immediate results of his preaching in the conversion of sinners. Five thousand dollars could not have been expended so economically in any other way.
- "Well," you will say, "we knew all this before; why tell us of it." We answer, because, though you may have known it theoretically, you have not felt it; you have not acted accordingly; you have not believed, with all your heart, that the simple plan of establishing churches every where, and furnishing them with an able and faithful ministry, is the only plan which gives any promise of saving the nation or the world. Had you done so, with what warm affection, with what rich liberality, would you have cherished those institutions that are acting in direct accordance with this plan—Home Missions—Foreign Missions—

we cannot, we dare not put one above the other. Both are important beyond all human competition.

But we are looking now at the home field. We cannot restrain the expression of our vehement desire that all our good brethren at the East, who wish to help us, and the cause of Christ here at the West, might see that there can be no other investment of their liberality so economical and productive as the investment in Home Missions, and the means of training for the field Home Missionaries. If this cause is adequately sustained, so that churches shall be planted every where, and furnished with a well trained ministry, the nation will be, under God, safe—otherwise its ruin is certain; how many other schemes soever of saving men it may set on foot, and with what zeal soever they may push them forward.

# Correspondence of the A. H. M. S.

#### REVIVALS.

The past year has not been unproductive in many of the best influences of a stated ministry on the fields where the Society has assisted to sustain it. The external order of the house of God has been observed, increasing numbers have been brought to sit under the sound of the Gospel; an unusual impulse has been given to the instruction of the youth, and to the outward reform of the intemperate and the profane. Still, however, conversions have been comparatively rare. Within a few weeks past, the hearts of the Executive Committee have been cheered by the intelligence that on a few of the missionary fields, the gentle dews of grace are descending.

From Rev. R. K. McCoy, Clayton, Ill.

I rejoice that we are enabled to say, that the Lord has not entirely forsaken his people in this place. In a former report, I mentioned the hopeful conversion of some twelve or fifteen souls, and eight additions to our church. I think I can safely say that through the quarter that has just closed, there has been an increase of piety in the hearts of God's people, and a closer and more

consistent walk with God than formerly.

For some weeks, quite a number of the impenitent have been inquiring theway of salvation; and we have good reason to believe that six or seven have passed from death unto life—five of this number have manifested a desire to unite with God's people on the next Sabbath.

From Rev. Erastus Colton, Michigan City, Ia.

# Bevival.

In communicating to you my first quarterly report, permit me to say that I regard my unforeseen destination to this place as to me an unspeakable favor of God. To Wisconsin or Illinois had I "devised my way;" "but the Lord directed my steps" to this city. Soon after my arrival in Chicago, in August last, my attention was turned to this place. I came, and commenced preaching, the Sabbath immediately following the one on which the late minister closed his labors, and after three weeks, received a call from the Congregational Church and Society, to become their pastor.

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observed a fast.

After describing the progress of a sesson of a protracted services, Mr. C speaks as follows of the results :-

Christians seem now to have a religion of deep-scated, all-pervading principle, not that of mere passionate excitement. So searched were they by the truth and Spirit, that some of them concluded that they had never known by experience what true religion was, ter "the joys of God's salvation" became restored to the soul, the prayers and labors of Christians, in connection with those of the man stry, were expended in the behalf of impenitent sinners. By this time, so much of the atmosphere of heaven pervaded the claurch and filled even the house of God, that sinners became solemn and tender, especially when hearing the truth addressed to them. By the proclaimed word, and by personal al peals, many persons through the Spirit, were brought to submit thenselves as rebels to the disposal of a righteous God, and to fall into the arms. of bleeda g morey. The understanding being addressed, the convictions were deep and thorough, and the conversions apparetally geruine, and based. on principle. Persons of various ages, from the man of gray hairs to the child. of eight years are now rejoicing in the tianity is felt by the world. service of the Lard; our Sabbath school. has shared in the salvation wrought.

There are cases of conversion of petry on a visit, and in a few days re- society may be laid in healthful moral-turned, hopefully converted; two others ity and pure religion.

The call being accepted, I was installed | temporarily here, the one a backslider, the 20th November. During my first the other impenitent, when our meeting visit I called upon all the people who commenced, are now going to their were connected with this body; and friends in the country to speak of the when, after a short absence, I returned love of God shed abroad in their hearts, to take my charge, I held personal con-Pride, self-will, and even bitter opposiversation on experimental religion with tion, have been brought to yield to the as many of the church members as I subduing power of a Savior's love. could conveniently see, during the week Some minds have embraced the over-immediately preceding that of my installation, at the close of which the church others after a week or more delay, or rather, resistance of the Spirit. It was little expected that some persons would be converted, whom God has brought to bow: they are now like little childrensitting at the feet of Christ: they are surprised at themselves, when they contrast their present feelings with those which they had some weeks ago, touching relag.on, Christians, and meetings. There is a range, in the conversions, from persons of high standing and influence down to an opposite grade. There is not a single adult colored person in the place, (who was not before a Christian,) but or if they had known it, not so intelli- has recently been hopefully converted; gently, deeply and happily as now. Af- they are several in number. We think we are safe in saying that 60 persons, in all, have within a few weeks been hopefully converted to God; while mamy others have, at different times, presented themselves as being on the Lord's side.

The Methodists, and some individuals in other denominations, have partaken of these spiritual blessings.

There continues to be a general seriousness in the community, such as the inhabitants have never before seen; conversions are frequently taking place.

Many precious days, long to be remeritered, of which the first in the new y ar was one, have we spent in hely convocation. Heaven seemed to be let down to earth, and God to dwell among men. Brotherry love tinds in union sweet kindred hearts of different denominations, and the power of this Chris-

Northern Indiana is a fertile section which is exceedingly well conducted, of country, and is annually increasing in its population. The institutions of re-Lg.on are planted in the towns and some culiar interest: one young man was of the larger settlements; they are first impressed while at work alone. A greatly needed in a permanent form man and his wife came from the count at other points, that the foundations of

From Rev. R. N. Wright, Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill.

We have witnessed the wonderworking power of God's Spirit; and though the number of converts has not been large, yet the bleming is great, and one for which we shall have occasion for ever to be thankful.

As early as in October, an unusual earnestness in prayer was observable in our social meetings. Soon, some among the impenitent were known to be awakened. In November the indications of the presence of God were more apparent. The prayer-meetings of the females were spoken of as pecuharly refreshing seasons. The brethren began to visit from house to house to inquire after the spiritual welfare of the people, particularly of the church Meetings were multiplied, members. and for a considerable length of time there was preaching every evening. Many of the members of the church seemed desirous to come up to the work, and were manifeatly refreshed. The impression was sought to be made that no mere temporary effort was demanded, but a permanent state of holy living, or rather a continual advance in seeking after and exercising the gifts and graces of the Spirit, so that the path of the Christian, from that time to the hour of his final exit, might be indeed as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

In some instances members of the church appeared to be convicted of sin, humbled before God, and converted anew. Backsliders, who for years had neglected to perform christian duties, were reclaimed, and a number of others became the hopeful subjects of renew-

ing grace.

On the first Sabbath in January the Lord's supper was administered in the presence of a large assembly. Eleven individuals were received, and entered into solemu covenant with God and this (their talent on their first arrivalbranch of the church, four of whom had never before sat down at the sacramen-

nion. Some have already united with other churches.

Results of four years' missionary aid-

In the review of God's dealings with us we find abundant cause for gratitude, and we all feel that not the least of his mercies is the favor shown us through the instrumentality of the A. H. M. Society. The results of support for Home Missions, even in this place, are such as are adapted to encourage the friends of that Society, and in other places the results are doubtless far greater. This church has received missionary aid for four years. Without this aid it could not have enjoyed the regular ministration of God's word and ordinances: with it, for four years, the Gospel has been preached in a new settlement, During this time eighty-five persons have been gathered into the church, twenty-nine of them on profession of their faith in Christ. Two precious scasons of revival have been enjoyed of inestimable value to the church and the world around, and whose happy results can be measured only in eternity. Besides this, a commodique church edifice of brick, thirty-six by forty-eight feet, has been built. A Babbath school has been maintained, and the temperance cause advanced, tracts have been distributed, and tract volumes circulated. With the co-operation of others, the entire county has been twice explored, and every destitute family supplied with the Bible. The monthly concert, and other prayer-meetings, have been sustained, and contributions made in aid of Home and Foreign Missions, the Bible Society, and other benevolent ob-The sick have been visited, the careless invited to the house of God, newly arrived immigrants looked after, and efforts made to rekindle the dying spark of piety in the breast of many of them, who either well-nigh lost their religion by the way, or sought to bury

These labors are not mentioned by our tal board, and another not for years, missionary boastingly. They are a pert of having strayed far away from the fold the ordinary work of all missionaries and of Christ. A number of others, the ministers of the Gospel in new settlements. fruits of this revival, may be expected . And without energetic laborers to supply this to seek admission at the next commu- department and do this week, what society

would be in all our new settlements, it needs | laborers are few. May the Lord of the of Home Missions may well rejoice that the | Vest! moulding of the new settlements is now in their hands. God has put it in their power. The success he has granted their incipient offorts shows on whom he has laid the responeibility. Will they shrink from it,-or be encouraged to go forward, and be the saviors of the nation, and the medium of blessings to mankind.

## From Rev. John Mc Cutchan. Mill-Grove, Ia.

I sit down with pleasure to tell you what the Lord has done for us since my last report. When I last wrote, we were laboring to get one room of our church ready for use. It was so farfinished that we held our weekly prayer meeting in it on New-Year's night, and worshipped publicly in it the first Sabbath in January. The stated meeting of our Presbytery was held at our place on Tuesday, Jan. 21. The Lord was evidently with us. Every meeting " appeared to produce saving effects on the people. The Presbytery closed its. session on Thursday night; but the good work, then begun, gradually went, forward. The Sabbath was very solemn. The roads became so muddy, and the place, a prayer-meeting was held at nights so dark, that we thought it best not to continue our meetings. But the work has been regularly progressing. Every thing is still and solemn -no excitement whatever. We had a communion season yesterday, when we I received 13 on examination. Seven united by letter when the Presbytery | 30 and 40 have expressed a hope in the met; in all twenty, since our last report—so that if we had two more, our little church would be just doubled since The interest is extending, and I ex-New-Year. We think the good work is still on the advance. May it not fold of the Redeemer. cease until every house becomes a house of prayer, and every heart a temple for the Holy Spirit!

Several new family alters have been erected within a few weeks. There is more or less attention to the subject all around us, and I have no doubt that, with proper labor there might be a great harvest gathered in this region.

no prophet's tongue to disclose. The friends harvest send more laborers into his har-

## From Rev. L. C. Ford, Hocking City, Athens Co., O.

You will rejoice to learn, that God is with us. The silence of death, which has so long reigned around us, has at length been broken by the song of salvation. The darkness and gloom which have enshrouded us, have been dispelled. God has caused his face to shine upon us, and we are enjoying a season of refreshing from his presence.

Assisted by Brother Edwards of Belpre, we held a series of meetings, in connection with our sacrament, on the 3rd Sabbath of January. The church appeared in some measure prepared beforehand to expect and receive a blessing. The Sabbath was "a day long to be remembered." We had anticipated the day with interest and anxiety. The people of God humbled themselves and cried mightily to him, and their prayers were heard and answered. Many souls were convicted of sin, and before the meeting closed, the next Thursday, eight were rejoicing in hope. But while the meeting was in progress at one another every evening, by such as could not attend at the former; and several were converted bere before the public meeting closed.

The work has been steadily advancing until the present time. The congregations have been good. Between two places. More than 50 in this place have attended our meetings for inquiry. pect to see many more brought into the

Among those, who, we hope, are converted, are many heads of families, some far advanced in life, and those who have for many years been endeavoring to satisfy themselves with Universal. ism. In several houses, the altar of prayer has for the first time been set up. I trust, that what we have already witnessed, will be but the beginning of Truly, the harvest is great, but the a general work in this decolate region.

# From J. G. Kanouse, Saline, Mich.

Jehovah, in his abounding goodness, has in some degree broken in upon the slumbers of this church, and given us a small degree of the spirit of repentance. In fact, there has been a more general engagedness in the things of religion in this church than ever before; and in one neighborhood, where I have spent my time for two weeks, some 20 souls have been inquiring what they shall do to be saved. A number of them have expressed hope in the pardoning mercy of the Gospel,—others of them will, I trust, be conducted by the divine Spirit to the "Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world." With one exception, this work has been confined to heads of families, and in a neighborhood where heretofore we have had no strong hold. Thus God may enlarge our borders in a direction where we least expected it. Pray for us, that we "faint not in well-doing."

# IOWA

# From Rev. D. Jones, Keokuk, Iowa.

The good done by a missionary in a community like this, is not to be measured by the number immediately gathered into the church. Nothing short of an actual residence where there is such a state of society, can give our eastern friends any just idea of the counteracting influences with which we have to contend. Our congregations are fluctuating. It is rarely, if ever the case, that our morning and evening audience is composed of the same persons, but if it is a little unpleasant, or there are other attractions, our meetings will be thinly attended. The people will at one time be at preaching with a degree of regularity, and at other times they are absent for many weeks together. From this cause my meetings last summer were large, but during the fall, from sickness and indifference, they were for a time discouraging, but now there is again a more promising state of things. The same unsteadiness is seen in other principal preacher in this county having things. While any thing has the charm | held meetings for some time near one

of novelty it may excite attention, but it requires persevering effort to keep alive any enterprise that has nothing to commend it but its own native excellence. From this whole community I have at all times received the most respectful treatment, but it is painful to witness the indifference which they manifest in regard to the things that concern their best interests, for time and eternity. Within a short time a door of usefulness has been opened at Montrose, a village directly opposite the city of Nauvoo. Till very recently it has been entirely under a strong Mormon influence, but there are now some Presbyterian families there, and I preach there once in three weeks. Brother Clark, from Fort Madison, also occasionally visits them.

#### New Purchase.

From Rev. W. A. Thompson, Fox P. O., Davis Co.

In making this, my first report in the new year, I would commence by recording my gratitude to Almighty God, and under him to your Society, for their generous aid in supporting the Gospel in this remote part of our common country. It was under the auspices of your Society that the only church of our order in the territory west of the Des Moins was organized some two or three years ago, and had it not been for the fostering hand of the same Society, it must have remained until this time destitute of the regular ministration of the word. Owing to the great number of sects, and to the sectarian feeling that prevails, my congregations are usually small. The majority of professors are members of the Methodist Church, and but few of them are seen at our meetings. They have their class-meetings at the same hour that I preach. The Mormons have meetings occasionally, there being one family of them two miles distant. They have but little influence as a sect in this vicinity. The Campbellites hold their meetings less frequently in this neighborhood. Their

of my preaching places, and having the rock four miles, with which to made no converts, at length seemed to stone it-I can now say we are comgrow impatient, and preached his fare- | fortably " fixed." well sermon.

Only one Sunday school, of about 25 members, is continued through the winter. In this there seems to be a considerable interest. By the generosity of Christians at the East, we have received, since my last report, a box of books from the A. S. S. Union. As I hope to have six or seven schools in the spring, these will be very seasonable. I have cheering evidence that the S. S. books are doing much to create a taste for reading, and awaken an interest in reference to Sabbath schools. Had we a few more faithful and competent teachers, the usefulness of our schools would undoubtedly be greatly increased.

I have established Bible classes at my principal stations for preaching, four in number, which are pretty well attended. Since my last report another day school has been opened, making two now in the county. We hope there will be one or two more in the spring.

#### Lund sales.

Much excitement has existed among the people in regard to the land sales that were expected to come on in February. Not one in ten or fifteen was prepared to pay for his land, and much anxiety was felt. But at length the news came that the sales were indefinitely postponed—news most welcome to the majority, but not so to those who were prepared to enter their land.

Our people have commenced building log school-house in Troy, which is also | to be occupied as a house of worship.

With gratitude to God am 1 able to say, that we now have a comfortable house to live in, and a good well of, water. During the last spring we were literally drenched with the rains. I had no other alternative, if I remained in the county, but to build or repair a house. I concluded to repair a loghouse, (there is but one frame house in the county,) and having put on two more logs round, to make room for a chamber, put on a shingled roof, and a good tight loft floor, besides pointing (putting mortar between the logs) it [ anew; and having dug a well-hauling

This portion of Iowa being very new, and remote from mechanical conveniences, the work of building a shelter for his family was both indispensable and difficult. Probably, at the East, where there are sympathizing friends around, and the requeste facilities of materials and labor, a minister might build a good frame house at less expense of time and personal effort, than the cabin above described occasioned to the missionery in the New Purchase.

#### wieconsin.

From Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley, Jamesville, W. T.

# Rejeicing in the missionary work.

I cannot restrain my emotions of gratitude, nor withhold their expression from you, at the retrospect of the way along which my Master has led me. If I know my own heart, and am not too self-confident, I may say, "Here, O Lord, let thy servant abide." I am sure I can exclaim with one of old, " I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies, and of all the truth which thou hast showed unto thy servant,"

But I must speak of Mount Zion, " beautiful for situation"-the central eminence of a vast prairie and woodland circumference. A communion season, rich to me in enjoyment, and pleasant as well as profitable in its remembrance, was spent in the little temple there erected to the Lord, and that too for the first time. On that occasion there were admitted by letters from eastern churches, seven members, five of whom were part of a large family, being the parents and three daughters. Our church building is not entirely completed, nor sufficiently warmed, to exclude the piercing prairie winds, and render it comfortable for worship; yet, notwithstanding this, we have ordinarily from 60 to 70, and sometimes 100 attendants-a congregation, which is quite large for the country around. months ago, there was no clergyman residing here, no afternoon services, no

prayer-meeting, no church organization but the Methodist, and but little head given to religious matters. Now we have three resident clergyman; services three times on the Sabbath; four church organizations; a Sabbath school; a weekly prayer-meeting, and withal a singing school, in all which an interest is now evidently increasing.

#### Church formed.

On the 11th of January a meeting was called for the purpose of forming here a church, at which brother Peet was expected to be present. By some mistake he did not arrive in season, and I proceeded to effect the organization, which was done orderly and harmoniously. The number of members enrolled is fifteen; small, indeed, but which yet, by the blessing of God, may in time become a thousand.

#### From Rev. John Lewis, New Diggings, Wis.

Mr. L. was one of the company of Missionaries who went to Wisconsin in the autumn of 1843. His original field, Fairplay, Hardscrabble, (now Hasie Green,) and New Diggings, has been divided, and Mr. L. gives his whole attention to the last named settlement The good aiready accompanied by this mission should encourage the friends of Christ to attempt greater things in behalf of the Mining Region.

With the return of the New-Year, my thoughts have been busy with the past. Of trials I have nothing to say I have had a share of these blessings The work is no where without them They are here different, but perhaps not greater than the minister of Christ is often subjected to in the highly favorof the past has afforded abundant encouragement, to persevere in the effort to build up the cause of Christ in the " Minea"—a region long nuted for its implety and forgetfulness of God. Of these causes for encouragement, many cannot, from the nature of the case, be men of highly cultivated minds, phycommunicated to you. Yet as these of sicians, lawyers, teachers, mechanics, forte have been made in connection with merchants, all delving in the bowels

your Bociety, and principally in dependence upon your fostering care, the knowledge of their success may afford succuragement, and stimulate to greater devotion to this labor of love.

It is now a little more than a year since I came into the " Mining Region," and about 10 months since I took up my abode in this place. I commenced preaching at Fairplay, Hazle Green, (late Hardscrabble,) and New Diggings. Except at F., there was neither church, church edifice, or school-house, and less than \$100 could be raised on the whole field for the support of the Gospel. Since that time, a neat, substantial church and rebool-house united, 26 by 30, has been erected at Hazle Green, and that place with Fairplay has been made the field for a new minister, towards whose support they will contributa from \$150 to \$200.

New Diggings, where I am now preaching is a new field. When I came here, there was no regular preaching of any denomination in the place. found a few scattered Presbyterians and Congregationalists, and commenced preaching to about a dozen people in a small dilapidated log cabin, about half a mile from the village. It was the best, and indeed the only place which could be obtained. The Sabbath was awfully desecrated, hardly being recognized except as the chief day in the week for business and dissipation. The stores, groceries, (i. c. grog-shops) and gambling-rooms were all open, and crowded above most days of the week. Intemperance was very general, and gambling almost universal. As a consequence of this state of society, fighting, often very severe, was com-But while truth compels me mon. thus to speak of the state of morals among the miners in this region, it allows me to say, at the same time, that they have many redeeming traits. A more open-hearted, shrewd, intelligent class of men can hardly be found in our land. We have indeed, some from foreign climes, not a few deluded adherents to a system of false religion. which teaches that "ignorance is the mother of devotion." Here, too, are of the earth, with the fond hope of Christ may advance, and that where selves independent. Some of them are more abound. children of pious parents, deacons, elders, ministers of the Gospel, who are ignorant of their fate, and not unfrequently remain in ignorance until they are successful in mining, or die in the fruitless search.

#### Church formed in a Bewiling Alley.

Early in the spring, we removed from our inconvenient log cabin to an unfinished frame house in "the Diggings," and there commenced a protracted meeting. Soon the room was too small for us, and we removed to the "Bowling Alley," which was fitted up for the occasion with rough boards for seats. Here standing on the spot devoted to the "nine pins," and with a the Gospel for seven evenings in succession. The Holy Spirit was evident-In this same bowling alley our church was formed, containing 14 members. Since then 4 more have united, making in all 1% our present number. A church is now completed, though not quite paid | for. The moral aspect of the community has so much changed, as to be a frequent subject of remark among impenitent men. The Sabbath is much more regarded, the stores are nominally closed, though we fear some back doors are still kept open. A temperance acciety has been organized, which now contains more than one hundred members. This, indeed, is only a small portion of our population, but it is a good duction to my field of labor. I arrived beginning, and the reform is going for- in the territory about the middle of Ocward. Fighting is much more rare. A tober, and by the invitation of the physician tool me a few days since that church in this place, and the approbait was now a rare thing for him to be tion of your agent here, commenced called to bind up a broken head. In my labors among this people on the seshort, we are becoming quite a moral, | cond Sabbath in November. My efforts respectable community, and wiping off have consisted principally in preaching, the stain which has long attached itself attending prayer-meetings in different to our town. I have received a request parts of the town, visiting from house to preach here every Sabbath, and all to house, especially among the sick and subscription of \$200 towards my sup- dying, of whom there have been many port has been raised. The way is now since my residence here-looking up open for doing great good. Let us ask professors of religion who had not yourin addition to your benefactions, your ed any body of Christians since coming most carnest prayers that the cause of west—visiting schools, lecturing on

"striking a lead," and making them- iniquity has abounded, grace may much

#### A strange thing.

Is it not humiliating to the Church of Christ, that such a case as the following should be spoken of as peculiar!

Let me say something concerning our deacon, whose conduct has been unlike that of any other professor of our denomination here, or that of most professors at the West. On his removal to this place, and his first attendance on my preaching, he acnounced to me the fact of his being & member of an eastern Congregational church, and desired me to visit his family, two of which, besides himself, I gaming table for a pulpit, we preached found to be members also. It is a deeply painful fact, that many former professed disciples of Christ now withly present, and good was accomplished. | hold their co-operation, and that too without any justifiable grounds. Instead of coming spontaneously to the work of their Master, attracted by spiritual affinity to his people, they need edifice, 26 by 36, has been erected, which his compulsory arm, with a whip of cords to scourge them on to duty.

# From Ray. R. R. Snow, Troy, Wis. First efforts.

Since receiving my commission, by the favor of a kind Providence, I have enjoyed a prosperous journey and introtemperance, &c., all which have been I tesies of a man, much more of those attended with some obvious, and in [ some cases encouraging success.

The state of religion, on coming here, I found low and feeble, and there still remains much to be done, both by minister and church, before we may feel like rejoicing in our aphiltual prosperity; yet there has been some advancement in the spirit and action of Christians, and in the general interests of religion; meetings on the Sabbath are well attended, the Gospel is listened to with attention and candor, and many are praying for a special outpouring of

the Spirit's influences.

The society here took early measures, on my coming among them, to secure my continuance in the place. They have raised by subscription the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and express the hope that in another year they shall be able to increase the amount, and the church and society have unanimously concurred in extending to me recently a call to settle with This kind of acthem as their pastor. tion I regard as indicating favorably on the part of the people, and it affords me great encouragement to persevers in The monthly my labors among them. concert is regularly attended, and a growing interest in its object is manifeeted.

# A successor of the apactics i

The community is in a ferment, oceasioned by the measures and efforts of a pretended "successor of the apostles." He endeavors to monopolize the whole ground, utterly disregarding the priviges and rights of all others. He has crowded himself into, and claims the right of occupying, our district schoolhouse (just finished) to his heart's content, thus excluding our church, some of whom have paid a heavy amount towards building it, unless we contend for our rights and have another commotion in the community. At ——, he has knowingly taken the place and time, and presched to the congregation assembled to bear brother P., by getting into the and religious conversation, selling and desk a few minutes before he arrived. giving away Testaments and books, and I hesitate not to say that I regard this distributing tracts. I found a few proman as destitute of the common cour- | ferenze of the Seventh Day Baptist,

that ought to pertain to a Christian, and a christian minister.

I have not preached on the aubject of ministerial support. This is a heteregeneous community, and I thought it might do more hurt than good. people have been preached almost to death by Universalists, Mormons, Baptists, Episcopal and Wesleyan Methodists, and nameless exhorters. these, except the Baptist, have sought to leave the impression that it was not money, "like other denominations," (meaning ours,) but the "love of God and truth," that caused them to preach. I do not know what is best to do in reference to these things. When I preach I have a good audience and attentive hearers.

#### Pilgtim's day.

On the 22d of December I preached on the subject of " our Puritan ancestors" to large and deeply attentive audiences. I endeavored to trace their character; the influence which they exerted (especially in this land) on religion, education, and civil government, and the causes which combined to make them what they were. Among these I endeavored to make it appear that the exile of so many English Puritans, the residence of some of them at Geneva. and their acquaintance with Calvin, and his principles of religious and civil freedom, were prominent means in the ordering of Providence, in preparing them to be the founders of a purer church, and a republican government in this new world.

#### Micelonary colportage.

During the last quarter I have also performed some colporteur labors. One excursion in particular I will relate. Having procured a quantity of Testaments, tracts, and volumes of the American Tract Society's publications, I proceeded to \_\_\_\_\_\_ a newly settled town in the south-west corner of this county. I devoted Saturday to visiting

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Lutheran, Methodist and Presbyterian | would do for him to put in. "O," he denominations, with errors and spiritual said, "that wont buy a Bible, and I desolations over which the heart could want the heathen should have it quick."

not but weep. According to appointment I preached to them the next "I wish there were a contribution every morning, and then, through a storm of day, so I could give all my money—I rain and every over a rough and mudlike at " There have at the rate he had rain and snow, over a rough and mud- like it." Dear boy ! at the rate he had dy road, I travelled twelve miles in two given he would soon exhaust his funds, pointments for preaching,—I was then his money. But his mother had taught eix miles from home, to which I return. him, that the Lord leveth a cheerful ed the same evening.

It is exceedingly desirable that every missionary should have all the facilities to be derived from books, tracts and Bibles; since the frequency with which he traverses his field, and his knowledge of individual cases, give him great advantages for neefulness over the mers transitory colporteur. Assistance of this kind has been generously furnished by the American Tract Society, to the amount of \$600 or \$700 during the first half of the curgent year, principally in tracts, and in the eastern part of the great field; but the missionance in the West alone, ought to have three times this amount.

#### The liberal giver.

We had a very interesting meeting of our Juvenile Missionary Society on Christmas day. About sixty happy young faces were assembled at my house to contemplate the condition of the heathen world, to engage in prayer for the benighted, and to look at their own obligations to the perishing and to themselves. The meeting was rendered solemn by alluding to the fact that one bright lad, who had enjoyed the meeting a year since, was now sleeping in the cold grave, having been very mysteriously drowned a few weeks since. After the devotional exercises a collection was taken of \$4,77, for the foreign distribution of the Bible. One by day and by night. Thank God,

hours, and met one of my regular ap- for he had already given more than half his money. But his mother had taught giver, and that he would lose nothing by lending liberally to the Lord. And he was realizing something of that truth, for he received, as a New-Year's present, a Prussian Thaler, (624 cents.) from a friend who knew nothing of his contribution to the missionary cause When the church at large shall give at liberally, believing that God will most richly repay those that lend to him, your treasury, dear brethren, will act be so exhausted as it has recently been, and the desolate places will not call in vain for help as they too often now do.

#### k lamentable Fact.

One great obstacle to the spread of the Gospel here, arises from the fact, that so large a proportion of the community are, or have been, professors of religion. They have heard all, seen all, and as they imagine, felt all of Chrutianity—they are thoroughly Gospel hardened. They are of every grade, from the Judas and Simon Magus apostate, to the Demas outside and inside of the church, and the barren fig-tree genus of Christians, who while they live on the fat of the land, are naught but "cumberers of the ground." It takes a Christian, and one of Bunyan's "Great Heart" kind, to stem a tide of worldliness, like that which here sets perdition-wise from January to January, lad, under seven years of age, who con- therefore, that if the West is not the tributed that day from his own little place to multiply converts, it may still funds, of his own accord, 75 cents, and be of vast service to the church as a rewho never paid a shilling for toys or finer's furnace. From the fires in which sweetmeats in his life, on the fast day she tests the moral integrity of the imthat soon followed, threw into the mis- migrant, there will eventually come sionary box two dimes and two half forth, I trust, a chosen generation of dimes. His father told him, before Christians, men who will be willing to going to church, that one small piece follow their Master through evil ar

through good report. God grant, at come forth as gold seven times purified, the fire, and keep them there till their work. dross is wholly consumed, that they may

least, to cast all the sons of Levi into thoroughly furnished for every good

# Appointments by the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S., from February 1st to March 1st, 1845.

Re-oppointed. Rev. E. A. Carson, Savannah, Mo. Rev. E. B. Turner, Cascade, Iowa. Rev. John Lewis, New Diggings, Wis. Rev. W. A. Thompson, Bloomfield and Fox, Iowa. Rev. E. S. Miner, Madison, Wis. Rev. C. E. Rosenkrans, East Troy, Wis. Rev. E. W. Hewitt, Milton, Wis. Rev. Alvah Lilly, Lisbon and Pewankie, Wis. Rev. T. B. Hurlbut, Vermilionville, Ill. Rev. E. H. Hazard, Wadham's Grove, Ill. Rev. E. E. Wells, Sycamore Ill. Rev. Romulus Barnes, Newark, Ill. Rev. John V. Downs, Dundee, Ill. Rev. Asa Donaldson, Dover, Ill. Rev. Silas Jessup, Albany, Ill. Rev. Chas. R. French, vicinity of Chicago, Ill. Rev. E. G. Howe, Hartland, Ill. Rev. E. W. Champlin, Naperville and Plainfield, Rev. Hiram Wason, Vevay, Ind. Rev. Samuel D. Smith, Covington, Ind. Rev. Moody Chase, Parkersburgh, Ind. Rev. O. N. Chapin, Brockville, &c., Ind.

Rev. George Eastman, Nankin and Canton, Mich. Rev. Norman Tucker, Troy, Mich. Rev. Charles Kellogg, Richmond, Mich. Rev. Phinehas Blakeman, McConnellsville, O. Rov. Lovi L. Fay, Little Muskingum, O. Rev. H. Lawrence, Brunswick, O. Rev. John Moase, Livingstonville, N. Y. Rev. Felix Kyte, Lumberland, N. Y. Rev. N. Sumner, Davenport, N. Y. Not in commission last year.

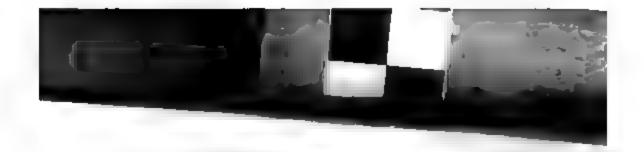
Rev. John C. Downer, to go to the West. Rev. B. J. Smith, Moulton and Palmyra, Ala. Rev. John G. Fee, Cabin Creek, Ky. Rev. M. Wells, Rochester and Burlington, Wis. Rev. Hiram Marsh, Pike Grove, &c., Wis. Rev. Wm. B. Dodge, Millbourne, Ill. Rev. H. C. Abernethy, Newtown, Ill. Rev. W. E. Chittenden. Belleville, Ill. Rev. John M. Bishop, Plymouth, Ind. Rev. G. L. Foster, Dexter, Mich. Rev. James Holmes, Rainbow, O. Rev. Erastus Cole, Huron, O. Rev. Ezra H. Gillett, Harlem, N. Y.

### The Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from February 1st to March 1st 1845.

VERMONT—		
Domestic Miss. Soc. viz:-		
East Poultney, by Rev. L. R. Worces-		
ter.	3	90
Georgia, Ch. and Soc., by do.	11	25
St. Johnsbury, J. D. Fairbank, by do.		00
Windham, Cong. Ch., by Rev. S. Arms,	_	00
WASSACHTISETYPO	10	w
MASSACHUSETTS-		
Home Mise. Soc., by B. Perkins, Asst.	1000	22
Treas.,	1000	
Andover, South Parish, by N. Swift,	145	
Cummington, Miss Clarissa Briggs,	10	<b>QO</b>
Hampshire, Miss. Soc., viz:		•
Northampton, Edwards Ch. \$84; S.		
Stoddard, Esq., \$30,	114	00
Plainfield,	51	73
South Hadley Falls,	114	
Williamsburgh,	98	
Treas. of Hamp. M. S.,	21	
	41	60
Reading, legacy of the late John Damon,	1000	00
Caleb Wakefield, Kx'r., by B. Perkins,	Inx	<b>₩</b>
South Weymouth, Mrs. Eliza T. Loud,	_	
\$5; Mrs. Ruth White, \$1,	6	00
Stockbridge, in part of legacy of the late		
Cyrus Williams, by E. Burrell and D.		
R. Williams, Ex'rs.,	290	30

CONNECTICUT-Berlin, 3d Cong. Ch., of which \$30 is to const. Timothy Boardman a L. M., 188 10 East Farms, Ladies' Benev. Soc., by W. Elton, 10 00 New-Haven, Officers of Yale College and Students of the Theological Department, of which, \$60 is to const. Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich of Malden, Mass., and Miss Julia Goodrich, of New-Haven, Life Members by their father, Ladies' Durand Society, by Mrs. C. W. Jarman, in full to const. Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky, a L. M., **20 00** Mrs. Isaac Mills, a L. M., by John Anketell, \$30; J. W. Dwight, to coust. Miss Mary W. Dwight, a L. M., \$30; T. Dwight, to const. Mrs. Clarissa Dwight a L. M., \$30, 90 00 New-London, a friend to const. Jacob B. Gurley a L. M., **30 00** North Branford, Ladies' Benev. Soc. by 23 00 Miss L. Page, Treas., Norwich, Mrs. Giles Buckingham a L. M., in part, **79 00** 

	Camden, A. Mix.	89
99 00	Pairfield by Rev. Mr. Coreen,	9 00
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33 00	const. Mrs. Jane Judson, a L. D., \$50;	
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1 00	Jones L. D. in full 495: S. G. Hildreth.	
	\$10; Mrs. Amelia Potter, 10, Rev. E.	
42 40	Yale, D. D., \$5, Alanson Houser, \$5; Dr.	
01.01	A. Ward, \$5; D. C. Mills, \$5; Dr. J.	
21 24	43 P Reamer 43: P. Mond #2: H. L.	
	Parsons, 22. H. A. Parsons, 22, W. J.	
100 00	Hearock, \$2, A. Jones, \$2; C. L. Bur-	
	ton, \$2, others, \$20 40; to be appropri-	982 40
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10 00	Onconto, by Ber. F. Herrington,	19 50
	Orinkany Falls,	14 00
13 00		18 00
7 00		93 00
	Richfield Springs, Coll.,	26 60
30.00	Hupert, Vt., bequest of Miss Lowes 3891-	90 to
94 64	Sackette Harbor, in full of legacy of the	
3 72	late Dean, J. W. Browster, by Jacon	
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44. 4		22 63 10 00
		1 00
9 19	Syracuse, German Cong.,	5 00
	Utien, First Ch. Coll., in part,	79 65
		12 00
6 03	Wasternville, by Rev. G. L. King,	49 00
6 50	Westmore and, by Rev. P. A. Spencer,	24 83
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5 00	The Treasurer of the Home Missionary	Society
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= 00	New-London, M., a donation,	35 90
30 00	Woodbury, by Rev. I. Churchill, \$77 15;	
	a class of Sab, Sch. Scholars by Mrs. M.	78 50
15 00		93 00
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	Chester, James M. Mitchell,	3 60
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